

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1965-66



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Topographical Index

District	Taluk, Talisil or Sub-Division	Place of find or deposit	Appendix and No.
ANDHRA PRADESH			
Anantapur	Gooty	Betipallo	B 1—2
Do.	Hindupur	Gorantla	A 1
Cuddapah	Siddhavasam	Ontimitta	B 3—7
Godavari . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	A 2
Guuntur	Bapatla	China (Chinnaganjam)	B 271
Do.	Repalle	Bhattiprolu	B 266—70
Do.	Sattenapalle	Amaravati	B 226—65
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	{ A 2. B 8—9
Krishna	Nandigama	Jaggayyapeta	B 272—74
Kurnool	Adoni	Adoni	D 1—11
Do.	Allagadda	Upper-Allagaddam	B 10—11
Do.	Pattikonda	Dandakonda	B 12
Do.	Do.	Kaulutla	B 13—15
Do.	Do.	Kotakonda	B 16—17
Mahabubnagar	Gadwal	Ayile	B 18—20
Do.	Do.	Chagadana	B 21—22
Do.	Do.	Medikonda	B 23
Do.	Do.	Padar	B 24—31
Do.	Do.	Uttanar	B 32
Raichur	Yelburga	Yelburga	B 33—9
Srikakulam	Ichchapuram	Ichchapuram	D 12—21

BENGAL, WEST

Birbhum	Rampurhat	Bura	D 22—23
Calcutta	Calcutta	Calcutta	B 33—35
Malda	Sadar (Malda)	Maldā	B 36
Do.	Do.	Wari	B 36—37

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of find or deposit	Appendix and No.
BIHAR			
Monghyr . . . .	...	Ghōshikunḍi	B 35
Patna	Sadar	Manhānwān	D 24
Do.	Do.	Patna	D 25—27
DELHI			
Delhi . . . . .	..	New Delhi	B 28
Do.	Delhi	Delhi	D 28—29
TERRITORY OF GOA			
Goa	Bicholim	Arvaḷem (Harvaḷe)	B 39
Do.	Do.	Kāsārpāl	B 40
Do.	Do.	Nārve (Narva)	B 41
Do.	Do.	Nāvēli	B 42
Do.	Do.	Varagaon, hamlet of Pilagaon.	B 43—44
Do.	Canseone	Parttagāl	{ A 3 B 45—46
Do.	Pernem	Korgaon	B 47
Do.	Phonda	Betgi	B 54
Do.	Do.	Haḍkoḷay	B 48
Do.	Do.	Kēri	B 49
Do.	Quepem	Bāḷi	B 50
Do.	Do.	Malkarṣē	B 51
Do.	Sanguem	Nundem (Nūne)	B 52
Do.	Tisvadi	Kāḷāpur (Santa Cruz) . . .	B 53
Do.	Do.	Velha Goa	B 54—55
Do.	Volpoi	Kēri	B 56
Do.	Do.	Pissurlem	B 57
GUJARAT			
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Ahmedābād	C 2208—09
Do.	Viramgam	Haṇḍal	C 2210

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of find or deposit	Appendix and No.
GUJARAT—<i>contd.</i>			
Ahmedabad	Viramgam	Viramgam	C 2211-18
Baroda	Dabhoi	Karnāli	C 2219
Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Peej	C 2220
Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Ten Talāv	C 2221-22
Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	A 4
Junagadh	Mangrol	Māngrōl	C 2223
Do. . . .	Veraval	Chōrwād	C 2224-25
Mehsana	Patan	Vaḍali	C 2226
Surat	Chorasi	Surat	D 30-35
Sauendranagar . . . .	.. . . .	Thān	C 2227-31
Do. . . .	Wadhwan	Wadhwan	C 2232-35
KERALA			
Alleppey	Alleppey	Alleppey	D 36-49
Do. . . .	Ambalappuzha	Ambalappuzha	B 58-59
Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Purakkād	B 60
Calicut	Calicut	Beypore	D 50-51
Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Calicut	D 52-67
Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Chāliyam	D 68-69
Do. . . .	Ernad	Malappuram	D 70
Do. . . .	Quilandy	Kollam	D 71-78
Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Quilandy	D 79-83
Do. . . .	Tirur	Paravanna	D 84-90
Cannanore	Cannanore	Cannanore	D 91-93
Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Maḍāyi	D 94-96
Do. . . .	Tellicherry	Kottayam	D 97
Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Talaicherry	E 207-09
Ernakulam	Cochin	Cochin	{ B 61 D 98-101

Topographical Index—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-division	Place of find or deposit	Appendix and No.
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Ernakulam	Kanayanur	Tirukkākkarni	B 62—65
Kottayam	Vaikom	Vellār	R 66
Do.	Kottayam Peermedu	Periyar	B 277-84
Puducherry	Ponnani	Ponnani	D 102—13
Quilon	Quilon	Quilon	D 114
Trichur	Chavakkad	Chōvallār	B 67
Do.	Talappilly	Veññānallūr	B 68—69
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Trivandrum	A 5
MADHYA PRADESH			
Balaghat	....	....	A 6
Do.	..	Tirōdi	A 26
Betul	Mulāi	Pattān	A 27
Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	Khajurāhō	C 2236—37
Chhindwara	Saunsar	Pīṇḍarai	A 7
Do.	Do.	Dudhā	A 8
Dewās	Dewās	Dewās	C 2238—39
Durg	Durg	Durg	B 70
Do.	Sanjari	Bilōd	C 2340
Do.	..	Māhālā	A 28
Guna	Asoknagar	Isagarh	B 71
Do.	Mungaoli	Chanderi	D 115—24
Do.	Do.	Mungaoli	D 125—26
Do.	Raghogarh	Parhana	C 2240—41
Do.	Do.	Phēkrā	C 2242
Do.	Do.	Raghogarh	C 2243
Gwalior (Gird)	Gwalior (Gird)	Gwalior	{ B 72—85 C 2244 D 127—32
Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Dēvarigarh	B 86
Do.	Do.	Jabalpur	B 87—93

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of find or deposit	Appendix and No.
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Jabalpur	Murwara	Bargaon	C 2245
Mandla	Mandla	Māṇḍlā	C 3337—38
Morena	Seopur	Dubkunda	C 2246
Do.	Do.	Patchpur	C 2247—42
Do.	Do.	Hambardi	C 22—59
Do.	Do.	Harlā	C 2251—53
Do.	Do.	Hirāpur	C 2254—56
Do.	Do.	Mānpur	C 2257—59
Do.	Do.	Mēnwāḍā	C 2260—61
Do.	Do.	Mōnaipūr	C 2262
Do.	Do.	Raipurā	C 2263
Do.	Do.	Seōpur	C 2264—89
Nimar (East)	Burhanpur	Burbānpur	C 2290
Do.	Khandwa	Māndhātā	C 2291
Panna	Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh Fort	C 2292—2302
Raipur	Baloda Bazar	Pēṇḍrābandh	A 9
Rajgarh	Khilchipur	Zirāpur	D 133
Do.	Narsinghgarh	Bihār	D 134—42
Do.	Do.	Narsinghgarh	D 143
Rewa	Huzur (Rewa)	Rēwā	C 2303—04
Nagar	Banda	Ēraṇ	C 2305—07
Do.	Khurai	Khimlāsā	B 94—132
Satna	Nagod	Batānvārā	B 133
Do.	Do.	Bharhut	B 133, 138—39
Do.	Do.	Jasb	B 134—37
Do.	Satna	Rāmvan	{ A 10 B 138—40
Sehore	Bhopal	Bhopal	{ B 141 D 144—48 E 1—209

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of find or deposit	Appendix and No.
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MADHYA PRADESH—*contd.*

Seoni	Lakhanadon	Lakhanadon	C 2330
Shahdol	Bandhogarh	Bandhogarh	C 2308—12
Shahdol	Sohagpur	Bambūni	A 11
Shivpuri	Karera	Karera	D 149
Do.	Do.	Narwar	D 150—52
Vilisha	Bāsoda	Bāsoda	D 153—54
Do.	Do.	Mayur	{ B 142 D 155—57

MADRAS

North Arcot	Cheyyar	Bhairavapuram, Mettūr, hamlet of Alivadiāngi	B 143—45
Do.	Do.	Chittāttūr	B 146—47
Do.	Do.	Chōlavaram	B 148
Do.	Do.	Mōraṇam	B 149—55
Do.	Do.	Pudūr, hamlet of Brahma- dēsam	B 156—61
Do.	Do.	Vadamanappākkam	B 162—63
South Arcot	Chidambaram	Ālambāḍi	B 164
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Do.	Do.	Chittēri	B 166
Do.	Do.	Chokkankollai	B 167
Do.	Do.	Jayaṅgonḍān	B 168
Do.	Do.	Suttukkuḷi	B 169
Do.	Do.	Vaḍakkuttittai	B 170
Chingleput	Mādurantakam	Pālaiyūr	B 171
Do.	Do.	Vējal	B 172—73
Coimbatore	Bhavani	Āppakkuḍal	B 174—75
Do.	Do.	Brahmadēsam	B 176
Do.	Do.	Olagoḍam	B 177—86

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of find or deposit	Appendix and No.
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>			
Coimbatore	Dharapuram	Kāḍaiyūr	B 187—93
Do.	Erode	Avalpūndurai	B 194—98
Do.	Palladam	Alagumalai	B 199
Do.	Palladam	Kaṇḍiyāṅkōvil	B 200
Do.	Do.	Nallūr	B 201—03
Do.	Do.	Perumānallūr	B 204—13
Do.	Do.	Peruntoḷuvu	B 214—15
Kanyakumari	Agastisvaram	Kanyākumāri	B 216—17
Do.	Do.	Vaduganpattu, hamlet of Agastisvaram	B 218—25
Madras	— ..	Madras	{ A 12—15 B 226—74
Madurai	Melur	Tiruvāḍavūr	B 275—76
Madurai	Agastisvaram	Kāḍaiyūr	B 277—86
Nilgiri	Ootacamund	Ootacamund	E 210—59
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Do.	Do.	Mōṣaṇūr	B 295
Do.	Do.	Tāśūr	B 296
Thanjavur	Kumbakonam	Kumbakōṇam	B 297—307
Do.	Papanasam	Chakkaraṇḍappalli (Ayyam- pēttai)	B 308—69
Do.	Do.	Kīlkoṅḍipattu	B 310—12
Do.	Do.	Nedurāṣai	B 315—14
Do.	Pattukkottai	Sinnamangai, hamlet of Kariśaivayal	B 315—16
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Do.	Do.	Śrīnivāsanallūr	B 319—28
Do.	Do.	Tiruvēṅgimalai	B 329—34
Do.	Tiruchchirappalli . . .	Uraiyūr	B 335—48

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
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Do.	Sri-aikuntham	Paḷaiyakāyal	E 206
Do.	Tiruchendur	Kāyalppattam	D 158
MAHARASHTRA			
Akola	Akot	Dhārul	D 159
Do.	Balapur	Bālāpur	D 160
Do.	Washim	Washim (Basim)	A 20
Amravati (Amraoti)	Achalapur (Ellichpur)	Achalpur (Ellichpur)	D 161-72
Do.	Do.	Chammak	A 21
Do.	Morsi	Riddhapur	A 31
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabād	D 173-75
Do.	Lo.	Daulatābād	D 176-80
Bir	Bir	Bir	{ B 352 D 181-84
Do.	Kaij	Dhārūr	{ B 353 D 185-94
Buldhana	Malkapur	Malkāpur	D 195-98
Do.	Do.	Rājūr	D 199
Do.	Do.	Rohankhed	D 200-01
Do.	Mehkar	Fatehkhelā	D 202
Chanda	Warora	Wādgāon	A 22
Greater Bombay	Bombay City	Bombay	{ A 22-23 B 354 E 260-62
Kolaba . . . . .	.. . . .	Kuḍā	C 2313-36
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	Kōlhāpur	A 24-25
Nagpur	Nagpur	Nāgpur	{ A 26-38 C 2337-40
Do.	Ramtek	Rāmṭēk	A 29

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Osmanabad	Udgit	Udgi	D 203-08
Poona	Poona City	Poona	A 30-31
Satara	Karad	Karād	D 209-21
Do.	Mahabaleshwar	Rājapuri	B 355
Do.	Satara	Satara	D 222
Sholapur	Pandharpur	Pandharpur	B 356
Do.	Sholapur	Sholāpūr	{ B 357 D 223-31
Thana	Bhivandi	Kalwar	B 358
Do.	Thana	Pawai	B 354
Do.	Do.	Thānā	A 23
Wardha	Arvi	Belōra	A 32-33
Do.	Hinganghat	Jāmb	A 34

MYSORE

Bangalore	Bangalore	Bangalore	B 359-63
Do.	Do.	Bēgūr	B 359-60
Do.	Hoskote	Jyōtīpuram	B 364
Belgaum	Bailhongal	Sampgaon	D 232
Do.	Belgaum	Belgaum	D 233-43
Bidar	Kalyan	Kalyān	D 244-71
Dharwar	Dharwar	Dhārwar	B 365-75
Do.	Hangal	Hāngal	D 272-74
Do.	Kalghatgi	Āladakatti	B 376
Do.	Do.	Aralihonda	B 377
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Do.	Do.	Bammigatti	B 380-84
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MYSORE—*concl.*

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Do.	Do.	Hanumāpura	B 397
Do.	Do.	Huṇasikaṭṭi	B 398-99
Do.	Do.	Jinnūr	B 400-03
Do.	Do.	Malkankoppa	B 404
Do.	Do.	Māvalli	B 405-08
Do.	Do.	Siddanabhāvi	B 409
Do.	Do.	Tabakadahonnaḷḷi	B 410
Do.	Do.	Tambūru	B 411-28
Do.	Shirhatti	Lakshmēśvar	D 275-81
Do.	Shiggaon	Bankūpur	D 282-302
Do.	Do.	Sāvnūr	D 303-04
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	D 305
Kolar	Chikballapur	Chikballāpur	D 429
Mysore	Mysore	Mysore	A 3-36
North Kanara	Bhatkal-Petha	Bhatkal	B 36-75
Raichur	Koppal	Hittināḷa	D 306
Tumkur	Pavagada	Pāvagaḍa	A 37
Do.	Do.	Veṇkatapura	A 37

ORISSA

Phulbani	Baudh	Baudhgarh	C 2341
Puri	Bhubaneswar	Bhubanēśvar	B 430

PONDICHERRY

Karaikal	Neḍuṅgāḍu	B 431-34
Do.	Tirunaḷḷār	B 435-59

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
PUNJAB			
Ambala . . . . .	..	Chandigarh	B 460-66
Kangra	Kangra	Bilāspur	C 2342
Do.	Do.	Kāngrā Fort	B 463
Do.	Do.	Kāngrā	C 2343
..	..	Badin (Jhandol Valley) . .	B 466
RAJASTHAN			
Alwar	Mandawar	Babroj	D 307-11
Do.	Thenaghazi	Ajabgarh	D 312-13
Do.	Tijara	Tijāra	D 314-19
Bharatpur	Kaman	Kāmān	D 320-21
Do.	Nadbai	Katārā	B 467
Do.	Do.	Nadbai	B 467
Do.	Rupbas	Rupbās	D 322
Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh	Chittōrgarh	B 468-78
Jhalawar	Jhalawar	Jhālāwār	D 323
Kota	Sangod	Gāgraun	D 324-28
Do.	Shahabad	Shāhābād	D 329-33
Nagaur	Dogana	Bntali	B 479
Do.	Do.	Chāndni	B 480
Do.	Do.	Chōsli	B 481
Do.	Do.	Gōl	B 482
Do.	Jayal	Gōtia	B 483
Do.	Do.	Junjālā	B 484
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Do.	Do.	Ratangā	B 492
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Do.	P rbatsar	Adāni	{ B 494-98

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RAJASTHAN—*concl'd.*

Nagaur	Parbatsar	Bāgōt	B 499-507
Do.	Do.	Bhakri Mantas	B 508-21
Do.	Do.	Bōrāvād	B 522-30
Do.	Do.	Khōkhar	B 531-45
Do.	Do.	Makrūpā	B 546-62
Do.	Do.	Mālis Gusāmīān	B 563-66
Do.	Do.	Parbatsar	B 567-99
Do.	Do.	Piplād	B 600-12
Pali	Desuri	Nāḍōl	{ A 38 B 613-15
Sirohi	Abu Road	Abu Road	A 39-40
Do.	Do.	Hrishikōśa (near Muṅgthalā)	B 616-21
Do.	Do.	Muṅgthalā	B 622-39
Do.	Pindwara	Jhāḍōl	B 640-42
Do.	Sheoganj	Andōre	B 643
Do.	Do.	Pālad	B 644-51
Do.	Do.	Uthman	B 652-55
Do.	Do.	Vāgīn	B 656-58
Udaipur	Kumbhalgarh	Kumbhalgarh	B 659-72
Do.	Mavli	Dariba	B 673
Do.	Salumbar	Jalara	B 674
Do.	Do.	Salumbar	B 675

UTTAR PRADESH

Agra	Agra	Agra	D 367-422
Do.	Do.	Kachpura	D 423-31
Do.	Do.	Sikandrā	D 432-41
Do.	Kiraoli	Fatehpur Sikri	D 442-553
Allahabad	Allahabad	Allahabad	D 554

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
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UTTAR PRADESH—*concl'd.*

Barabanki	Barabanki	Barabanki	D 555
Do.	Do.	Sarāi-Akbarābād	D 556
Do.	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	D 557-62
Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	D 563-80
Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Jaunpur	D 581-88
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	A 41
Mathura	Mathura	Mathurā	B 676-77
Muzaffarnagar	Kairana	Jhijnjhāna	D 589—602
Rae-Bareilly	Dalmau	Dalmau	D 603—09
Do.	Do.	Makanpur	D 610
Varanasi	Varanasi	Vārāṇasi	D 611

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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..	..	Kandahar	B 673

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Sturn Tren	Phnom Sampar Kalei . .	B 679

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Aranyaprates	Prasat Khao Chongera Cheng.	B 680

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ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1965-66

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under report, 43 copper-plate grants, 1291 stone inscriptions and 262 coins and seals were examined by the Epigraphical Branch. Of these, the copper-plate charters are included in Appendix A. Appendix B contains 680 inscriptions, the majority of which were collected by the members of this branch. In Appendix C, continued from the previous year, are noticed 136 inscriptions most of them from Madhya Pradesh. 611 Persian and Arabic inscriptions included in Appendix D were examined by Dr. Z.A. Desai, Superintendent for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions. Of the 262 coins and seals listed in Appendix E, Nos. 1 to 209 were examined by Dr. Desai while the rest were examined in this office. Appendix F contains the list of the negatives of the photographs taken this year.

In the course of my tour, I visited Dharwar, Bombay and Chandigarh, and collected some inscriptions including the copper-plate No. A 23.

Shri H.K. Narasimhaswami, Superintendent for Epigraphy visited some places in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore and his collection includes the copper-plate No. A 2. Shri P.R. Srinivasan, Superintendent for Epigraphy, toured a few places in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and inscriptions copied by him include the Chandēlla charter No. A 10. Shri K.G. Krishnan, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, visited several villages in Madras, Kerala and Pondicherry and copied a number of inscriptions which include Nos. B 66, 275-84 and 293. Shri S. Sankaranarayanan, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, visited some places in Madras and Pondicherry where he copied some records of the Chōlas, including Nos. B 435-38, 455, 457-58. Shri J. Sundaram, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, continued the village-wise survey of the Chidambaram Taluk and visited some other places in Madras State. His collection includes Nos. B 168-69, 285, 301 and 308. Dr. K.V. Ramesh, Epigraphical Assistant, completed the village-wise survey of the Union Territory of Goa and copied a number of inscriptions. Many of these, are in Portuguese, and are under examination. Shri V.S. Subrahmaniam, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the village-to-village survey of the Gadwal Taluk, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh and visited some stray places in the same State, and his collection includes Nos. B 3 and 24-31. Shri C.R. Srinivasan, Epigraphical Assistant, began the village-wise survey of the Cheyyar Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras where he copied a number of inscriptions. Shri Charanjit Lal Suri, Epigraphical Assistant, commenced the village-wise survey of the Parbatsar Taluk, Nagaur District, Rajasthan. Besides, he visited a few stray places in the Sirohi District of the same State. His collection includes records belonging to the Paramāras of Chandrāvati, Guhilas of Mēdapāṭa, etc. (see. Nos. B 572, 621, 633, 639 and 643). Shri Ram Sharma, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the village-to-village survey of the Jabalpur Tahsil, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh and also visited Khimlāsā, Khurai Tahsil, Sagar District. His collection includes records such as Nos. B 103, 111 and 114-17. Shri Madhav N. Katti, Epigraphical Assistant, commenced the village-wise survey of the Kalghatgi Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore. The epigraphs copied by him include Nos. B 405-07, 411 and 422 belonging to the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa and other ruling families.

The epigraphs examined in this office also include those received from the various circles of the Archaeological Survey of India, and the Assistant Director, Department of Archives and Archaeology, Maharashtra. Our thanks are due to these as well as to the authorities of the Ancient Indian History and Culture Departments of Karnatak University, Punjab University and Sagar University,

the Director of the Museum at Rāmvan (near Satnā), the Director of Archaeology and Museums, Andhra Pradesh, the Director of Museums, Madras, the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh and the Director of Archives, Goa.

Dr. Z.A. Desai, Superintendent, toured some places in Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and among the inscriptions copied by him are a fragmentary record of Mohammed bin Sām, a few Khaljī and Tughluq epigraphs and about a dozen more of the Khānzādas of Nagaur from Rajasthan. Shri S.A. Rahim, Epigraphical Assistant visited different localities in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and, among others, secured some 13th century epitaphs from Kerala. Shri A.A. Kadiri, Epigraphical Assistant, visited some places in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh and found a new record of Muhammad bin Tughluq Shāh at Kalyān and a few more of the 'Adil Shāhī kings at Bankapur and other places in Mysore. Shri M.F. Khan, Epigraphical Assistant, toured a few localities in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and copied, among others, an inscription of Muḥammed Shāh of the Sayyid dynasty of Delhi and of the Chanderi chief Qadr Khān.

During the year under review facilities were afforded as usual for research scholars from a number of Universities and Research Institutions who visited this office.

Important inscriptions of this year's collection are reviewed below :

COPPER-PLATES

PRITHIVĪ-ŚRĪ-MŪLARĀJA.—No. 2 copied from the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum is an important charter among the collections of this year. It belongs to the reign of Prithivī-Śrī-Mūlarāja who is stated to have issued the grant from Guṇapāśapura. The charter begins with an invocatory stanza in praise of the Buddha (Muni) followed by a verse in praise of Mūlarāja who is evidently identical with Prithivī-Śrī-Mūla mentioned later on as the reigning chief. Prithivī-Śrī-Mūla is stated to be well-versed in *śruti* and *smṛiti* and also to be a protector of the *varṇāśrāma-dharma*. He is also credited with success in many battles (*anēka-chāturdanta-samara*). The charter which does not cite any regnal year of this chief describes him as the son of *Mahārāja* Prabhākara and also records the grant of the village Kattucheruvu in Tālupāka-vishaya to his dear son (*priya-tanaya*) Harivarmanrāja who, in turn, is stated to have granted the same, with his father's consent, for the enjoyment of the *chatush-pratyaya* of the members of the Bhikshu-saṃgha, resident as well as itinerant, in the *Mahāvihāra* constructed by the prince himself at the foot of the hill in Guṇapāśapura. The village was also exempted from taxes. The importance of the record lies in that prince Harivarma is known for the first time from this charter. Prithivī-Śrī-Mūlarāja is no doubt identical with Śrīmān Prithivī-Mūlarāja, son of Prabhākara, of the Godavari plates (*JBBRAS*, Vol. XVI, p. 114 f. and Plate) dated in the twentyfifth year of his reign and issued from Kāndālī. It is interesting that according to these plates, Prithivī-Mūlarāja issued the charter at the request of Adhirāja Indra who is also described as *chāturdanta-saṅgrāma-vijaya*. It may be noted in this connection that the newly discovered Irundōrō grant (*Bhārati*, July 1965, pp. 2-14 and Plates) of Vikramēndravarma from Tummalaguda in Nalgonda District dated Śaka 488 in the eleventh year of his reign refers to a Paramabhaṭṭārikā-mahāvihāra established at Indrapura by Paramabhaṭṭārikā-mahādēvī, described as having been born of the family of Śrī-Prithivī-Mūlarāja, which had the honour of having marital alliance with the house of the Vishnukundins and as the queen of a Gōvindarāja. This Prithivī-Śrī-Mūlarāja of our record is in all probability identical with his namesake of the Irundōrō grant. The record has been published in *Copper-plate Inscriptions in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum*, Vol. I, pp. 241 ff., and Plate.

SILĀHĀRAS OF NORTH KONKAN.—No. 31 from Thānā, dated Śaka 961, Pramāthi, Śrāvaṇa ba. 15, solar eclipse, corresponding to 1039 A.D., August 27, is the only record so far known of the reign of Nāgārjuna, the Silāhāra ruler of Northern Konkan. It is known from other available records of this family that Nāgārjuna was the uterine brother of his predecessor Chchhittarāja and successor of Mummuni. The present charter provides epigraphical support to the claim made by Śoddhala, in his *Champūkāvya*, *Udayasundarī-kathā* (GOS, XI, p. 12),

that Nāgārjuna reigned in between Chchhittarāja and Mummuni. It is interesting to note that the charter mentions one Sōdhalaiya as the *Sāndhivigrahika* of the ruler, though, in the present state of our knowledge, it is not possible to decide whether he is the same as the author of the *Champūkāvya* mentioned above.

CHĀHAMĀNAS OF NĀDŌL.—No. 38 stated to have been lying with the Sarp-anch of Nādōl in Rajasthan is a grant recording the gift of 8 *drammas* from the *Udgrānaka* of Sīmapāṭi, a village in the enjoyment (*kumāra-pada-bhujyamāna*) of the prince Jayamṭasiha, the son of Kēlhaṇa. The charter which is dated V.S. 1238 (1180 A.D.) belongs to the reign of Kēlhaṇa, the donor Jayamṭasiha being only a prince on the date. Dr. Bhandarkar's view that the title *mahārājaputra* given to Jayamṭasimhadēva in the Bhīmāl inscription dated V.S. 1239 (*Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Part I, p. 474, No. vi, and *Ep. Ind.*, XI, p. 73 and note) indicates his position as heir-apparent is supported by the present record where he is styled as a prince (*Kumāra*). It is not impossible that on the date of the Bhīmāl record, Bhīmāl formed part of the princely fief (contra : *Early Chauhan Dynasties*, p. 139).

VIJAYANAGARA.—No. I, photographs of which were received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, South-Eastern Circle, Hyderabad, belongs to the reign of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya I. It is dated Śaka 1336 (1415 A.D.) and states that Dēvarāya's son Rāmachandra started out on an expedition to Āndhra-dēśa under the orders of his father and that on his way he visited Śrīgiri (Śrīśailam) where he is said to have consecrated (*i.e.*, re-consecrated) god Śiva with his consort. It is further stated that Rāmachandra's wife Bukkāmbikā took this occasion to grant the village Kaṁchikunṭa renaming it Bukkāpura after her own name with the permission of her husband in the presence of god Mallikārjuna. Prince Rāmachandra is already known from a copper-plate grant (*Nellore Dist. Inscriptions*, Part I, No. 1) as the Yuvarāja and the lord of Udayādri, *i.e.*, Udayagiri, wherein he claims to have conquered the Turushka king, and also from a stone inscription (*ibid.*, Part II, Kanigiri 4) dated Śaka 1338 (1416 A.D.) in which he is referred to as ruling from Udayagiri. The date (Śaka 1338) of the charter mentioned above relates to a grant made by Dēvarāya in Śaka 1312. Dēvarāya is known to have been ruling as a prince under his father Harihara II from Udayagiri as late as Śaka 1322 (1400 A.D.) from an inscription at Śrīśailam itself (*A.R.Ep.* 1942-43, No. 45). The date of Rāmachandra's campaign in the Āndhra country *i.e.*, 1415 A.D. would indicate that it was directed against the alliance of Firōz Shah and Peda-Kōmaṭi Vēma (*Further Sources*, Vol. I, p. 38). The visit of Kāṭaya-vēma who was an ally of the Vijayanagara king to Ahōbalam in Śaka 1332 (1410 A.D.) (*A.R.Ep.*, 1915, No. 84) and the subsequent campaigns of the Vijayanagara armies round about Pāṅgal (*I.A.* XXVIII, p. 188) seem to be connected with Rāmachandra's expedition recorded in the grant.

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

MAURYAS.—Nos. 678 and 38 are the earliest inscriptions to be reviewed in this Report. Both belong to the time of Aśōka. Of these No. 678 is important in more respects than one. It is said to have been discovered in 1963 in the ruins of the city of Old-Kandahar and is now preserved in the Afghan National Museum, Kabul. The block of porous lime-stone on which it is engraved seems to have been specially prepared so as to form part of a structure. The inscription is in Greek alphabet and language of the 3rd century B.C. and it is the only example known so far to be solely in this language and alphabet, the other inscription discovered in the same place being in Greek and Aramaic (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 1-8 and Plate). The extant writing contains the text of the greater part of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth Rock Edict of the emperor. It is interesting to note that the text is a free adaptation from one of the Indian texts. The text of this inscription seems to be close to the Shāhbāzgarhi version. This record is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 193 ff., and plate.

No. 38, engraved on the surface of a flat but tilted rock at Amarपुरi in New Delhi was discovered recently. This partly damaged inscription is another version of the emperor's Minor Rock Edict, closely following the one from Bairāt (*CII*, Vol. I (1925), pp. 171-72, and Plate). It is noteworthy that this inscription ends with the words *divyādhiyaṁ pi vadhisati*.

KUSHANAS.—No. 676 is engraved on the pedestal of a broken image of standing Buddha unearthed during the construction work of the new bridge over the Yamunā river. It belongs to the reign of Vāsudēva of this dynasty, and contains the details of the date viz., year 93, Hēmantā 4, divasa 25. The year is evidently of the Śaka era, and corresponds to 171-72 A.D. The king is described as *mahārāja* and *dēva-putra*. The object of the record was the installation of the image of the holy Pitāmaha (i.e., the Buddha) together with an umbrella by a *Kāyastha* named Śramaṇa. The record is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 151 ff., and Plate.

GUPTAS.—No. 677 engraved on the pedestal of a broken sandstone image discovered while digging for the foundation of a new English Record Room in the Collector's Office at Mathurā belongs to the time of Kumāragupta. It is in Northern characters and in Sanskrit language, and is dated in year 125, (evidently of the Gupta era, corresponding to 444-45 A.D.), Āsyayuja, 9th day. The record is slightly damaged rendering its text somewhat partial. Nevertheless, its purport seems to be the setting up of the image by a certain *māradāsa-bhaṭṭa* belonging to Mathurā. It is noteworthy that this is the only dated inscription from Mathurā referring to the reign of Kumāragupta as well as the only known Gupta inscription referring to Mathurā. The inscription is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 153 ff., and Plate.

PARAMĀRAS OF CHANDRĀVATĪ.—An inscription (No. 640) from Jhādōli, Sirohi District, Rajasthan, belongs to the time of *Mahārāja* Kēlhanadēva of the Chāhamāna family of Nādōl when the Paramāra *Maṇḍalika* Dhārāvarsha was ruling at Chandrāvātī. Dated in Vikrama 1243 (1187 A.D.), it appears to record some gift made by [Śī]gādēvī, the chief queen (*paṭṭamahārāṇī*) of Dhārāvarsha. Pandit G.H. Ojha who has noticed this inscription in his *Sirohi Rājya kā Itihās* reads the name of the queen as Gīgādēvī and opines that she was another daughter of the Chāhamāna Kēlhaṇa of Nādōl and that she was also married to the Paramāra Dhārāvarsha and enjoyed the status of a chief queen. The name of this queen, however, appears to be Śīgādēvī which is yet another form of the name Śīgarādēvī or Śrīngārādēvī who is known to be the chief queen of Dhārāvarsha from three inscriptions (cf. Bhandarkar's List Nos. 399 and 437 and *A.R.Ep.*, 1964-65, No. B 562.).

KACHCHHAPAGHĀTAS OF GŌPĀDRI.—No. 72, said to have been copied from the bed of the Gaṅgōla tank at Gwalior, belongs to the time of *Mahārāja* Ajayapāla and is dated Vikrama 1251 (1194 A.D.). The inscription records the fact that the tank, obviously the modern Gaṅgōla tank, the findspot of the record, was desilted then. The last king of this family so far identified was Ratnapāla (1104 A.D.) and the names of his successors were not known (*The Struggle for Empire*, p. 56), although according to the genealogy given in the Thākardā inscription dated Vikrama 1212 (1155 A.D.), where this Ratnapāla does not figure, *Mahārāja* Sūrapāla would be the last known king (Bhandarkar's List No. 295). The record under review is, therefore, important as it brings to light king Ajayapāla, evidently of this family, as ruling in 1194 A.D. Perhaps he was the last ruler of this family since a couple of years later Gwalior is said to have been conquered by the Muslims (*The Struggle for Empire*, pp. 56, 120).

PRATĪHĀRAS OF GWALIOR.—Nos. 73-75 are three interesting records copied from the bed of the Gaṅgōla tank at Gwalior, belonging to the time of king Malayakshitīśa (No. 73) or Malayavarman (Nos. 74 and 75). Of these, No. 75 is not dated while Nos. 73-74 are dated Vikrama 1282 (1226 A.D.) and they furnish the latest epigraphical date for the king although four other later dates of his reign are known from his coins (Bhandarkar's List, p. 400, note 6). No. 73 records the desilting of the tank by Talhanadēvikā, stated to be the mother of the king and the daughter of the ruler of Mithilā. Besides, this inscription reveals the fact that Jivādēvī was the queen of king Malayavarman and that she was the mother of the princes named Harivarman and Jayavarman. No. 74 eulogises a certain Padma, son of Tējahpāla, as the very pillar of the kingdom of Malayavarman and also refers to Padma's son Yaśōdhara. No. 75 mentions two queens of the king. One of them, named Śrīngārādēvī, is stated to be the daughter of Vallāladēva and the mother of Viravarman, while the other named Śaṅkarādēvī is stated to be the daughter of Trailōkya-varmman and the mother of Lakshmīdēvī. It is not known who Vallāladēva

was, but Trailōkyavarman, the father of Śaṅkaradēvi seems to be identical with the Chandēlla king of the same name. (Bhandarkar's List, p. 384 and *A.R.Ep.*, 1965-66, No. A 10).

No. 76 also copied from the same Gaṅgōlā tank is not dated but is in Nāgarī characters of the 13th century. It refers to Śrī-Naravarman as the son of Vighraharājadēva. He is no doubt identical with Naravarman, the brother of Malayavarman mentioned above, who is known from the Kurēṭhā plates dated Vikrama 1304 (1247 A.D.) (Bhandarkar's List, No. 541).

TUGHLUQS.—No. 569 from Parbatsar, Nagaur District, Rajasthan, is dated Vikrama 1389 (1333 A.D.) and belongs to the reign of *Sulatāna* Mahamūdāsāhi who is no doubt identical with *Sultān* Muḥammad-bin-Tughluq. The inscription is carelessly engraved and seems to mention one Jājala and his sister whose name may be read as Chamdēli Vīriṇi. It may be noted that this inscription, along with the Jin-Mātā (Sikar District) inscription dated Vikrama 1382 (1325 A.D.) (cf. *A.R.Ep.*, 1959-60, No. B 570) proves, beyond doubt, that part of Rajasthan was included in the empire of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq at least upto 1333 A.D. (*Contra*, *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 70).

KHALJIS OF MĀLWA.—No. 104 is engraved on a stone slab erected in the field locally called "Kalārvālā Bāgīchā" on the Khurai road, Khimlāsā, Khurai Tahsil, Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh. It belongs to the reign of *Rājādharāja* śrī-Sultān Ghiyās-ud-dīn of the Khalji dynasty of Mālwa and is dated Vikrama 1534 (1478 A.D.). It seems to mention the performance of *satī* by the wife (name not clear) of one Ghaṭamu, son of Kalhu. It is mentioned that Khimlāsā at that time belonged to Chamdēri-dēśa and Mādaigaḍha-durga (i.e., Maṇḍu fort).

MUGHALS.—Of the several sati-stone inscriptions copied at Khimlāsā, Khurai Tahsil, Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh, some belong to the reign of Shāhjahān. Of these No. 115 dated Vikrama 1692 and Śaka 1541, (wrong for 1557-1635 A.D.) records the performance of *satī* by two women named Khimai and Nārāindē, wives of the oil-mongers Visuna and Mīya[.], respectively. It also refers to the invasion of Ōrchhā by the emperor. No. 111 dated Vikrama 1700 (1643 A.D.) records that Champāvati, wife of Lālā Gōvin[da*]dāsa, son of *Sāha* Ghara[va] of Khimlāsā, who belonged to Paravāra-jāti, became *satī*. No. 114 which is damaged, is dated Vikrama 1707 and Śaka 1572 (1651 A.D.) and seems to record the performance of *satī* by a woman whose name is not clear. No. 116 dated Vikrama 1709 and Śaka 1574 (1652 A.D.) records that a woman named Nanhā became *satī* with her husband Bhagan who was the son of Harikundā and mother was Pamā, and who belonged to the Kōrī (i.e., weaver) caste.

Among other inscriptions from the same place, two records belong to the reign of Aurangzeb. No. 117, which is damaged, is dated Vikrama 1726 and Śaka 1591 (1669 A.D.). Besides recording the performance of *satī* by a lady named Ramghi, it mentions Rāisēni Sīrkār (i.e., District) to which Khimlāsā then belonged. The second inscription (No. 120) is dated Vikrama 1734 and Śaka 1599 (1677 A.D.) and records the performance of *satī* by Ghāṭamadē, wife of Rāghōdāsa of Dāsahīā gōtra and of the caste of *silāṭa* (i.e., mason).

DĒVAḌĀ CHAUHĀNS.—An inscription (No. 636) in the Madhusūdāna temple at Muṅgthalā, Sirohi District, Rajasthan, is dated Vikrama 15101 (wrong for 1501) and belongs to the reign of Dēvaḍā Chūmḍā. It appears to state that one *pa.(pala)* of (oil?) per *ghānī* should be given to the temple of Madhusūdāna at Muṅdathalā. Dēvaḍā Chūmḍā of this record seems to be identical with Dēvaḍā Rājadhara Chūmḍā of the Dilwārā inscription noticed in *A.R.Ep.*, 1961-62 (No. B 770 and Introduction, p. 9). It may be mentioned that the Sirohi Chronicles do not mention any Dēvaḍā ruler of this name.

No. 618 from Hrishikēśa belongs to the reign of *Mahārāja* Rāsaṅga who is no other than Rai Singh of the Dēvaḍā Chauhān family. Dated Vikrama 1599, it records the construction of the *maṭha* of Śrī Rashikēśa (i.e., Hrishikēśa) by a certain *Bhaṭa* Rāyamala at a cost of 20500 Pīrōjī (i.e., coins of the name of *Firōzī*).

Another inscription (No. 639) from Muṅgthalā belongs to the reign of Dēvaḍā Chauhān *Mahārāja* Mānasamgha (Mān Singh). Dated in Vikrama 1621, it records the gift of some amounts of money (?) by the ruler and others.

No. 637 from the same place is dated Vikrama 1660 in the reign of Dēvaḍā Chauhān Surataṇa. It appears to record some gift made by *sūtāra* (*sūtradhāra*) Khūmā and Visala in the temple of Madhusūdana.

No. 630 from the same place belongs to the reign of Dēvaḍā Chauhān Akhērāja (II). Dated in Vikrama 1686, it records an order of the ruler enjoining the observance of *ekādaśī* on Brāhmaṇas, Mahājanas, Rājapūts and several other communities. The record was written by a certain Nārāyaṇa. Another record (No. 643) of the same ruler was copied at Andore, Sirohi District. Dated in Vikrama 1720 and 1725, it seems to record some gift made by a certain Udasagha (*i.e.*, Udayasimha) in Anadarā (*i.e.*, Andore).

RĀTHŌDS.—Some of the inscriptions copied at Parbatsar, Nagaur District, belong to the Rāthōd family of Jōdhpur. Of these, three belong to the reign of Abhaisimgha. Of them No. 580 is dated Vikrama 1788 (1731 A.D.) and states that the temple of Śītalādēvī was built by *Bhamḍārī* Bijayarāja and *Bhamḍārī* Jivanadāsa in Parbatsar village. Nos. 591-92 are two copies of one and the same record. Dated Vikrama 1791 (1734 A.D.), they record the installation of Tējājī (*i.e.*, the slab with the figure of Tējājī) by Vijayarāja (same as Bijayarāja mentioned above), the chief *Bhamḍārī* of the ruler.

Nos. 586, 593 and 598 from the same place belong to the reigns of Udayasimgha, Sivasimgha and Takhatasimgha and are dated Vikrama 1647, 1[8]13 and 1900 respectively. The last mentioned record is interesting. It states that the ruler granted exemption from *daṇḍa-birāḍ*s probably a kind of tax to the Mahājanas of Parbatsar.

PĀNDYAS.—No. 285 from Srīvilliputtūr, Ramanathapuram District, Madras State, is engraved at the entrance into the *garbhagriha* of Lakshmī-Narasimhasvāmi shrine below that of Vāṭapatraśāyī. It is dated in the 5th year opposite to the 2nd year of Śaḍaiya-Māraṇ, who, from the mode of reckoning of the regnal year, could be identified with Rājasimha II (cf. *SII*, Vol. III, p. 444). It records the naming of a sluice from the lake at Parāṅkuśapputtūr, a locality of Villiputtūr and a channel therefrom, after Saṅkaraṇ Mūri Arulākki, the *kīḷavaṇ* of Āṇmar-nāḍu belonging to Puṇalvēli in the same *nāḍu*, by the *mahāsabhai* of Villiputtūr, who refer to the *kīḷavaṇ* as *nam-magaṇ* *i.e.*, their son. Probably Saṅkaraṇ Mūri Arulākki had endeared himself to the *mahāsabhai* by various services on their behalf. There is also a Tamil verse at the end of the record praising the *kīḷavaṇ* of Āṇmar-nāḍu. The name Parāṅkuśapputtūr reminds us of the title Parāṅkuśa of Arikēsari, an ancestor of Rājasimha.

Nos. 277-84 from Periyar, Peermedu Taluk, Kottayam Distt., Kerala are engraved on the walls of several shrines of the Maṅgaladēvī temple on the hill near the lower camp. The stones are all disturbed except those of two, *viz.*, Nos. 277 and 284, the former of Chōḷa Rājarāja I and the latter of Māṇavarman Kalāśekhara. While the earliest inscription in the temple, *viz.*, that of Chōḷa Rājarāja I (No. 277) engraved on the jamb of the *ardha-maṇḍapa* of the shrine near the southern entrance enshrining a *liṅga*, now broken, is highly damaged and therefore does not yield much useful information, the other records of the medieval Pāṇḍya period refer only to Āḷudaiya-nāchchiyār of Śrī-Pūrṇagiri. The *Silappadikāram* (Vaṅjikkāṇḍam, Varantarukāḍai, line 53) refers to the Maṅgalamaḍandaikkōṭṭam situated on the high hill near the Periyār as a shrine dedicated to Kāṇṇaki. Local tradition connects this Maṅgalamaḍandaikkōṭṭam with the Maṅgaladēvī temple, the findspot of these records situated near the source of the Periyār. It was here, avers the *Silappadikāram*, that Chēraṇ Cheṅguṭṭuvaṇ erected a temple for the heroine Kāṇṇaki who, after her bereavement at Madurai, left for this place along the banks of the Vaigai and was taken away by her dead husband who appeared to her in an ethereal form. It is significant that the hill on which the temple is situated is called Pūrṇagiri where the Periyār has its source. The occurrence of the word Māsāttuvaṇ in a fragmentary inscription (No. 283) seems to acquire some significance in this connection, for, Kōvalaṇ's (*i.e.*, Kāṇṇaki's husband) father is known to be a Māsāttuvāṇ according to the epic. The word denotes that the person was a leader of a caravan of traders (cf. *SII*, V, No. 434, line 5), though it has been interpreted by the commentator as a proper name (*iyar-peyar*).

No. 453 engraved on the north wall (outside) of the *Rāja-maṇḍapa* in the Darbhāranyēśvara temple at Tirunallār is dated in the 4th year of the reign of that Jaṭavarman Sundarapāṇḍya whose date of accession was 1302 A.D., for,

the palaeography and the details of date point to its date as 1306 A.D. The inscription records the sale of *sā mudāyappanī* in the temple by the temple authorities to a Śivabrāhmaṇa for a consideration of 50 *paṇam* which was used as capital for making ornaments for a deity. Among the signatories figure two representatives of the *sā mudāyam* of the *Tiru-meykāppār* and of the *Sripādam-tāṅguvār* along with the other groups such as the *Dēvaṛkanmiḡal*, *Kōyīṛkanakku*, etc. The term *Sā mudāyappanī* seems to indicate the contractual rights of getting the services done in the temple by the various groups of temple servants referred to above. The name *Iyālmurināyakar* of one of the signatories who is described as *uṭṭkkaṅṇī* is interesting as it recalls the episode wherein the Śaiva saint Jñānasambandar is said to have brought down the pride of Tirunīlakaṇḍa-yālpṇāṇar by composing a hymn which the latter could not play on his *yāl* while accompanying the saint in singing.

No. 452 engraved on the same wall is dated in the 6th year in the reign of another Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍyadēva. The palaeography of the record and the details of its date make it assignable to that Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya whose date of accession was 1318 A.D. Among the deities who are enumerated in the epigraph and for whom endowments are made, figures Nāḍuḍaiyanāyakkapperumāl. The name of the deity and *Nāḍuḍaiyanāyakan-sāndhi* for which the endowment was made are apparently connected with the *nāṭṭār* of Uyyakkonḍār-vaṇaṇḍu who were the donors. The expression *Nāḍuḍaināyaka* occurs also in Nos. 447, 451 and 454. Another deity Bhōgamārttapūṇmulai-nāchchīyār mentioned in the record is referred to in the hymns sung by Sundaramūrtināyanār in praise of the local god as his consort. The *Mudaliḡal-mūvar* also mentioned in the inscription evidently stand for the three *nāyanmārs* Jñānasambandar, Appar and Sundaramūrti.

CHŌLAS.—No. 293 from Bōmmasamudram, Nammakkal Taluk, Salem District, dated in the 17th year of the reign of Ariūḡigai Pirāntakaṇ *alias* Rājakēsarivarmaṇ records some gift to god Mahādēva of Tūsiyūr by Kōḍaṇḍa-Tappi. . . . The name of the king was missed and that of the place wrongly read as Rāsiyūr in the Report for 1939-40 (No. 367 A). Another inscription of this place refers to the god Tirumūlattāṇattu-mahādēvar of Tūsiyūr. The village Tūsiyūr and the god Tirumūlattāṇattu-mahādēvar mentioned in these inscriptions are evidently identical with the village and the deity of the respective names referred to in the two copper-plate grants from Tiruchcheṅḡōḍu (*SII*, Vol. III, pp. 476 ff.) dated in the reign of Rājakēsarivarmaṇ who has been identified with Rājārāja I. But the names Ariūḡigai-Pirāntakaṇ of the record under review and Sundarachōla in No. 292 from the same place seem to point to the identity of the Rājakēsarivarmaṇ of the copper-plates with Sundarachōla. This is confirmed also by the contents of the two copper-plates mentioned above dated respectively in the 10th and 5th years of the reign. The second charter which is earlier, records a grant by Kollimalavaṇ Orriyūraṇ Piratigaṇḍavarmaṇ, while the first charter bearing the later date records a grant by Kollimalavaṇ Piratigaṇḍan Sundarachōlaṇ for the spiritual satisfaction (*Srīmadāham*) of his father, who is stated to have died at Ilam. The deceased father mentioned in the later record is evidently identical with the chief mentioned in the earlier record, *viz.*, Orriyūraṇ Piratigaṇḍavarmaṇ. It is significant that this chief bears the name of king Sundarachōla whom his father Orriyūraṇ Piratigaṇḍavarmaṇ obviously served and died in his campaign in Ceylon in the 9th year of reign of his suzerain (*A.R.Ep.*, 1914, para 15). It is but proper that the grant for the spiritual satisfaction of this chief was made by his son.

No. 308 from Chakkarāppalli, a locality of Ayyampēṭṭai, Papanasam Taluk, Thanjavur District is an interesting inscription. It records a grant of land made tax-free by the *sabhaiyār* of Agalimaṅgalam, a *brahmadēya* in Kilār-kūṛraṇ, to the deity Sūryadēvar for whom a temple had been raised in Tiruchchakkarappalli by Adittan Sūryaṇ *alias* Sembiyaṇ of Vettakkudi, the *kilavaṇ* of Poygai-nāḍu in the reign of Rājakēsarivarmaṇ who was evidently Rājārājachōla I. The builder of this Sūrya temple is well-known as Tennavan-mūvēṇḍavēḷaṇ and he became the *Srī-kāryyam* officer of the Brihadiśvara temple at Taṇjāvūr later in the reign of Rājārāja and continued so till the early years of the reign of Rājēndra I (*SII*, Vol. II, p. 39). The present inscription does not endow him with the title *Tennavaṇ-mūvēṇḍavēḷaṇ*, whereas we find him bearing it in an inscription of the 9th year of Rājārāja I (*SII*, Vol. V, No. 611). So it may be surmised that this inscription which is damaged, could be placed earlier than the 9th year of the king's reign. The

inscription refers to the floods in the river Kāvērī and to the consequent breaking of its banks in the 5th year of Ponmāligaittuñṇiṇa-Kō-Rājakēsari (Sundarachōla). It is a very interesting fact that this inscription records the construction of a temple for the Sun-god even early in the reign of Rājarāja. It has been so far held that the first temple dedicated to Sūrya was built during the time of Kulōttuṅga I and it was attributed to the Gāhaḍavāla influence (*SII*, Vol. II, p. 39). Though instances of setting up of the images of Sūrya were known in the later years of the reign of Rājarāja and later, this is the earliest reference to a temple dedicated to Sūrya. It may be observed here that at present there is no Sūrya image in the temple nor is the actual location of the Sūryadēvar temple in Tiruchchakkarappaḷi indicated in the record.

Of the six inscriptions (Nos. 435-38, 441 and 444) of Rājādhirāja I copied from the walls of the Darbhāranyēśvara temple at Tirunallār in Pondicherry State, the first (No. 435) seems to record an order of his officer Chalukkikulakālamūvēndavēḷān exempting from taxes some lands probably endowed (to the temple of Tirunallār-udaiyār) during the reign of the king's father (Rājēndra I) who had conquered the Pūrvadēśa, the Gaṅgai and Kādāram. The name of the above official reminds us of the name Chalukkikulakālachaturvēdimāṅgalam mentioned in an inscription of Rājarāja I (*A.R.Ep.*, 1942-43, No. 156); and the expression *Chalukkikulakāla* may be compared with *Tailakulakāla* which was one of the titles of the last mentioned king (see *A.R.Ep.*, 1929-30, Pt. II, para 21). It refers also to an officer Araiyaṇ Ayilūrāṇ Maṇṇaiḱoṇḍāsōḷamūvēndavēḷān of a village (name lost). This name reminds us of the name *Maṇṇaiḱoṇḍāsōḷan* of a *maṇḍapam* at Tiruvorriyūr referred to in an inscription of Rājādhirāja himself (*ibid.*, 1912, No. 103). The *meykkīrtti* of Rājēndra I tells us that he captured Maṇṇaiḱaḍakkam (*i.e.*, Mānyakhēṭa), a place which is obviously referred to as Maṇṇai in the *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi* (chapter VIII, verse 25; cf. *SII*, Vol. II, p. 250, f.n. 3). Therefore *Maṇṇaiḱoṇḍa--chōla* must have been a title of Rājēndra I.

No. 436 of the same king records that the *Peruṅguri-sabhai* of Chōlēndra-simha-chaturvēdimāṅgalam received 50 *kāsu* from the authorities of the temple of Tirunallār-udaiyār, and declared some temple land as tax-free *tiruvilāppuram*. It is stated that the above amount was to yield an annual interest of 100 *kalam* of paddy at two *kalam* per *kāsu*. This rate of interest if compared with that of No. 444 also of the same king—*viz.*, one *kalam* per *aṇṇādu-narkāsu*, seems to suggest that two *aṇṇādu-narkāsu* were considered to be equal to one *kāsu* during this period.

In No. 437 also of Rājādhirāja, the king claims to have sacked both Kalyānapura (*i.e.*, the Chālukyan capital Kalyāṇa) and Veligrāma. The latter place, not mentioned in any other Chōla inscriptions so far discovered, must have been evidently in the Chālukyan territory and probably was a place of importance. This may be identified with Belagāmi (Shikarpur Taluk, Shimoga District) otherwise known as Balligāvē, Balligrāmē and Balipura which was the headquarters of the viceroys of the Banavāsi province. (See B.L. Rice, *Mysore and Coorg*, pp. 74-75). This inscription records grant of lands to Śrīkaṇṭhaṇ-Kampan alias Abhimānamēru-nāḍakappēraiyaṇ and to the sons of Śrīkaṇṭhaṇ-Araṅgaṇ, probably a brother of the former, for enacting dramas of five acts during each of the festival days of Māsi-Magha and Vaikāśi-Viśākha in the temple of god Tirunallār-udaiyār. The above Śrīkaṇṭhaṇ-Kampan is stated to have already held the right of *āriyakkūttu* in the same temple. The record also grants 20 *kalam* of paddy as *tiruvilākkorru* to the same donees and to their co-actors and provides for the make up of the actors at the rate of one *nāḷi* of oil for the face and one *nāḷi* of rice for the face powder for each *aṅga* (act). It may be recalled that an inscription of Rājēndra II from Tañjāvūr (*SII*, Vol. II, pp. 306-07) records a grant of land to a *Sānti-kkūttan* for enacting the drama called *Rājarājēśvara-nāṭakam* during the great festival in the month of Māsi in the temple of Rājarājēśvaramudaiyār.

No. 438 dated in the 35th regnal year of Vijayarājēndra (*i.e.*, Rājādhirāja I) records a gift of land by the *sabhai* of Idaiyārrukkudi for some expenses on the 6th day of the festival of god Tirunallār-udaiyār in the month of Māsi. It refers to the measuring rod called *Tiruvulagaḷanda kōl*. This measuring rod is mentioned in an inscription from Tiruvālaṅgaḍu (*A.R.Ep.*, 1926, No. 97) where it is stated that this, *i.e.* the measuring rod is as per the one mentioned in the inscriptions of the temple of Rājarājēśvaramudaiyār at Tañjāvūr. An inscription (*ibid.*,

1913, No. 59) of Rājarāja I dated in the 19th year of his reign refers to the 'measuring of the earth', '*Ulagalandēriṇapadi*' i.e., the revenue survey conducted in the 17th year of his reign (1001-2 A.D.). The name of this measuring rod which had its origin in Rājarāja's time still continued in the time of Rājādhirāja I (contra, *Cōlas*, Second Ed. p. 259).

Of the inscriptions of Vikramachōla, copied from the same place, No. 447 is damaged and is dated in the 15th regnal year and the details of the date viz., Kumbha, ba. 5, Thursday, and Hasta, correspond to the 26th January 1133 A.D. It records an undertaking by the Sivabrāhmaṇas of the temple of Tirunallāru-ḍaiyār to provide for food offerings to the god and to burn one perpetual lamp, all probably out of 30 *kalam* of paddy which was the interest on 20 *kāṣu* (i.e., 1-1/2 *kalam* per *kāṣu*) which they had received from the Vellālaṇ Śīrilaṅgōppurri-ḍaṅḍān *alias* Abhimānasahāyap-pēraiaṇ. This lamp is stated to have been endowed for the augmentation of the family of the Chōlas, for their victory over their foes and for the advancement of the *Śrīmāhēśvaram* and the *Śrīgrāmam*. The fact that this record is dated towards the fag end of Vikrama-chōla's reign and that the endowment is made for the augmentation of the family seems to have some bearing on the interpretation of the Pallavarāyanpēttai record (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 184 ff., Vol. XXXI, pp. 223 ff.) dealing with the disputed successions of the later period.

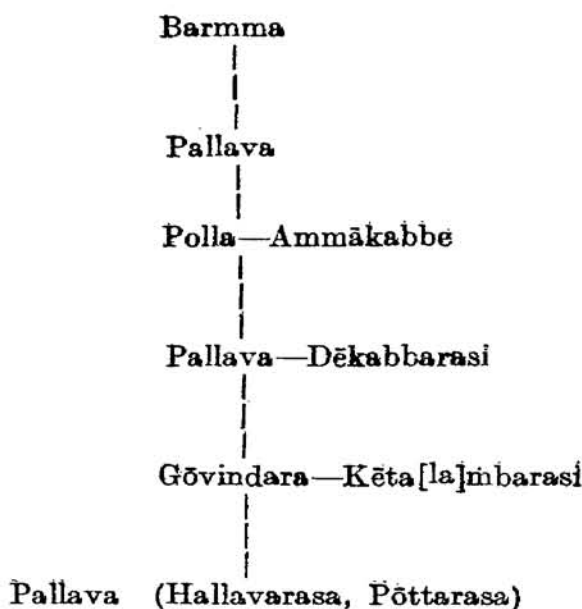
No. 331 engraved on the south wall of the *ardhamandapa* in the Maragadāchalēśvara temple in Tiruvēngimalai, Musiri Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Madras State, dated in the reign of Rājarāja II, records a grant of land by Alagiyāṇ Meyvēlaikkārap-pallavaraiyaṇ, one of the *agambaḍi-mudaligal* of Chāttan-chēdirāyaṇ for the latter's well-being for worshipping god Subrahmanyappillaiyār in the *maṅgalavīdi* in the northern part of the Jayaṅḍachōlach-charuppēdimāṅgalam. The land is said to have been purchased by the donor from Tirunattapperumāl *alias* Tirukkalirruppadi-nambi, which name reminds us of the *Tirukkalirruppadiyār* which is one of the fourteen works of the Śaiva-siddhānta. Another inscription (No. 332) dated in the reign of Kulōttuṅga III records an endowment made for worship and offerings to Aluḍaiya-pillaiyār (Jñānasambanda), Tirunāvukkaraśudēvar, Alālasundarapperumāl and Tirunarkiradēvar whose images were set up in the temple of Tiruvīṅḡy-Āludaiyār, i.e., the Maragadāchalēśvara temple at Tiruvēngimalai by Uyyaniṇṇāḍuvāṇ Viḷumiyār of Puṅṇāṇūr in Tiruvāli-nāḍu. Tirunarkiradēvar, the saint whose image is said to have been set up in the temple was the author of the *Tiruvīṅḡy-malai-eḷupadu*, a string of seventy verses sung in praise of the deity of Tiruvīṅḡymalai (Tiruvēngimalai) included in the eleventh *tirumurai* of the Śaiva canonical works.

A fragmentary record (No. 186) from Ulagadam, Bhavani Taluk, Coimbatore District, appears to belong to Tribhuvanaviradēva and quotes his 4th year of reign. It is in characters of the 12th-13th century. This Tribhuvanavīra is evidently identical with the homonymous Koṅḡu ruler whose inscriptions have been copied from Vijayamaṅgalam, Erode Taluk, Coimbatore District (*A. R. Ep.*, 1905, Nos. 568, 572 and 582).

No. 455 copied from the walls of the Tyāgarājasvāmi shrine in the temple of Tirunallār-ḍaiyār in Tirunallār, Pondicherry State, dated in the 4th regnal year (1249-50 A. D.) of Rājēndra III gives the name of the donor Ponnālvāṇ Nachchiṇārkkiniyāṇ of Dīpaṅḡḍi in Tiruvārūr-kūṇṇam. This name reminds us of the name of Nachchiṇārkkiniyār, the famous commentator on *Tolkāppiyam* and other classical Tamil works. Again one of the signatories in this record is called Kāviyaṅṇipaiṅṇaṇ. It may be pointed out that the god of Tirunallāru is referred to by the Śaiva saint Sundaramūrti-nāyanār by the same name in the hymn sung by him.

CHAḶUKYAS OF KALYĀṆA.—Nos. 28-30 were copied from Pūḍūr, Gadwal Taluk, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh. Two (Nos. 28 and 29) are engraved on the three sides of a slab, the two side faces of the slab containing the poetical version in Kannāḍa of the inscription in prose on its front side. They furnish the genealogy of the chief Hallavarasa who claims descent from Pallava of Sōmakula, lord of Ayije; in whose lineage were born Dēchecharāja and Barmma who ruled from Pūḍūru as their capital and who, having caused

many a temple and *basadi* to be built, endowed them lavishly. The genealogy is further continued from Barmma thus :



The chief Pallava or Hallavarasa bears such epithets as *Ayōdhyā-simhāsana*, *Varāha-lāñchhana*, *Muchukundūr-puravarēśvara*, *Alampūra-bhujāṅga*, *Padmāvati-lalldhavaraprasāda* etc., and is stated to be the feudatory of Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya. While referring to the Jinālaya built by him in his own name to the west of Tārāgaṇādhipa Prabha-Jinālaya, (i.e. Clandia-piābha-Jinālaya) the record describes the structure as *Sarvatōbhadrā* and mentions *ēka-sāla*, *dvi-sāla*, *tri-sāla*, *chatus-sāla* and *pañcha-sāla*. The third record (No. 30) of this chief calls him Pōttarasa of Pūṇḍūru, significantly reminding us of the earlier Pallava names ending in °*pōttaraiyyar* in records from the Tamil country.

No. 404 from Malkankoppa, No. 407 from Māvalli and Nos. 411 and 422 from Tambūru, all in Kalghatgi Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore State belong to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla (i.e. Vikramāditya VI), of the Chālukya house of Kalyāṇa. Of these, No. 404 which belongs to 1103 A.D., provides us with the latest date for the reign of Kadamba Gūhalladēva III of Goa. From No. 422 whose date is lost, we learn that Gūhalladēva III was ruling over Koṃkaṇa-900 from his headquarters at Gōve. His predecessor Jayakēśin I is known to have shifted his capital from Chandrapura to Gōpaka-paṭṭana which is the same as Gōve (vide *The Kadamba Kula*, p. 179). Though No. 422 refers to Gūhalladēva as the ruler of only Koṃkaṇa-900, another of his records from Tambūru (*A. R. Ep.*, 1964-65, No. B 402) mentions him as ruling over Koṃkaṇa-900, Palasige-12,000 and Kavaḍidvīpa-savālakka from Gōvage (same as Gōve). In 1081-82 A.D., to which year his inscription from Alnāvar, Dharwar District (*A. R. Ep.*, 1920, No. 470) belongs, besides the three territories named above, he was the master of no less than seven more divisions, viz., Kundūru-500, Unkal-30, Sabbi-30, Haive-500, Utsugrāme-30, Kādaravalli-30 and Kontakuli-30 and his headquarters at that time also was Gōve.

Nos. 407 and 411 both belonging to 1125 A.D., bring to light *Mahāmāṇḍa-lēśvara* Hākiballadēva, a hitherto unknown governor of Banavāsi-12,000. The inscriptions contain the interesting information that Hākiballa was the husband of Padmaladēvi, the elder sister of Kadamba Jayakēśin II of Goa. From these records we get the names of Barmachayya and Rāchamallanāyaka, the ministers of Hākiballa and those of the generals Jayakēśi-daṇḍanāyaka and his younger brother Mādirājayya-daṇḍanāyaka. The last named also figures in Nos. 408 and 411 and is mentioned in other inscriptions from Tambūru (*A. R. Ep.*, 1964-65, Nos. 402-06). From these records we learn that he was also known as Mādhava-daṇḍanātha and Mādhavarāja-daṇḍanātha and had the title of *maḥa-prachanda-daṇḍanāyaka*. These inscriptions attest to the pre-eminent position he enjoyed in the Kalghatgi region for over a quarter of a century, from at least 1125 to 1156 A.D.

MATLI CHIEFS.—No. 3 from the Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi temple in Oṇṭimittā, Siddhavatam Taluk, Cuddapah District refers to the settlement of a dispute between the Vaḍlakarumala and the Baliḷa communities in respect of the right to be seated on the temple car, in favour of the former by Maṭṭa Anantarājayya-Dēvachōḍamahārāja. It is dated in the cyclic year Virōdhi. We have two records of this chief, one from Hastavaram, in Rajampet Taluk, Cuddapah District (*Rangacharya's List*, cf. No. 675) and the other from Siddhavatam, Siddhavatam Taluk, Cuddapah District (*A. R. Ep.*, 1915, No. 564) dated respectively in Śaka 1522, Śārvari and Śaka 1527, Viśvāvasu. The year Virōdhi of the present record assigned to this Ananta will therefore correspond to Śaka 1512 thus affording the earliest date for him. It is interesting to note that Anantarājayya's grandson Kumāra-Ananta also took keen interest in the temples of Oṇṭimittā including that of Raghunāyaka for which he is said to have built the two *gōpuras* on the north and south, and the outer *maṇḍaḷas* etc., as recorded in his inscriptions at Tirupati (*T. T. D.*, Vol. VI, Part I, No. 25).

MISCELLANEOUS.—Nos. 275—76 from Tiruvāḍavūr are in Tamil language engraved in Brāhmī characters of about the 1st century B. C. Like the many other inscriptions of their class already known, these also are engraved on the brow of a cavern and record the cutting, evidently of the brow or drip line (?) of the cavern.

Several photographs of potsherds (Nos. 335—48) found during the excavations at Uṟaiyūr, Trichinopoly Taluk and District, by the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras, Madras, were examined for the writings in Brāhmī characters of the 1st century B. C., they bear on them. Most of them are very fragmentary. One of the sherds (No. 335) contains the word *araicha* which stands for Tamil *arasa* meaning 'king'. This and the letters such as *ṇ*, *ṟ*, *l* etc., on the other fragments indicate that these writings are in Tamil. The longest (No. 348) of these sherd-inscriptions consists of a single line of writing which is broken at the 14th letter. Probably it contains a personal name Muḷaṇ (contra. *Indian Archaeology*, 1964-65, *A Review* I, 45). It may be noted that potsherds with similar inscriptions were discovered at Arikamēḍu in Pondicherry also (*Ancient India*, No. 2, pp. 109 ff.).

No. 39 from Arvaḷem, Bicholim Taluk in the Union Territory of Goa, is a label record in Southern characters assignable palaeographically to about the sixth century A. D., and it reads : *Sāmbalūravāsi Raviḷ*. It is not clear if this Ravi is a proper name or stands for the Sun-god.

No. 52 from Nundem, or Nune, Sanguem Taluk, Goa, is engraved on a slab outside the Mahāmāya temple in the village. The inscription in Sanskrit engraved in Southern characters of about the 6th century A.D. records the grant of a gateway to (the temple of) Pārvatisvāmin and of a gateway and a plot of land with jack trees to (the temple of) Ēlasvāmin by Siharāja. The temple being that of the goddess Mahāmāyā, the name Pārvatisvāmin (*Pārvatisvāminah*) in the record may be a mistake for Pārvatisvāminī, the goddess whose consort is perhaps Ēlasvāmin. The latter name reminds us of the god Ēlēśvara, referred to in inscriptions (*A. R. Ep.*, 1954-55, Nos. 134, 135, 146) from Ēlēśvaram, Devarakonda Taluk, Nalgonda District, Andhra, for whose worship Chālukya Tribhuvanavallabha Mallidēva, Kākatiya Rudra and Gōkarnadēva of Kandūrū respectively are said to have made endowments. An earlier reference to the name Ēli occurs in an inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, No. 5) of the Ikshvāku period attributable to about the 3-4th century A. D. from Nāgārjunikōṇḍa. It refers to the chief of the *Talavaras*, (*Talavara-vara*) Eliśri, son of Gāṇḍi and grandson of *Sēnāpati* Anikki as the builder of a temple for Sarva (i.e., Śiva). The identity of Siharāja (Simharāja) of the present record is not known.

No. 377 from Aralihōṇḍa, which is undated but is palaeographically assignable to the middle of the 7th century A.D., refers to a certain Piṭṭiamman as ruling over the earth (*prithvī-rājya*) indicating his sovereign status. It also mentions Kannaśakti-arasa and Ereva-Kornerēyaṅgaḷ as the donor and executor respectively of a gift of land. The record is to be read from bottom upwards. The dynasty to which this Piṭṭiamman belonged is not mentioned in the record and therefore, one cannot be certain about his identification, though we know that the Chālukyas of Bādāmi held sway over this region during the time of this record. In view of the *śakti* ending in his name Kannaśakti, the chief might have belonged to the Sēndraka family (vide *SII*, Vol. XX, Intd., pp. vii-viii).

Nos. 405 and 406, from Māvalli, both undated but palaeographically assignable to the 9th century, contain the earliest known reference to the territorial division called Palasige-12,000. While No. 405 refers to Gaṇḍa-mahārāja as administering the division and to Chandapa as the Dugarāja (Yuvarāja), No. 406 mentions one Rāchchaya-Kaḍamba as the ruler of the same division obviously at a different period. After the early Kadambas of Banavāsi, Rāchchaya's is the earliest Kaḍamba (Kadamba) name so far met with in inscriptions. In view of the period to which these two records belong Gaṇḍamahārāja and Rāchchaya-Kaḍamba may be taken to have been the subordinates of the Imperial Rāshtrakūṭas.

No. 24 from Pūḍūr, Gadwal Taluk, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh is dated Śaka 848 and records the making of the panel containing a figure in high relief of Gaja-Lakshmī. The *mandapa* contains a pillar with sculptured panels depicting scenes from the *amṛitamathana* with descriptive labels (No. 26) engraved beneath them. These labels in Sanskrit are written in Kannaḍa characters of about the 11th century.

No. 66 from Vellūr, Vaikom Taluk, Kottayam District, Kerala, is interesting from the point of view of its date. It quotes the Kali day 1510707, Mina 29 expired, Maghā, Saturday. It is not an uncommon feature in inscriptions of Kerala to quote Kali dates in days (vide *T. A. S.*, Vol. IV, pages 141-42). A single instance of this type of citing the date in days of the Kali era from the Tamil country comes from the village Grāmam in the South Arcot District, Madras (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 261, *A. R. A. S. I.*, 1905-6, p. 171 f.), but here again it is noteworthy that the donor Vellaṅ-Kumaran figuring in the inscription was a native of Nandikkaraiputtūr in Kerala. The inscriptions of Kerala cite the Kali day in three ways namely by numerals, by words and by chronogram of the *kalapayādi* system, but they do not quote the month, the week day, etc., and therefore are not verifiable. The Grāmam inscription gives besides the Kali day, the Kali year, the regnal year of the king (Parāntaka I) the month, week-day, star, etc., which enabled Kielhorn to calculate and verify the date. The present record, though it does not quote the Kali year or the regnal year of any king, gives besides the Kali day, the month, the week-day and the star and in addition the day of the month which is stated to be expired. These details quoted here are verifiable and correspond to 1035 A.D., March 22.

Nos. 457 and 458 engraved prominently in the middle portion of the second tier of the Tyāgarāja shrine in the Darbhāranyēśvara temple at Tirunallār in Pondicherry State, are interesting as they refer to the foundation of the shrine by Alāgiyanambirāṭṭi, the queen of Viramōhan *alias* Kāḍavarāyaṇ.

This year's survey of the Kalghatgi Taluk also yielded 11 hero-stone inscriptions, all of them belonging to the 12th-13th century. Of these, No. 388 from Dēvikoppa mentions a *Maṇḍalika* Mallarasa and records the death of Hāvina Māchaya-nāyaka in the course of a raid on Māvalli in which he is said to have killed a number of mounted soldiers. No. 417 from Tambūru, records the setting up of the stone by Malliyabe-nāyakiti in memory of her brother Hiriya Rāma who was killed at the time of the siege of Sāteyanahalli. No. 418 dated in Śaka 1150 (1228 A. D.) states that on the orders of his master Vīra Permmādirāya, Maileya-nāyaka attacked Māyidēva, routed him and fell in the fight. The Chaudādānpur plates (*A. R. Ep.*, 1964-65, No. A 38) of Kadamba Kāmadēva of Hāṅgal dated Śaka 1139 (1216 A. D.) refer to his minister Māyidēva of the Nāga lineage who is said to have migrated from Kāśmīra. Māyidēva of the present record is perhaps identical with his namesake of the copper-plate. This conflict was perhaps one of the many that took place during this period when Kāmadēva is known to have faced the Hoysala attacks under Vīra Ballāla III (*Bom. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Pt. II, page 463). It is possible that the attacks recorded in some of the hero-stones cited above, as for example, No. 417 which refers to the siege of Sāteyanahalli are related to this Hoysala-Kadamba conflict.

No. 174 from Appakkudal, Bhavani Taluk, Coimbatore District, belongs to Mādappa-dannāyaka who bears the epithet Irumadi-Rāhuttarāya. The inscription records some arrangement made for conducting the *śitakaragaṇḍan-sandī*. The titles *Rāhuttarāya* and *Śitakaragaṇḍa* are characteristically borne by the chiefs of Daṇāyakan-kōṭṭai of whom Mādhava-daṇḍanāyaka, the father of Vīra Chikka-Kētaya is evidently identical with Mādappa of the present record. This Kētaya figures as a feudatory of Hoysala Vīra Ballāla III in an inscription

from *Danāyakaṇ-kōṭṭai*, dated Śaka 1245, Rudhirōdgārin, corresponding to 1323-24 A. D. (*A. R. Ep.*, 1906, No. 44; *ibid.*, 1907, paras 48-51). The cyclic year *Kālayukti* in the record under review may therefore be equated to 1318 A.D. The only other record (*A. R. Ep.*, 1909, No. 189) of this chief known so far from the Tamil country is from *Avināśi* dated Śaka 1204, Dundubhi. Obviously the Śaka date quoted here is wrong for 1244 (Dundubhi) which corresponds to 1322-23 A.D.

The fragments (No. 315) copied from the Chidambarēśvara temple of *Siṃṇamaṇai*, a hamlet of *Karisaivayal* in *Pattukkottai* Taluk of *Thanjavur* District, appear to be unconnected parts of a record in characters of the 14th century which must have recorded the rates of export duties levied on different commodities like betel nuts, cotton, pepper etc., exported at the local port (*turai*). There is a small port with ferry service in the village *Karisaivayal* even to-day.

No. 168 from *Jayaṅṇḍān*, *Chidambaram* Taluk, *South Arcot* District, is dated Śaka 1425, Rudhirōdgārin (1504 A.D.) and refers to one...*sūryattoṇḍaimān* as the ruler. The *prasasti* of the ruler given resembles the one attributed to *Anandatāṇḍavap-Perumāḷ* *Toṇḍaimānār* in a record dated Śaka 1460, *Viḷambi*, from *Chidambaram* (*South Indian Temple Ins.*, Vol. 1, pp. 18-20; also cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1937-38, No. 483). No. 169 from *Suttukkuḷi* dated in Śaka 1395 refers to a grant made by *Anandatāṇḍavat-Toṇḍaimānār* who is evidently identical with his namesake mentioned above. During the confusion preceding and after the *Sāluva* usurpation in 1485-86 A. D., this chief seems to have tried to become independent. The ruler of the present record may be identical with *Jagadīśuraṇ Rājasūryat-Toṇḍaimān* figuring in two inscriptions in the *Natarāja* temple at *Chidambaram* (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, No. B 326; *ibid.*, 1961-62, No. B 173). There is probably some indication of the troubled times in the fact that the inscription speaks of a break in the enjoyment of a *paruru* by the temple of *Tiruvambalamuḍaiya-tambirāṇār* of *Perumbarrappuliūr*.

No. 301 from the *Chakrapāṇisvāmi* temple at *Kumbhakōṇam*, *Thanjavur* District, is dated Śaka 1427, *Krōdhana* (1505 A.D.) and records a benefaction by *Kandāḍai Ālvār Jiyar*. Though this *Jiyar* is said to have belonged to the *Kandāḍai* family, his relationship with the other members of this famous family is, however, unknown. He is said to have provided for food-offerings to god *Tiruvāli-ālvār* (*Śrī Chakrapāṇi-svāmi*) and *Bhūtattālvār*, to be distributed to *Śrīvaiṣṇava* pilgrims. The mention of *Bhūtattālvār* is noteworthy.

No. 631 is engraved on two slabs built into the side walls of the antechamber of the *Mahādēva* temple at *Munḡthalā*, *Sirohi* District. Dated *Vikrama* 89[1?], it records the grant of some plots of land by a certain *Subhadra* in *Munḡdasthalā*. The gift was made for the purpose of carrying out repairs and for offering incense and oil for lamps in the temple of *Mudgarēśvara*, *Harshēśvara*, etc. It is stipulated that the gift land could be taken back by paying a sum of 10000 *dramma*s. The record has been noticed in *PRIS, WC*, 1906-07, Nos. 2279-80.

Inscription (No. 567) from *Parbatsar*, *Nagaur* District, engraved in characters of about the 10th century, records the death of a lady named *Savadu*. The date of the inscription and the name of the lady's husband are lost.

No. 641 from *Jhādōlī*, *Sirohi* District, mentions a chief named *Sōyilādēva* who is not known from any other source. Dated in *Vikrama* 1339 (1282 A.D.) it appears to record a gift of money probably in favour of some person or institution belonging to the *Jhādōlī-grāma*. Another gift made to the *brāhmaṇas* of the *Karādā-grāma* is also referred to in the inscription.

No. 86, engraved on the pedestal of a broken image of a *Jaina Tīrthaṅkara*, which is kept in a place known as *Dēvipānī* in the deserted village *Dēvarigarh*, near *Kunḍam*, *Jabalpur* Tahsil and District, *Madhya Pradesh*, dated *Vikrama* 1392 (1392 A.D.) records the perpetual obeisance of a certain *Sā. [Lā]khaṇa* belonging to *Shadilla(Khaṇḍēla)vāla-anvaya* and *Mūla-saṃgha* along with his wife *Mōhiṇi* and son (name not clear) and probably two other women named [*Chā*] *hīṇi* and *Viriṇi*. Another inscription (No. 94) engraved on the pedestal of another broken stone image of a *Jaina Tīrthaṅkara* in the possession of *Shri G. P. Vyas* of *Khimlāsā*, *Khurai* Tahsil, *Sagar* District, *Madhya Pradesh* is dated *Vikrama* 1397 (1341 A.D.) and records the perpetual obeisance of *Harichandra*, *Sūdhala* and *Milhaṇa*, the sons of *śrēṣṭhī Amṛita* and his wife *Tējā*, belonging to *Gōlā-pūrva-anvaya*. A certain *Āchārya śrī Padama(dma)kīrtti* is also mentioned.

No. 541 from Khōkhar, Nagaur District is dated Vikrama 1539' (wrong for Vikrama 1593) and Śaka 1459 (1537 A.D.). The inscription which is engraved on a small stone pillar records the setting up of a *kīrtisthabha* (*kīrtti-stambha*) by some persons residing at Ghōghara-grāma (modern Khōkhar).

Inscriptions on *satī* stones copied at Khimlāsā, Khurai Tahsil, Sagar District, Madhya Pradesh throw some light on the social life of the period to which they belong and point to the fact that the women of different castes used to commit *satī*. One of the inscriptions (No. 118) dated Vikrama 1694 (1638 A.D.) records that a lady named Darasā, who was the daughter of Nīmadāsu and Ghātamadē, and who belonged to the Kustā (i.e., carpenter) caste became *satī* with her husband Āsakarānu. Another inscription (No. 119), records that Mauhundē, wife of Purusautamadāsa, son of Jādaudāsa, who belonged to Kāitha Māthura *gōtra* and Khumāna caste, became *satī* at Paraganā (i.e., Tahsil) Khimlāsā in Vikrama 1708 and Śaka 157[4] (1652 A.D.). A third inscription (No. 97) dated Vikrama 1697 (1631 A.D.) seems to record that a woman of Kāchhī caste became *satī*. No. 105, dated Vikrama 1699 (1642 A.D.) records the performance of *satī* by a woman named Lashī, who belonged to the caste of Kōrī (i.e., weaver). From No. 106 dated Vikrama 1699 (1642 A.D.), it appears that a lady named Horāi belonging to the caste of Saini (i.e., gardener) committed *satī* in the village Shimalāsa (i.e., Khimlāsā).

ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

For the first time in recent years, two inscriptions of the time of the Ghorid king Muhammad bin Sām were found, but unfortunately, both are either fragmentary or badly damaged. The extant text in one of these, No. 335, from Nagaur in Rajasthan, merely contains the name of the king and the date A. H. 594 (1197-98 A.D.), which makes it one of the earliest records mentioning this monarch in India, which are only very few in number. The cognomen *Shihābī*, of another person, which has also survived in its text, can be reasonably interpreted to indicate that he was one of the principal nobles of the Ghorid king, one of whose titles was *Shihābu'd-Dīn*. The other epigraph, No. 320, from Kāmān in Bharatpur district, bears the date A. H. 600 (1204 A.D.) and the name of the governor *Tughril Sultānī*. The letters in most places on the slab having flaked off, the name of the reigning monarch cannot be read, but on account of the clearly legible date, it can be safely assigned to the Ghorid king. As regard *Tughril*, he is most probably identical with *Bahāu'd-Dīn Tughril*, the most trusted lieutenant of the said king, who held in fief the region around Bayana, which must have included Kāmān too (*Minhāj, Tabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī*, Lahore, 1952, pp. 58-59). This inscription, it may be pointed out, was assigned by A. Cunningham to the time of *Iltutmish* (*Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep.*, Vol. XX, p. 56). Apart from these two, there are a few inscriptions, Nos. 563-80, engraved on fragmentary slabs built up into the wall of the 'Idgāh at Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh, which, on palaeographical grounds, appear to belong to the Ghorī or Mamlūk period. They are too fragmentary to yield any definite purport, but from a comparison of their style of writing, they appear to have formed parts of three independent epigraphs. Seven of them, Nos. 565, 566, 572, 574, 576, 578 and 580 contain honorific titles which are found employed in the records of the Ghorī or early Mamlūk kings; the rest contain Quranic texts.

Of the *Khaljīs*, three new epigraphs were found. No. 341, from Nagaur, as in the case of most of the records copied from that place this year, is fragmentary and only contains the date, A. H. 705 (1305-06 A.D.) and the name of the ruling king 'Alāu'd-Dīn. No. 349, also from Nagaur, is a badly damaged record of 'Alāu'd-Dīn's son Qutbu'd-Dīn Mubārak Shāh recording the construction of a mosque in A.H. 720 (1320 A.D.). This also gives his pontifical title of the caliph. One more inscription of this monarch, No. 199, was found at Rajur in Buldana district of Maharashtra. Like another one from the same place, listed in the previous year's report (*A. R. Ep.*, 1964-65, No. D 192), it is fragmentary, and the surviving text only contains the king's name and title and refers to the construction of some structure by an official whose name is lost.

The only new record of *Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Tughluq Shāh* in the present group, No. 343, from Nagaur, is again fragmentary. It contains his name and titles only. Nevertheless, this and the two *Khaljī* records from the same place mentioned above, provide conclusive evidence on the political status of the region under these monarchs. No. 271, a new epigraph of Muhammad bin Tughluq,

was discovered at Kalyān in Bidar district of Mysore. It may be recalled that in the previous years, two other epigraphs of this king were found in this place, one in Persian, dated A. H. 734/1333 A. D. (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1935-33, p. 3) and the other, in Sanskrit, dated Śaka 1248/1326 A. D. (*A. R. Ep.*, 1956-57, No. B, 193; *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, part V, p. 163 ff.; *ibid.*, Vol. XXXIII, part II, pp. 75-76). The present record, dated Šafar A.H. 726 (January 1326 A.D.), is, thus, the earliest record of this monarch at Kalyān. It mentions the construction of a mosque by Aḥmad, son of 'Alī Jachnerī, during the time of Malik-u'sh-Šarq Qiwāmu'd-Dīn, who is designated in the text as the minister of the province of Deogīr. The minister, it may be pointed out, is spoken of in the above-mentioned Sanskrit record as Malika Kāmadīna, governing Mahārāshṭra-maṇḍala. As regards the builder, he is most probably identical with Khwāja Aḥmad, 'the officer of Kalyāna' of the Sanskrit inscription, who has been identified, without any evidence, with the more celebrated Malik Aḥmad bin Ayāz (Dr. A. Mahdi Husain, *Tughluq Dynasty*, Calcutta, 1963, p. 333). The Sanskrit inscription recording the reconstruction of a Hindu temple, in November 1326 A.D., belongs thus to a slightly later date.

A fragmentary Tughluq record of the time of Fīrūz Shāh, No. 608, from Dalmau in Rae-Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh, first noticed by A. Führer, assigns the construction of a *namāzgāh* (i.e. an 'Idgāh), in A. H. 759 (1357-58 A.D.), to an official, who appears, from his title Maliku'sh-Šarq, to have been a noble of first rank. From the surviving word Tāj, his name appears to have been Tāju'd-Dīn. It thus makes it clear that the mosque was not built by the king, as stated by Führer (*Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the N. W. Provinces and Oudh*, p. 320). The other inscription of Fīrūz Shāh, No. 581, from Jaunpur, records the erection of the mosque by his brother, Ibrāhīm, who was also the Deputy Chief Usher, in A. H. 761 (1360 A.D.). This record was noticed earlier by Cunningham and others (*Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep.*, Vol. XI, pp. 106-07; *ibid.*, New Series, Vol. XI, pp. 26-27; *Pro. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1875, p. 15; M. Faṣīhu'd-Dīn, *The Sharqī Monuments of Jaunpur*, p. 23; etc.), who have read its date, given in words, as A. H. 778 (1377 A.D.), A. H. 798 (1396 A.D.) or A. H. 801 (1399 A.D.) respectively. Since the city of Jaunpur is generally believed to have been founded by Fīrūz Shāh sometime in A. H. 761 (1359-60 A.D.), it would appear that the mosque in the Fort, on an octagonal pillar set up in front of which the text is inscribed, was among the very first buildings, if not the first one, to be built at the new site. Here we may also mention No. 338, a fragmentary record, from Nagaur, whose extant text merely refers to the reign of the king whose name and date are lost. It is assignable, on palaeographical grounds, to the first half of the fourteenth century. It mentions 'Alī, son of Aḥmad, as having erected some edifice.

A very important find of this year is No. 309, from Bahroj in Alwar district of Rajasthan, which is a unique inscription of the Sayyid king Muhammad Shāh of Delhi. It must be clarified here that the Hansi records attributed to him by Cunningham (op. cit., Vol. XXIII, p. 15) and J. Horovitz (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1909-10, p. 93, No. 766) are, in fact, epigraphs of Sikandar Lodī (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1953 and 1954, p. 3, pl. I b) and 'Alāu'd-Dīn Khālījī (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 434) respectively. The inscription under notice records the king's name as Muḥammad Shāh, son of Farīd Shāh, which should settle the somewhat controversial problem of his parental name, and quotes the dates of the commencement and completion of a step-well, A. H. 842 (1439 A.D.) and A. H. 846 (1442 A.D.) respectively, by one Abu'l-Laith Naṣr of Lahore, an attendant of Maḥdūm Faḍlu'llāh Bukhārī, during the governorship of Muḥarak Khān.

The only Lodī inscription of this collection is No. 389, from Agra, assigning the construction of a mosque, in A. H. 927 (1521 A.D.), to Ruknu'd-Dīn Maṛdānshāh of Zafarabad, who is stated in the text to be a servant of Majlis-i-'Alī Miyān Makan (or Makkan), entitled Zafar Khān. The latter, who was perhaps a minister or held an equivalent rank, as is indicated by his title Majlis-i-'Alī, is otherwise unknown. Of the records of the Sūr kings, numbering four, No. 374, from Agra, dated A. H. 954 (1537-38 A.D.) in the reign of Islām Shāh, is one of the few records to be found there of the period prior to the reign of Akbar. Another record of his, No. 131, from Gwalior, recording the construction of a well by the king's order in A. H. 956 (1549-50 A.D.), mentions one Daulat Khān. It is difficult to say if this Daulat Khān is identical with Daulat Khān Nūḥānī of the Bayana record dated five years later (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, No. D 190) or Daulat Khān, a convert, who was the minister of Muḥammad 'Adil Sūr, a

successor of Islām Shāh (Badāyūnī, *Muntakhabu't-Tawārikh*, Vol. I, p. 418), or Yūsuf Daulat Khān Sūr of the Nagaur record dated A. H. 959/1552 A.D. (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1955 and 1956, p. 63). Islām Shāh's third epigraph, No. 348, from Nagaur, dated A. H. 959 (1552 A.D.), provides an important clue to the identity of a saintly person Shaikhul-Ma shāikh Shaikh Sulaimān, who it will be recalled, was instrumental in getting a *posāl* at Nagaur vacated and handed over to the Jaina community (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1955 and 1956, p. 63). The present record furnishes the information that the saint was the spiritual successor, in the sixteenth century, of the saint and scholar of repute, Qādī Hamīdu'd-Dīn Nāgaūrī of the thirteenth-century. It also makes it clear that it was he who had built at Mehrauli near Delhi the tomb of the saintly Qādī, fifteen years after the date of the present record (*A. R. Ep.*, 1964-65, No. D. 23). The last Sūr record, No. 132, from Gwalior, is badly damaged. It represents one of the very few records, in existence, of Muḥammad 'Adil Sūr; its date given in words seems to be A. H. 962 (1554-55 A.D.).

Among the Mughal records, the following are noteworthy. No. 392, from Agra, provides the name of an otherwise unknown official, Ikhtiyār Khān, who was, in A. H. 968 (1560-61 A.D.), *faujdar-i-khāssa* under Akbar. No. 150, from Narwar in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh, records the name of another similar official, Mirak Ahmad Khān of Kūlāb, who is mentioned in another epigraph from the same place, as the governor of the place (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, No. D. 96). According to the present record, he built a mosque in A. H. 979 (1572 A.D.). The name of another unknown official of Akbar, Nawwāb Amīn Khān, is contained in No. 556, dated A. H. 987 (1579-80 A.D.), from Sarāi-Akbarābād in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. He also composed its text. We come across yet one more official of Akbar Maliku' sh-Sharq, son of Jalāl Qurai shī, in a fragmentary record, No. 610, from Makanpur in Rae-Bareilly district. It may be noted that he is only mentioned as Maliku' sh-Sharq, a title reserved for grantees in the pre-Mughal period. Nos. 314 and 315, from Tijara in Alwar district of Rajasthan, record the construction of two mosques, in A. H. 993 (1584-85 A.D.) and A. H. 1000 (1591 A.D.) respectively, by Miyān Muḥarak, who is very likely identical with Miyān Muḥarak of Alwar, a saintly person (*d. A. H. 1004*) mentioned by Badāyūnī (*op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 109-10).

No. 157, from Udaypur in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh, refers to the governorship of Rāja Bikramājī, son of Bhārathī Chand under Jahāngīr. He is perhaps identical with Rāja Bikramājī, grandson of Rām Chand Bundela of Orcha (Abu'l-Faḍl, *Akbar Nāma*, Vol. III, Calcutta, 1886, pp. 670, 788). We also come across Āqā Ridā-i-muṣawwir an artist of repute, and an official of the emperor (Jahāngīr), who supervised the construction of Khusrav-Bāgh at Allahabad in A. H. 1015 (1606-07 A.D.), according to No. 554, from that place. There is no mention in the text about the builder, being his pupil or his being the Imperial architect (*cf. Dist. Gaz., Allahabad*, pp. 203-04). The identity of Āqā Ridā is discussed at length in his study of this epigraph by Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, who has, however, not read its date (*Proc. Ind. Hist. Cong.*, Second Session, 1938, p. 365). Nos. 541-42, from Fatehpur Sikri, dated A. H. 1019 (1610-11 A.D.) in the reign of Jahāngīr, are interesting in that they refer to the builder of a mosque, Bahāu'd-Dīn by name as the royal *chūna-paz* (maker of mortar). No. 591, from Jhīnjhāna in Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh, records the foundation of the tomb of the celebrated saint Shāh 'Abdu'r-Razzāq in A. H. 1029 (1619-20 A.D.) by his disciple Shaikh 'Imād. The work was supervised by Abū Muḥammad. It was completed in A. H. 1031 (1621-22 A.D.), according to No. 589, from the same place, but No. 590, also from the same place, gives A. H. 1033 (1623-24 A.D.) as the date of completion. This difference of two years is inexplicable. It may be of interest to note here that a tomb at Meerut built over the remains of Shaikh 'Imād (*d. A. H. 1040/1630 A.D.*) is locally known as the Tomb of Abū Muḥammad Kambūh (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, No. D 289).

No. 155, from Udaypur, dated A. H. 1041 (1632 A.D.), in the time of Shāh Jahān, was published quite sometime back (*cf. Ind. Hist. Qua.*, Vol. III (1927), pp. 715-18 and plate). There is a curious mistake in its text: The title used for emperor Jahāngīr in the inscription is *Firdaus-Makānī* instead of *Jannat-Makānī* used for him in official records after his death; the former was reserved for Bābur only. The text records that the mosque on which the epigraph is found, was started in the reign of Jahāngīr but was ultimately completed only in the first year of Shāh Jahān's reign, *i.e.* in A. H. 1037-38 (1628 A.D.) by the

latter's son. This will be three-four years prior to the date inscribed in figure at the end of the record. There is thus an irregularity of dates. Even if the date in figure is taken to be that of writing of the record, the gap of three-four years between the completion of the mosque and the date of writing would be difficult to account for, though the possibility that the gap was really due to some reason now unknown, cannot be ruled out. Another epigraph of Shāh Jahān is No. 25, from Patna, which assigns the construction of a mosque on the bank of the river Gang (*i.e.* Ganges) to a saintly person, Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Karīm. The date in figures reads A. H. 1042 (1632-33 A.D.), but the chronogram yields A.H. 1040 only. It is difficult to say if the builder is identical with Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Karīm who retired as the *dīwān* of Dārā Shukūh in about A. H. 1065, on account of old age (*Ma'ā thirū'l-Umarā*, Vol. III, p. 511).

Among the inscriptions of Aurangzeb, No. 330, from Shāhābād in Kota district of Rajasthan, is a bilingual record furnishing interesting information about the nature of taxes and imposts which the public were required to pay to the *jāgīr*-holder. It contains an order issued by Aurangzeb in the 23rd regnal year (1679 A.D.), stating that the emperor, having considered the representation of the leading men *mahājans*, traders and Brahmins of the town (the town-name is lost, but it is most probably Shāhābād), against the levy on landed property (*sāyir* in the text), directed the *jāgīrdār*, Randaula Khān, to discontinue forthwith the illegal levies. Consequently, we are told, the levy was discontinued, and further, taxes on marriage and birth were totally stopped and rate of some taxes cut down to half, the other half being voluntarily agreed upon by the people. Among the taxes mentioned are *zakāt*, *batā'ī*, *khonṭ*, *tolā'ī* and *kotwālī*. Another epigraph of this emperor, No. 128, from Gwalior, dated in the 37th regnal year (1694 A.D.), furnishes the names of the *jāgīr*-holder, the superintendent of buildings and the superintendent (of police), who are otherwise unknown.

Of unusual interest is No. 420, a published record from Agra dated A. H. 1119 (1707-08 A.D.), *i.e.* in the first year of Shāh 'Ālam I's reign (*Pro. As. Soc. Beng.*, 1874, p. 166). Describing in detail the circumstances leading to the martyrdom of Nawwāb Mirzā 'Ashūr Baig entitled Āghar Khān, a high official under Aurangzeb, who laid down his life fighting the infidels who had looted and captured some Muslim pilgrims on their way to Mecca, it reveals how the area near Jājau (Jājau in the text, not far from Agra) was not always safe. Though the incident took place in A. H. 1102 (1690-91 A.D.), the tablet was set up seventeen years later, on his tomb at Agra where he was buried by his son Mughal Baig, also entitled Āghar Khān, who incidentally also wrote its text. It is difficult to find out the exact reason of this unusual delay.

Among the inscriptions of the provincial dynasties, the most remarkable is No. 116, from Chanderi, assigning the construction of a mosque to Timar, entitled Jawād, in A. H. 818 (1416 A.D.). It refers to the 'reign' of Qadr Khān. Historical works do not mention Qadr Khān. However, the contemporary Bihāmād Khān, author of the *Tārīkh-i-Muhammadi*, makes a passing mention to one Qadr Khān (whom he designates as the governor of Chanderi), in connexion with the military expedition conducted by the Kalpi ruler Qādir Shāh (A. H. 813-25) against the former's deputy Qādī Junaid who had forcibly occupied some Kalpi territory near Jātara. But he does not give any details about him (S. A. A. Rizwi, *Uttar Taimūr-kālin Bhārat*, Part II, Aligarh, 1959, p. 44). It is almost certain that he is identical with Qadr Khān of our epigraph, which refers to him as an independent chief. That the evidence of the record cannot be taken except as indicating arrogation of kingship is also shown by a *satī* record of Māgh Su. 13, Sunday, V. S. 1476, from Gudar in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh, which also refers to his 'reign' (*A. R. Arch. Dep. Gwalior State*, 1929-30, App. D No. 27). This would indicate that Qadr Khān enjoyed an independent rule at least upto the date of the *satī* record *i.e.* up to 28th January 1420 A.D., corresponding to 12th Muḥarram, A. H. 823 and that Qādir Shāh was unable to enforce his sovereignty over Chanderi. It is difficult to say if Qadr Khān of our inscription is identical with Qadr Khān, one of the sons of Mahmūd Shāh I, the Khaljī king of Mālwa (1436-69 A.D.).

This year, four new inscriptions of the Sultāns of Mālwa were brought to light. Nos. 134-35, containing identical text, are from Bihār near Narsinghgarh in the Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh and record the construction of the tomb of a certain Shaikh Hājī Shihāb, by Shaikh Sultān Shāh in A. H. 873 (1468-69

A.D.), in the time of Maḥmūd Shāh I. No. 126, from Mungāoli in Guna district, is the second record found in recent times, mentioning the minister Malik Lādan, entitled Shāriqū'l-Mulk. He is stated therein to have constructed a step-well and a garden around it in A.H. 900 (1495 A.D.) in the reign of Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn. The composer of the text, Dānyāl, had also composed the first inscription of Shāriqū'l-Mulk (cf. *Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1964, p. 74). No. 115, from Chanderi, belongs to the reign of Nāṣiru'd-Dīn and records the construction of a step-well in A. H. 911 (1505 A.D.). It furnishes a new name in the list of Chanderi governors, viz. Maliku' sh-Sharq Ikhtiyāru'l-Mulk.

Another important group of nine records, Nos. 334, 336, 339-40, 342, 351-52, 356-57, from Nagaur, supply very important information about the Khānzāda chiefs (15th-16th centuries) and add to our somewhat scanty knowledge of the history of that dynasty, which history yet remains to be written, the only notice received by it, being from Dr. Chaghtai (*Bul. Dec. Col. Res. Inst.*, Vol. II, 1941, pp. 166-83). Eight of these records bear the names of the four reigning chiefs, Firūz Khān I, Mujāhid Khān, Muḥammad Khān I and Firūz Khān III. Though unfortunately, Nos. 336 and 342, are fragmentary, they furnish early dates for the reign of Firūz Khān I, son of the founder of the line Shams Khān, generally known as Dandānī. No. 342 records the martyrdom of a certain person, whose name is lost, in A. H. 821 (1418 A.D.). The name of the ruling chief is also missing, but since from the style of the text, referring to 'the attainment of martyrdom and construction of his auspicious mausoleum', the martyr could as well be Shams Khān himself, it appears very likely that the ruling chief was Firūz Khān I. Likewise, in No. 336 also, of A. H. 822 (1419 A. D.), whose extant text refers to some edifice, the mention of Khānu'l-A'zam Firūz Khān, son of Shams Khān Ghāzī, seems to be as a ruling chief. If the above surmise is correct, the dates of these records should enable us to fix A. H. 821 (1418 A.D.) as the approximate date of the death of Shams Khān I, which Dr. Chaghtai (*op. cit.*, pp. 176, 178) works out to A. H. 829. Incidentally, a wife of Shams Khān, Hātīm Khātūn, is mentioned in another record from the same place, No. 340. Dated A.H. 838 (1435 A.D.), it does not mention the name of the ruling chief, which is rather surprising.

No. 339, which is also incomplete and damaged, records the construction of a mosque in A. H. 865 (1461 A. D.) in the time of Majlis-i-'Alī Mujāhid Khān, son of Shams Khān I, who was most probably its builder. This is an important inscription in that it shows that by that date Mujāhid Khān had established himself at Nagaur which was, for almost a decade past, since the death of Firūz Khān in A. H. 857, overrun by the forces of the Sultān of Gujarat and the Rānā of Mewar (Chaghtai, *op. cit.*, pp. 176-77). The dates of the four inscriptions of Muḥammad Khān I, Nos. 352, 351 and 356 and 334, which are respectively A.H. 909 (1503-04 A.D.), A. H. 911 (1505-06 A.D.) and A. H. 913 (1507 A.D.), conform to the known dates of his reign as given by Dr. Chaghtai. Of these, No. 352 supplies the interesting information that the senior wife of Khānzāda Miyān 'Alī built a mosque in A. H. 909 (1503-04 A.D.). This Miyān 'Alī is very probably none other than a brother of the chief, who along with another brother Abū Bakr, had unsuccessfully rebelled against Muḥammad Khān and joined Sultān Sikandar Lodī in about A. H. 915/1509-10 A.D. (Niẓāmud-Dīn Ahmad, *Tabaqāt-i-Akbarī*, Vol. I, Calcutta 1927, p. 331). Incidentally, fearing the wrath of the Lodī king, Muḥammad Khān offered his allegiance to him. No. 356 records the construction of the tomb of Fathu'llāh, son of Khānzāda Malik Ahmad Khān, in A. H. 911 (1505-06, A.D.). The father, was, very probably, a scion of the ruling family. Another Khānzāda chief, Firūz Khān III, is represented by No. 357, recording the erection of a mosque and a tomb in A. H. 933 (1527 A.D.). The name of the builder or the occupant of the tomb is not quite clear, but it seems to read like Adāja Babū. The importance of the record lies in that it refers to Firūz Khān as reigning in A.H. 933 (1527 A.D.) and thus corrects the chronology given by Dr. Chaghtai, according to which Firūz Khān III ruled from A. H. 915 to A. H. 922 only. Thus he ruled for at least one more decade. This record is again important in that it shows that once again the Khānzādas had assumed independence, sometime after A. H. 915 in which Muḥammad Khān is supposed to have been succeeded by Firūz Khān III (Chaghtai, *op. cit.*, p. 180), since there is no mention of Lodī suzerainty in the above record of Firūz Khān III.

The earliest of the 'Ādil Shāhī records copied this year is No. 301, from Bankāpur in Dharwar district of Mysore. It records the construction of a

mosque by Khān Malik in A. H. 945 (1538-39 A. D.), but the name of the reigning king, Ibrāhīm I, is omitted in the text, though a reference has been made to the reign itself. No. 272, an undated record from Hāngal in Dharwar district, only contains the name of Ibrāhīm, who could be Ibrāhīm I or II. It is remarkable in that the dynasty-name is spelt therein as 'Ādāl Shāh' which is another form, though not generally used, of 'Ādil Shāh', the additional long vowel ā (*alif*) having been used to indicate respect. No. 190, from Dhārur in Bir district, mentioning a well-known 'Ādil Shāhī' official Kishwar Khān, records that a bastion designated as Burj-i-'Alī was built through his efforts by 'Alī', who is described as the slave of 'Alī', i.e. 'Alī Ādil Shāh II'. The construction took place in A. H. 977 (1569-70 A. D.). It must be immediately thereafter that Dhārur was lost to the Nizām Shāhī king, after Kishwar Khān, who had earlier fortified the town, was killed defending it against Murtaḍā Nizām Shāh (*Tārīkh-i-Firishta*, Vol. II, p. 42). An inscription of Ibrāhīm II, No. 302, from Bankāpur, records the construction of a bastion in A. H. 1006 (1597-98 A. D.), by Khurshīd Khān, who is mentioned as the governor in No. 274, from Hāngal in the same district dated three years later, and as the king's deputy in Nos. 284-85, from Bankāpur, dated A. H. 1011 (1602 A. D.). Except in these epigraphs, we do not come across any mention of this official.

Of the Nizām Shāhī epigraphs No. 192, from Dhārur, mentions Sanjar Khān, evidently an official, as the builder of a mosque in A. H. 981 (1573-74 A. D.) during the time of the Nizām Shāhī king who is not mentioned by name. The date of the epigraphs falls in the reign of Murtaḍā I. No. 191, from the same place, supplies the interesting information that Aḥmad Āqā who had received the charge of the fort from Murtaḍā I, constructed a bastion which he named after the king. Very probably, Aḥmad Āqā was appointed after the fort was taken from the 'Ādil Shāhī' governor Kishwar Khān in about A. H. 977 (cf. also, No. 190). In that case, Sanjar Khān of No. 192 referred to above must have been a subordinate official. Attention may also be invited to the use of the phrase, *Ḥaḍrat-i-Dīvān-i-A'lā* (lit. threshold of the most exalted court) for the king.

Among the records of the minor rulers, we may mention No. 92, from Cannanore in Kerala. It records that under orders of 'Abdu'l-Qādir 'Alī', the Rāja of Cannanore, a mosque originally built in A. H. 873 (1469 A. D.) by 'Isā Māfila' (i.e. Māpilla), having become dilapidated, was reconstructed in A. H. 1228 (1813 A. D.), by Muhyi'u'd-Dīn, the name of whose father reads something like "Koy-Barāin".

We may now notice a few of the important miscellaneous inscriptions, taking them state-wise. Of the Andhra Pradesh epigraphs, No. 11, from the Jāmi' mosque at Ādoni, in Kurnool district, records the name of the calligrapher Jalāl, purporting that it was he who wrote the inscriptions on the said mosque (Nos. 1-10) in the time of Mas'ūd Khān. The mosque was built according to an inscription appearing thereon in A. H. 1078-79 (1667-69 A. D.), by Mas'ūd Khān (Bashīru'd-Dīn Ahmad, *Wāqī'āt-i-Mamlakat-i-Bijāpūr*, Vol. III, pp. 13-16). No. 12, from Ichhāpuram in Srikakulam district, assigns the construction of a mosque to Nāwwāb Muṣṭafā Khān. It does not bear any date, but the Nāwwāb, who held an important rank in the time of Aurangzeb, is mentioned in a couple more of inscriptions from the same place, which are dated A. H. 1102/1690 A. D. (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1951 and 1952, pp. 32-34).

The Kerala inscriptions copied this year are quite interesting. The most striking aspect about them is that the language throughout is Arabic unlike in the other parts of the country where Persian came to be used, somewhat regularly, after the seventeenth century. No. 58, from Calicut, was previously listed (*J. R. Ep.*, 1947-48, No. B, 94), but the writing being badly damaged, its contents were not fully described. It contains a bilingual record stating that Shihābu'd-Dīn Raihān, a freed slave ('*atīq*') of one Mas'ūd the deceased, built a mosque and excavated a well on the land which he had purchased out of his personal money, and also constructed a big edifice. It also states that he provided for the stipends, etc., of the attendants of the mosque, which may mean that the provision for the said expenditure was made from the income, by way of rent, etc., from that edifice. The date is unfortunately indecipherable, but on palaeographical grounds, the writing can be safely assigned to the 13th century. This and a few more records noticed below, supply epigraphical evidence of the Arab commercial and sea-faring activities on the west coast. Nos. 71-78, eight badly damaged epitaphs from Kollam in Calicut district, range in their dated

between A. H. 629 (1232 A. D.) and A. H. 695 (1296 A. D.), but unfortunately, the names of the deceased are illegible in most of them. No. 96 from Maḍāyī in Cannanore district is an epitaph recording that the year A. H. 672 (1274 A. D.) saw the death of 'Abdu'r-Raḥmān, spoken of as a great theologian, who appears, from the name of his great grand-father Rūzbih, to have been of Persian extraction. Another epitaph from the same place, No. 94, records the demise of 'Abdu'llāh a't-Takritī, whose title was, according to No. 95, from the same place, Najibu'd-Dīn. He is stated to have died in A. H. 684 (1285 A. D.). It is worth noting that the calligraphy of No. 94 (engraved on two sides of the same headstone) is similar to that of the epitaphs from Gujarat (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1961, pls. III b, IV, V b, etc.). Another early epitaph, No. 69, from Chāliyām in Calicut district, gives A. H. 705 (1305 A. D.) as the date of the death of one Muḥammad. No. 68, from the same place, records that the mosque in which it appears was reconstructed in A. H. 756 (1355 A. D.) by one Muḥammad, 'known as Kunj-Badal *alias* Koya Mutti'; the text also mentions Shāliyāt as the birth-place of the builder. Shāliyāt, it may be remembered, was the old name-form of Chāliyām. This inscription is also remarkable for its calligraphy which resembles the style of some inscriptions of Bengal. No. 56, from Calicut, records the reconstruction and renovation of a mosque in A. H. 885 (1480-81 A. D.) by Khwāja Badru'd-Dīn As-Su'radī, who is stated to have been locally known as Kaifī. According to No. 86, from Paravanna in Calicut district, a merchant named Khwāja Ibrāhīm who was on a visit to the place, expired in A. H. 889 (1484 A. D.). This shows that the commercial relations of the west coast with the Middle East countries had continued. A learned theologian Maḥmūd 'i. dā-fūrī who expired about a week later, in the same year, finds mention in another epitaph, No. 88, from the same place. Sindāfūr from which the *nisba* Sindāfūrī meaning 'originally from Sindāfūr', is derived, is perhaps the same town as one by which the early Arab travellers used to refer to Goa. Nos. 53-54, from Calicut, mention two eminent men holding the post of Shāh-Bandar. No. 53 states that Khwāja Shāh-Bandar 'Umar 'Antābī got the pulpit of a mosque constructed in A. H. 1088 (1677-78 A. D.), while No. 54 assigns its re-making, subsequent to its destruction by fire, to Hajī 'Abu'l-Fath under permission from Khwāja Shāh-Bandar Jamālu'd-Dīn 'Antābī. The second record is not dated, but it must have been set up not very long after the first one. The two officials mentioned in Nos. 53 and 54 seem to have belonged to the same family and were local subordinate chiefs. This is corroborated by the grant of permission for the construction. The last noteworthy inscription from Kerala is No. 79, from Quilandy in Calicut district, which forms the epitaph of Sayyid Muḥammad who expired in A. H. 1160 (1747 A. D.). The main interesting point about it is that it traces the pedigree of the deceased to the thirteenth degree, naming among his fore-fathers men of learning and knowledge; his ancestor, Muḥammad, in particular, is reported to have been the author of *Mirbāt*.

Among the epigraphs from Madhya Pradesh, No. 133, from Zirāpur in Rajgarh district, is an important record, bearing the date A. H. 891 (1486 A. D.). The loose slab on which it is inscribed is now badly shattered into pieces, but it has been possible to take its rubbing and decipher it almost completely. The text shows that the slab belonged to the tomb of Malik Sarbāz Rustam Khānī, evidently an official, whose appellation Rustam Khānī indicates that he was for a long time attached to Rustam Khān who was, as we know, the governor of the Sārangpur region (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1964, p. 72). The text does not specify as to what its date stands for, but very likely, it is that of the construction of the tomb. No. 152, from Narwar in Shivpuri district, is an interesting trilingual record, in Persian, Armenian and Hindi, giving details of the journey to India of an Armenian priest of Irān who came to Narwar and lived there for ten years until his death in A. H. 1163/1750 A. D. (*cf. A. R. Arch. Dep. Gwalior State*, 1923-24. No. B, 22). Apart from its linguistic value which is considerable, the record is interesting, particularly in indicating that Narwar had a sizable colony of the Armenians (*cf. A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, Nos. D, 98-99).

Of the inscriptions from Maharashtra, No. 189, from Dhārur, dated Shuhūr 979, A. H. 986 (1579 A. D.), mentions a governor, evidently of the Nizām Shāhī kings, Turk Khān by name, in whose time a bastion was built in the name of the Twelve Imāms (*cf. No. 191*). It is difficult to say, except as very likely, that he is identical with Firishṭa's Malik Turk, the *sar-i-sarnaubat* of Murtaḍā I (*Tarīkh-Firishṭa*, Vol. II, p. 49). Extremely interesting from the linguistic point of view is No. 225, from Sholapur. Engraved on the headside of the grave of

Dābiṭ Khān, the 'Ādil Shāhī governor, who finds mention in two more records from the same place (Nos. 223 and 228), this undated and short epigraph comprises only one couplet. But its language is old Urdū. It reads : *Allāh nigāhbān tūje har du jahān, har dam Kalīma (sic.) kaho Bābājī Dābiṭ Khān*. It thus purports to address the deceased to keep on repeating a formula declaring Allāh as his protector in both the worlds. There should be little doubt that the grave belongs to Dābiṭ Khān, mentioned in the text, who was alive at least until A. H. 994 (1585-86 A. D.), the date of a record from Gulbarga, mentioning him (*Ep. Ind. Sup.*, 1907-08, p. 6, No. 14), since the grave, of polished black stone, is of the same type as the other contemporary graves bearing dates. Thus, not only does this epigraph furnish information about the last resting place of the said official, but it has also preserved unto us a specimen of the Urdū language of the later 16th century A.D. Nos. 173-74, from Aurangabad, commemorate the construction of a mosque by Shā'ista Khān, the famous Mughal governor and general, in A. H. 1072 (1661-62 A. D.). It also states that 'two flowing reservoirs' of the mosque by which perhaps water-storages are meant, supplied water to the city. The text of this record was composed and written by Mirzā Muhammad with the poetical name Yumnī, who seems to have been a poet and calligrapher of sufficient merit, but he is not otherwise known. The same Yumnī had himself constructed a mosque near the above one in the previous year, as is stated in No. 175, also composed by him. It is surprising that the name of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb should be left out in the record of Shā'ista Khān, who was his maternal uncle. No. 203, from Udgir in Osmanabad district, dated A. H. 1094 (1682 A. D.), refers to an eminent Mughal nobleman Murshīd Qulī Khān, son of Dayānat Khān, some time *dīvān* of Deccan, as the builder of some unspecified construction. The epigraphical tablet is now fixed into the wall of a building inside the fort. No. 193, from Dhārur, records A. H. 1099 (1687-88 A. D.) as the date of the construction of the tomb of Qal'adār Khān. We know from historical works that he was also an official of note under Aurangzeb; in the closing years of his career he was made the *qal'adār* of the Dhārur fort, where he is said to have died in A. H. 1093/1682 A. D. (*Ma'ā thirū'l-Umarā*, Vol. III, pp. 115-16). No. 217, from Karād in Satara district, is interesting in that it speaks of a *qadamgāh* (building raised over the foot-print) of Ḥaḍrat 'Alī. Though it does not bear any date, it can be safely assigned on palaeographical grounds to the 16th century. While the *qadamgāhs* of Prophet Muḥammad popularly called Qadam-Sharīf or Qadamgāh-i-Rasūl are commonly found in various parts of India, this is perhaps the first reference in the country to the one bearing the foot-print of the fourth caliph. Incidentally, Karād seems to have been a centre of the people professing Shī'a creed, as is evident from this record as well as from Nos. 211 and 220 and a large number of other epitaphs found there (*A. R. Ep.*, 1963-64, Nos. D, 219, 235, 237, etc.). No. 182, from Bir, is yet one more epigraph of the Mughal official Ṣadr Shāh, recording the construction of a mosque by him in A. H. 1116 (1705 A. D.). Ḥājī Ṣadr Shāh, as we know from at least five inscriptions of his from Bir itself, was one of the deputies of Nawwāb Ghāziu'd-Dīn Firūz Jang, father of the founder of the Āsaf Jāhī dynasty of Hyderabad (*Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1921-22, pp. 16, 21, 23, 24.; *A. R. Ep.*, 1964-65, No. D, 186). His inscriptions are also found, among other places, at Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1962, p. 78) and at Jājmau near Kanpur (*A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, No. D, 317) and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

Among the miscellaneous records from Mysore, the following may be noted. Four records, Nos. 233, 234, 242, 243, from Belgaum, contain identical text which comprises a document indicating the limits of arable land which As'ad Khān, the famous 'Ādil Shāhī minister and governor of Belgaum, had endowed for the Ṣafā mosque constructed by him. The date of the endowment or setting up of the inscription is not mentioned, but the grant must have been made some time about 1518-19 A. D., during which the Ṣafā mosque was completed (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, Nos. D, 152-53). Nos. 237, 239 and 241, also from Belgaum, represents beautiful calligraphical specimens, from the pen of Abū Tālib entitled Zarrīn-Qalam (lit. golden-penned), who appears to have been an artist of considerable skill (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, No. D, 158). According to No. 299, from Bankāpur, the bastion constructed in A. H. 999 (1590-91 A. D.) was named after Najafī Khān who may have been the local governor. No. 239, from the same place, provides the name of the *ḥavāldār* of the place, 'Alī Ridā, who expired in about A. H. 1057 (1647-48 A. D.). The writing being slightly damaged, the first digit of the year is not very clear. No. 306, from Hittāwāla in Raichur district, which is inscribed on a loose stone lying in a field, merely

contains the phrase 'two hundred and eighty six *krūhs*', which most probably indicates the distance of that place either from the capital or from some other prominent place in the kingdom. Though there is no date, from its palaeography, it appears to have been set up some time in the 15th-16th centuries, that is to say, in the Bahmanī period. Nos. 276-77 from the famous Kālī-Masjid at Lakshmesvar in Dharwar district, simply records the name of Khūnd Mīr entitled Ankus Khān, followed by that of his father Manjhan, who also held the title of Ankus Khān. Surprisingly, the text of this epigraph is almost the same as that in the epigraph on a tomb at Khuldābād in Aurangabad district, which is attributed and as it would appear, correctly too, to the said Ankus Khān (*A. R. Ep.*, 1964-65, No. D, 178). It is difficult to ascertain its exact significance, but it appears to have been inscribed on a part of the slab of the minaret at a date later than that of the construction of the mosque, and as such it may mean that the text was inscribed when the place was governed by Ankus Khān. Though it does not record any date, we know from historical works (*Tārīkh-i-Firishṭa*, Vol. II, pp. 49, 74, 76, etc.) that Khūnd Mīr was among the top-most officials of 'Alī I and Ibrāhīm II (cf. *Dharwar Dist. Gaz.*, p. 830).

Of the inscriptions from Rajasthan, Nos. 346 and 344, from Nagaur, are early epitaphs recording the demise of Abū Bakr and Sa'id Abu'l-Ḥasan in A. H. 636 (1238-39 A. D.) and A. H. 646 (1248-49 A. D.) respectively. The year in No. 358, also from Nagaur, recording the death of a person whose name is illegible, is not clear, as the lettering of the word indicating the third digit of the year, is damaged. It could be either A. H. 645 or A. H. 745, but in view of the style of writing, the later date seems to be more probable. No. 340, from the same locality, briefly referred to above (p. 18), is a very interesting inscription which states that Hātim Khātūn, wife of the late Shams Khān, constructed a well for the benefit of the Muslims in A. H. 838 (1435 A. D.). This is an important record in that it provides the name of the wife of Shams Khān, the founder of the Khānzāda line of rulers. Not less interesting is the statement that the well was constructed for the benefit of the Muslims. It is rather surprising why the name of the ruling chief Firūz Khān I is omitted in the text. No. 328, from Gāgraun in Kota district, recording the construction of a gate and another edifice in A. H. 987 (1580 A. D.) and A. H. 991 (1583 A. D.) respectively, refers to the governorship of Sultān Rāthor. The latter, reported in the text as being the son of Rāi Kalyān Mal of Bikaner, is almost unknown in historical works, which mention his more illustrious brother Rāy Singh (*Ma'a thirū'l-Umarā*, Vol. II, pp. 148-50). It may be noted that the name of the Mughal emperor Akbar, is omitted in the text. Nos. 359-64 are new records of Amīr Muḥammad Ma'sūm Nāmī, the wellknown poet, historian and nobleman of Akbar's court and his son Mīr Buzurg. These are inscribed, like many other visitor's records left by him or his son at various places in different parts of India and also at a couple of places in Afghanistan and Iran—on three different buildings at Nagaur. Two of these are dated A. H. 1008 (1599-1600 A. D.) and the third, A. H. 1013 (1604-05 A. D.). These were written and composed by either Nāmī or Mīr Buzurg. No. 313, a bilingual epigraph from Ajabgarh in Alwar district, containing an order prohibiting killing of water-fowls, angling, etc., in the Som-Sāgar tank, which was constructed by Dīvān Mādho Singhjī in the time of the Mughal emperor Akbar, was noticed more than once (cf. P. W. Powlett's *Gazetteer of Uthar*, London, 1878, p. 168; *A. R. Rajputana Museum, Ajmer*, 1918-19, p. 4). The dates A. H. 1038 and V.S. 1642 (1654 in the Nāgari version) quoted in the text do not correspond with each other. No. 325, from Gāgraun, assigns the erection of a mosque, situated in the enclosure of the tomb of the well-known saint Miṭhe Shāh, in A. H. 1106 (1694-95 A. D.) to the wellknown Mughal nobleman and poet Irādat Khān, son of Nawwāb Irādat Khān and grandson of Nawwāb A'zam Khān (*Ma'a thirū'l-Umarā*, Vol. I, pp. 204-05), who is stated to have provided for the daily expenditure on the maintenance of the mosque. The construction was supervised by Shaikh Firūz, an official, stationed locally as the deputy of the said Irādat Khān. It also records that anybody rendering service to the tomb would get his desires fulfilled. It may be of interest to note that Buhlūlī (introduced by Buhlūl Lodī, more than two centuries previously), is mentioned as the current coin, in connection with the maintenance charges. According to No. 324, the same Irādat Khān had made the grant of the revenue of a village, named Chaukiyā, to meet the expenses of the annual fair celebrations at the tomb of the said saint. The date of the grant is not recorded, but it must have been somewhere about the time of the last mentioned inscription.

Lastly, we may notice a few important inscriptions from Uttar Pradesh. The earliest in point of time, is No. 605, a fragmentary record from Dalmāu in Rae-Bareilly district. Its extant portion, bearing the name 'Abdu'llāh and the date A. H. 694 (1295 A. D.), is evidently part of an epitaph. No. 442, from Fatehpur Sikri, is one of the very few pre-Mughal records to be found at that place, the two other epigraphs so far known to exist there, being of the time of 'Alāu'd-Dīn Khaljī (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1965, p. 50, f.n.4). It records A. H. 719 (1319 A. D.), as the date of the death of Zahiru'd-Daulat wa'd-Dīn. Nothing is known about him, but very likely, he was an important official under the Khaljis, and was stationed there in an official capacity. No. 584, from Jaunpur, recording the death of Muhammad Qazāq at a young age in A. H. 984 (1576-77 A. D.), is interesting in that its text contains a few verses in Persian including one *ghazal* by Akbar's first poet-laureate Ghazālī. It is also remarkable for its calligraphy, which is designed by one Mir 'Alī. No. 491, from Fatehpur Sikri, is an extremely fine specimen of calligraphy. But it is slightly intriguing. It states that 'this inscription was inscribed by Husain, son of Ahmad al-Chishtī, on his own grave (in) the year (A. H.) 996 (1587-88 A. D.)'. There is no reason to doubt that the Arabic text is in any way incorrect, and therefore, it could only be interpreted to mean that the said Chishtī who was a calligrapher of note — inscriptions designed by him may still be seen on the Baland-Darwāza at Fatehpur Sikri itself (*A Guide to Fatehpur Sikri*, p. 57) and also at Delhi (*Arch. Sur. Ind. Mem.*, No. 10, pp. 8, 11)—and a poet too, had inscribed the text in his own life-time. Unfortunately, the contemporary historian Mullā 'Abdu'l-Qādir Badāyūnī, who devotes a notice to him under the poets of the reign of Akbar (*op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 215-16), does not quote the date of his demise. Otherwise, the point would have been settled. He must be different from Hājī Husain who had, according to No. 524, from the same place, performed minor and major pilgrimages to Mecca and died four years later. No. 422, from a mosque between Agra and Sikandrā, assigns its construction in A. H. 1025 (1616 A. D.), to Khlwāja Kāfūr and mentions I'tibār Khān, a high official, but in what connection, it is not clear. The text also designates its composer and writer Walī as a chronogrammatist (*mu'arrikh*). No. 411, from Agra, is an epitaph of the great saint Mir Abu'l-'Ulā. The text, composed by Afdal al-Ahrārī gives both A. H. 1060 (1649-50 A. D.) and A. H. 1061 (1651 A. D.), in figures as well as in chronograms, as the date of the death, which is inexplicable. The later date may be correct (*Khazīnatu'l-Asfiyā*, Vol. I, p. 937). No. 398, also from Agra, records the date of the death of Mir Qāsim Hāshimī in A. H. 1070 (1659-60 A. D.); from his nom-de-plume Qāsimī, the composer of the Persian verses in the text appears to have been a son of the deceased. No. 388, also from the same place, states that in A. H. 1071 (1660-61 A. D.), a person was killed in a battle with the infidels (i.e. non-Muslims). The portion of the metrical text containing the name of the martyr reads 'Muhammad Mujāhid', which may be taken either way as 'Muhammad, the *mujāhid*', or as a compound name 'Muhammad Mujāhid'. But in view of the prevalent style, the first interpretation, i.e., the deceased was Muhammad, the *mujāhid* (i.e. one who fought in the path of Allāh) appears to be intended. The epitaphs contained in Nos. 442-539, from Fatehpur Sikri, belong to different men who either belonged to the family of the celebrated saint Shaikh Salīm Chishtī or were his descendants or were connected with his *khānqāh* in some capacity or the other, and as such, provide an useful source-material for local history.

COINS AND SEALS

The 209 coins (Nos. 1-209) listed in Appendix E were examined by the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions. Of these, Nos. 1-204 form part of the hoard of 375 silver coins received by him from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal; the other 171 coins were noticed last year (*A. R. Ep.*, 1964-65, Appendix E, Nos. 1-171). Nos 205-09 are copper coins, sent to him for examination and report by this office.

Except Nos. 1 and 204, the silver coins are the issues of Aurangzeb from different mints in different years. No. 1 is a coin of Shāh Jahān, but its mint cannot be determined due to its somewhat crudish execution and cut off legend. It was not possible to identify it with known and illustrated coins of that

The coins of Aurangzeb, as seen above, form the bulk of this lot. It will be recalled that, his 117 coins from the earlier lot, listed last year, represented 19 mints and many dates of issue. In the present lot, too, as many as 17 mints are represented with the usual variety of dates: Surat mint claims the largest number, viz. 98. Patna, Delhi and Lahore come next with 31, 18 and 11 coins respectively. Multan is represented by 8 coins, while 5 coins each were minted at Katak and Zafarabad, 4 each at Lucknow and Tatta, 2 each at Machilipatnam, Narnol and Sholapur, and 1 each at Ahmadnagar, Muhammadabad, Murshidabad, Dāru'l-Fath, Ujjain and Zafarpur. In the case of the remaining 7 coins, it is not possible to determine their mint on account of their damaged condition or cut off legends.

No. 2 is an important coin from the Ahmadnagar mint. It pertains to a known type which is very uncommon in that, contrary to the usual practice, it contains the regnal year on the obverse and the Hijra date on the reverse, preceding the phrase 'year of auspicious accession' (i. e. regnal year). This type again sub-divides itself into the one having the year in *ng*, and the other having the year to the left of *sikka*. Our coin belongs to this latter sub-type, which is very rare, only one coin of that type having been brought to light so far (Shamsu'd-Din Ahmad, *A. Sup. to Vol. III of the Cat. Coins Ind. Mus. Cal.*, No. 753), while of the first sub-type, one or two coins are listed in the Catalogues of some of the well-known museums (C. J. Brown, *Cat. Coins Prov. Mus., Lucknow*, Vol. II, No. 2611; R. B. Whitehead, *Cat. Coins Panjab Mus. Lahore*, Vol. II, No. 1563; H. N. Wright, *Cat. Coins Indian Mus. Cal.*, Vol. III, Nos. 1165-66; Ahmad, No. 754). Thus our coin is quite rare, but the regnal year is almost cut off and the first digit of the date is obliterated by the shroff-mark, while in the only other coin listed so far, as stated above, the year 27 is quite visible, though there too, the first digit of the date is missing.

Nos. 3-7, from the Katak mint, belong to a familiar type, but coins of their dates are not commonly available. For example, only one and two specimens of No. 5 (year 45) and Nos. 6-7 (year 46) respectively are listed in the Catalogues, as referred to in the List. The Lahore coins, represented by Nos. 8-13, belong to a fairly common type, but in this case too, specimens having their dates of issue are not so commonly met with. Of Nos. 9 and 16, which were issued in 29/1096 and 35/1102 respectively, only one specimen each is listed in one Catalogue and of Nos. 14 (33/1100) and 15 (34/1102), two specimens each, and of Nos. 17 (38/1105) and 18 (44/1111), three specimens each are known. The rest, i.e. Nos. 8, 10, 11-12, dated (25/1093), (31/1098) and (31/1099) respectively, are more common. It may be pointed out here that Nos. 13 (32/1100) and 17 are of a slightly larger size than the rest, and again, the fabric of No. 13 is somewhat different from that of the other issues from this mint. Lucknow issues are represented by Nos. 19-22. These conform to one known type, but specimens of the dates of two of these are not widely known: Only two specimens each of Nos. 20 (39/1106) and 22 (46/1113) are found in the Catalogues. A point to be noted about No. 21 is that its calligraphy is poor.

Nos. 23-24, from the Machilipatan (Machilipatnam) mint do not introduce any new type, but their importance lies in the fact that the issues of their years are somewhat scarce: no specimen of No. 24 (48/1116) is listed in the Catalogues, while of No. 23 (44/1112), only one specimen is listed. No. 24 contains a mint-mark, not found on the other issues.

No. 25 is perhaps the most important coin of the present group. It was minted at Muhammadabad in the year 29/1097. So far only one gold coin of Aurangzeb is known from this mint (Whitehead, No. 1501). But no silver issue of Aurangzeb has been listed so far, though Whitehead (op. cit., p. cvi; also, Singhal, *Mint-Towns of the Mughal Emperors*, p. 14) speaks of both gold and silver issues of Aurangzeb from this mint. While Whitehead has not indicated the present whereabouts of the silver issue, we have found two silver issues from this mint in the Central Museum, Nagpur, one of them bearing the date of our coin: these are unnoticed so far. Thus, though the present coin may not be considered unique, it is a rare coin. As regards Muhammadabad mint, it has not been satisfactorily identified, there being quite a few towns which enjoyed this epithet, e.g. Bidar, Champaner, Kalpi, Udaipur, etc. In this connection, it may be noted here that Whitehead (op. cit., p. cvi), Singhal (op. cit., p. 14) and others who have tentatively sought to identify it with Bidar, have overlooked the fact that while Bidar does not occur as 'Muhammadabad-Bidar'

except on the Bahmanī coins, both Kalpi and Udaipur appear on the Mughal coins—all of Akbar—with the epithet Muhammadabad (Whitehead, Nos. 123 and 732-34; Wright, Nos. 455-57; Brown, Nos. 964, 1020-21). And moreover, by these authors themselves, Bidar is stated to have been designated as Zafarabad as early as in A. H. 1067 by Aurangzeb himself (Singhal, op. cit., p. 12), which would mean that this Muhammadabad is not identical with Bidar.

The Multan issues, Nos. 26-33, are of the usual type with variations in calligraphy and mint-marks, but issues of the dates of Nos. 28-32 (respectively of 16, 24/1092, 26/1094, 27/1095, 29/1097) are comparatively less common, in that only one specimen of each of these coins is listed in the Catalogues.

No. 34 was issued in 49/1116, in all probability, from the Murshidabad mint; the legend being effaced and also cut, it is not possible to determine the mint beyond doubt. It may be pointed out that very few coins of Aurangzeb from this mint are known, and then again, only one specimen of this date is known (Ahmad, No. 1098). The Narnol issues, represented by Nos. 35 and 36, are somewhat common.

The Patna issues represented by Nos. 37-67 classify themselves into two types, which are more or less familiar: The one represented by Nos. 37-45 differs from that of Nos. 46-47, mainly in the position of the date on the obverse. The only point of interest about them to be noted here is that the dates in quite a few of these, e.g. Nos. 49(31/1098), 56-57 (37/1104) and 58 (40/1107) are not represented on any coin listed in the Catalogues. In the case of the remaining too, specimens are listed only in one or two of the Catalogues. For example, only one specimen each of Nos. 40(16/—), 47(27/1094), 48(29/1097), 52-53 (36/1103), 54-55 (36/1104), 62-63 (45/1113) and two specimens each of Nos. 39 (15/—), 43-45(21/—), 50(32/1099), 51(35/1102) and 59-61 (42/1109), 67(47/1115) are listed in one Catalogue.

Likewise, the main point of interest about the Shahjahanabad, i.e. Delhi coins, Nos. 68-85, which conform to a known variety, is that specimens of the dates of a few of them are not commonly found. Only one specimen of No. 74(28/1095) and two each of Nos. 68(20/1087), 79(35/1102), 83(41/1108) and 84(43/1111) are listed in the Catalogues. No. 86, one of the two issues of Sholapur, represents a known variety but no specimen of its year and date (22/1090) is known from the Catalogues, while clear specimens of two only, bearing the date of the other, No. 87 (29/1096), are listed.

The 98 Surat issues, represented by Nos. 88-185, as stated above, claim the largest number. They represent two main types, one of which is represented here only by two coins, Nos. 88-89. It is one which bears the mint-name 'Bandar-i-Mubārak Sūrat' and the regnal year 'One' and date 1070; there is nothing special to be noted about these coins.

The other main type, using plainly Surat as the mint-name, may be divided into four sub-types on account of the position of the date or arrangement of the legend. The first has the date to the left of the fourth line on the obverse and the mint-name in the last line on the reverse; it is represented by Nos. 90-91, 104-07 and 127. No specimen bearing the year and date of Nos. 90(4/1071) and 104-06(10/1078) are known from the Catalogues, while one specimen of No. 127 (23/1091) and two of No. 107(12/1080) are found listed.

The second sub-type of the Surat issues has the same position of the date, but the mint-name occurs in the last but one line on its reverse; it is represented here by Nos. 92-103, 108-19. These are more or less listed in most of the Catalogues, except that no specimen of No. 119(2/1089) is listed in any Catalogue. On the other hand, of No. 114(20/1087), only one, and of Nos. 93-95(—/1074), 115(20/—) and 116(20/1088), two specimens each are known from the Catalogues.

The third sub-type of these issues is one with the date below *ng* on the obverse and the last two lines of the reverse legend as in the second sub-type mentioned above. To this variety belong Nos. 120, 121 and 122. There is nothing very particular about these coins. The fourth sub-type has the date in *ng* instead of below it as in the third type, just described, and the last two lines of the reverse legend as in the first sub-type, i.e. having the mint-name in the last line. It is represented by as many as 62 issues, Nos. 123-26, 128-85, providing variety of dates, ranging between 22/1090 and 48/1116, and various mint-marks. The

most remarkable among these coins is No. 130, which would appear to be a freak if not a forgery. As compared to the Surat issues of all types, the execution of this coin, particularly in regard to its calligraphy, is poor, a couple of letters having not properly come out. But the most striking discrepancy is that while the regnal year 24 has clearly come out on the reverses, we have, for the date, only the figure 16 for the corresponding date A. H. 1091 or 1092. This 6 of 16 may have been a mistake for 9 and then again, the first and the third digits might have been left out from the die. If so, the date could have been 1[0]9[1 or 2]. This clearly shows that the die used was defective. It is difficult to say if the coin represents any attempt at forgery unless it is properly assayed and its intrinsic value found out. The rest of the lot are found with varying frequency, except No. 166 (33/1100), of which only two specimens are found listed in the Catalogues.

Nos. 186-89, issued from the Tatta mint, represent three familiar types: one specimen of No. 186 (1/1070), comprising one type, is listed in two Catalogues. The second type is represented by No. 187, an issue of 6/1074, coins of which year and date do not appear to be common; only Brown (No. 2814) lists one specimen. The type of the remaining two coins, Nos. 188-89, is not very different from the above-mentioned second variety, where the date is to the left of *jahān* in the sixth line of the obverse legend, while here it is in *ng* in the second line. In both the coins, the first digits of the regnal years after 2, are lost, but the dates 1096 and 1097 are clear. Even then, the issues of these dates do not appear to be common; no specimen bearing the date 1096 of No. 188 is listed in any Catalogue, while of the type of No. 189 too, only two specimens bearing the regnal year 29 are listed.

Likewise, No. 190, the only coin of the Ujjain mint, recorded here with the epithet *Dāru'l-Fath* is, though almost conforming to a known variety which itself is uncommon, is perhaps unique. Issued in 11/1078, it is almost identical with the solitary issue listed by Brown (No. 2592) of 19/1087, but in that coin, the date on the obverse is below *ng* while in the present coin, the date is in *ng*. To this extent, our coin is unique.

Another mint, viz. Zafarabad is represented in this collection by Nos. 191-95. They conform to a variety, of which very few specimens are found. Of the 5 coins of this mint listed here, no specimen bearing the dates of Nos. 191(46/1113) and 194 (Nos. 48/1115) is known from any Catalogue, while of each of the remaining two, Nos. 192(46/1114) and 193(47/1115), only one specimen is known to exist in the Indian Museum, Calcutta (Ahmad, Nos. 1240, 1241). In No. 195 of A. H. 1116, the first digit of the regnal year is lost. It is difficult to say for certain if it is identical with Brown, No. 3108. Incidentally, the description of the date in the legend given by Brown is 47/1112, which appears to be a misprint, since in the date column, it is given as 48/1116. The Zafarabad coins, thus, are quite important.

The only coin of Zafarpur mint in our list is No. 196 issued in 31/1098. It is not of an unknown type, but coins from this mint are, comparatively speaking, very rare. And then, no issue of the date of our coin in silver seems to have been listed so far. Whitehead (No. 1493) has one gold issue of this year.

The mints of the remaining coins of Aurangzeb, Nos. 197-203, could not be determined for want of complete legends or at least some distinguishing marks. But Nos. 200-201 bear some resemblance to the coins of the Akbarnagar mint (cf. *A.R.Ep.*, 1964-65, No. E, 97). Nos. 202 and 203 are remarkable in that the two marks occurring thereon, one in each case, are unknown in Mughal numismatics. Again, No. 203 is in an almost fresh-from-mint condition.

The remaining one coin of the Bhopal hoard, No. 204, was issued in the name of Aurangzeb's son 'Azam Shāh who proclaimed himself king and made an unsuccessful bid for the throne after his father's death. It was issued from the Alamgirpur mint in the first year of his self-proclaimed reign. As it is, only a couple of coins of A'zam Shāh are known, and then only one specimen from this mint has so far come to light. Now in the State Museum, Lucknow (Singhal, No. 835), it was purchased from Mr. H. Nelson Wright. Brown also (op. cit., p. 289) was aware of the Alamgirpur issue, but he does not give any details about its whereabouts. Very probably, the coin he had in mind is the same as the one that belonged to Mr. Wright. In short, our coin is the only other known existing silver issue of A'zam Shāh from the Alamgirpur mint, and is, thus, a rare coin.

Among the rest, may be noticed No. 205, a copper coin of Tīpū Sultān issued from the Srirangapattan mint, in 1225 of the Maulūdī era. No. 207 is a copper issue of 'Alau'd-Din Udaui, the Madura Sultān (1339 A. D.), and is a known type. No. 208 is a copper issue, with bilingual legend of the Mysore Rāja Krishna Rāja Wodiyar; it was minted at Mysore. New Nos. 210-59 of the 'E' list are coins mostly in the collection of the Government Epigraphist for India. They are all of copper and they seem to belong to the later medieaval period. Some of them (Nos. 224, 225, etc.) depict an animal, ordinarily with riders, either delineated or represented by dots, on the obverse and on the reverse contain the single letter Śrī in Kannaḍa. Nos. 213, 215 and 227-29 bear a legend which seems to be Naṁdi or Nambi. Whereas in Nos. 213 and 215 the second letter is cut off, in the latter three the first letter is cut off. Considering the lateness of the characters we have to understand that all these issues were those of provincial governors of the Vijayanagar empire, as they are known to have been authorised in the matter (*Mys. Arch. Rep.*, 1929, p. 29). The similarity of the obverse symbols which may represent Śiva and Pārvatī riding the Nandi lends support to this argument. Nos. 230 and 231 contain the legend Śrī-Vē on the reverse. They may be types so far unknown issued by the Vijayanagar emperor Śrī-Vēṅkaṭa. This list also contains one coin of Śrī-Vīra (No. 250). Such coins have been assigned to the Nāyaka dynasty of Madurai, in which there were several Virappa-Nāyakas (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXV, p. 318). The present coin, though resembling the coins illustrated in the reference quoted, seems to have been cast from a different die. No. 253 is also an interesting coin bearing a legend in late Tamil characters on the reverse reading Rāmayya. The obverse bears the design of a lion sitting on its haunches facing front. This Rāmayya cannot be identified.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1965-66

28

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH ANANTAPUR DISTRICT HINDUPUR TALUK					
1	Gōraṇṭala. —A set of copper-plates in the possession of Shri K. A. Naguraja Rao, Panchayat Board President. From photographs received from the Superintendent, South-Eastern Circle, Hyderabad.	Vijayanagara . . .	Dēvarāya (I)	Saka 1339 (<i>nava-guṇa-Rāma-chandra</i>) (wrong for 1336). Jaya, Phālguna (<i>Tapasya</i>) śu. 5 (<i>ishu</i>), Thursday (<i>Jiva</i>)=1415 A.D., February 14.	Sanskrit and Kan- naḍa, Nandi-Nāgarī	States that prince Rāmachandra on the orders of the king, his father, went on an expedition to Andhra-dēśa with his army visiting en route Śrīgiri (Śrīaṭṭam) where he is said to have consecrated (i.e. reconsecrated) god Śiva and his consort near a hill in a forest. His wife Bukkāmbā, daughter of Aubhalarāja who was the son of Rudradēva, with the consent of her lord, granted <i>assaraṃānya-agrahāra</i> a village called Kamchikuntā, after renaming it as Bukkāpura, to be shared by eight brāhmanas of whom Dēvarāya, the composer of the record, was one. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pt. III.
	HYDERABAD DISTRICT					
2	Hyderabad. —Andhra Pradesh Government Museum. A set of Copper Plates deposited in the Museum. Impressions through Shri H. K. Narasimhaswami. Findspot: Godavari District.	....	Prithivi-Śrī-Mōlarāja . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Southern	Issued from Guṇapāśapura. Records a grant, made by the king, of the village Kattucheruvulu in Tāḷupāka-vishaya to his son Harivarmanrāja. Harivarman, with the consent of his father, regranted the village free of taxes for the enjoyment of the <i>chaṭush-pratyaya</i> of the <i>Bhikṣu-saṅgha</i> in the <i>Mahāvī-ḥira</i> built by the prince at the foot of the hill in Guṇapāśapura. The gift seems to have been entrusted to the <i>Narukarmayō-pārādhikṛita</i> residing in the <i>Mahāvīḥira</i> . In characters of about the 6th century. Published in <i>Copper-Plate Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh Government Museum</i> , Hyderabad, Vol. I, pp. 241 ff., and Plate. Ibid.
	GOA CANACONE TALUK					
3	Parttagāl. —Copper-plate nailed to the axle of the wooden chariot of the Jivāt-tama-maṭha. Through Dr. K. V. Ramesh.	....	....	Saka 1735 (<i>bāma-guṇ-ādri-lhū</i>) Śrīmukha, Chaitra śu. 9, Friday=1813 A.D., April 9.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that the chariot was newly made by the pontiff Anantadīrtha for the deity Rāma at Parttagālī.
	GUJARAT BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT					
4	Bhavnagar. —Impression from Shri M. K. Parekh, Vyasthapak, Gandhi Smriti. The plate is said to have been received from the <i>pūjari</i> of a temple at Kalatav, 14 miles to the north of Vala-bhipur. Findspot: Not known.	Maitraka . . .	Dhruvasēna I	Year lost . . .	Sanskrit, Southern	Only the first plate is available. Issued by the king from Valabhi. Contains the introductory portion giving the genealogical account of the dynasty starting from <i>Śrīaṇṇati</i> Bhataḥka, down to the king, and his order to his officials.

KERALA						
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT						
TRIVANDRUM TALUK						
5	Trivandrum.—Plate with the Mēmballimathā. From impressions in the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India.	Ruler of Vēpādu	Srivalavangōdai	Kolam 149, Jupiter in Tula, Vṛschika, Sunday, Aśvati=973 A. D., No. number 9, f.d.t. 86.	Tamil, Vattejuttu	States that the deity at Ayurūr which was consecrated by Adicheṇṇ Uṇaiyānnai of Tirukkaleirapuram and the lands belonging to the deity were granted to her by the king in the presence of the <i>paraḍippuramakkal</i> of Tiruchcheṇṇur. Records that she made over the same to the <i>potuṇi</i> Chāttai-Chudaiyan in the presence of the king as <i>kūṭṭu</i> of Tiruchcheṇṇur <i>bhūttarakar</i> to provide for food-offerings. Published in <i>TAS</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 1 ff., and Plate.
MADRAS STATE						
BALAGHAT DISTRICT						
6	Balaghat (District).—Photographs in the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India.	Vākāṭaka	Pūthivahōpa II . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Box-headed	Incomplete. Issued from Vēmbāra. Stops with the description of the king. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. V, pp. 79 ff., and Plate.
CEHINDWARA DISTRICT						
SAUNCAR TALUK						
7	Pūṇḍarī.—Do.	Do. . . .	Pravarasēna II	Regnal year 18, Phālguna śu. 12.	Do. . . .	Records the royal grant of the village Brahmapāra situated in the Bēppākērapara-bhōga to a brāhmana named Dēvatamāchārya of the Maudgalya gōtra and Taittirīya śākhā. Written by Chūrya when Bappadēva was the <i>Sēnāpati</i> . Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 28 ff., and Plate.
8	Dudīā.—Do.	Do. . . .	Do.	Regnal year 23, Vāṣṭhī pakṣa 4, divasa 10.	Do. . . .	Issued from Pravarapura. Records the royal grant of twenty-five <i>nivāṇas</i> of land in (the village of) Darbhamaṭaka in Chandrapura saṅgamikā and of sixty [<i>nivāṇas</i>] of land in the village of Karmakāra in Hiranyapura-bhōga respectively to Yakshōra of the Kautika gōtra and Kāṭiārman of the Kaundinya gōtra. The charter was written by Gōḷadāra when Nānidāsa was the <i>Sēnāpati</i> . Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 48 ff., and Plate.
RAIPUR DISTRICT						
BALODA BAZAR TALUK						
9	Pēṇḍrī.—Do.	Kalachuri of Ratapur.	Pratāpamalla	Kalachuri—Chēḍi year 965, Māgha śu. (wrong for ha.) 10, Tuesday=1214 A.D., January 7.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Issued from the victorious camp at Palasada. Records the gift of a village named Kāyathā in Anarghamandala to Satyasādhāra, son of Sādhāra, son of Divākara, son of Surarnnakara belonging to the Parāsara-gōtra of the three pravara: viz., Vāṣiṣṭha, Śakti and Parāśara, by the king on the occasion of the Makara-saṁkrānti. Written by Pratāraja of the Gauda family. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 543 ff., and Plate.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i> SATNA DISTRICT SATNA TALUK						
10	Rāmvan (near Satna).—Copper plate deposited in the Museum. Impressions through Shri P. R. Srinivasan. Findspot: Not known.	Chandella	Trailōkyavarmanadēva	Vikrama 1283 (current), Chaitra śu. 11, Wednesday=1226 A.D., March 11.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records the grant, made by the king, of the village Paṭiśā in Varāhi-vishaya to several brāhmaṇas belonging to different gōtras.
SHAHDOOL DISTRICT SONAOPUR TALUK						
11	Bambāni.—Photographs in the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India.	Pāṇḍava of Mōkala	Bharata <i>alias</i> Indra	Regnal year 2, Bhādrapada ba. 13, Pushya.	Sanskrit, Nai-headed	Gives the genealogy of the king. Records the royal grant of the village Vardhamānaka situated in the Pañchagartī vishaya of Uttararāṣṭra to a brāhmaṇa named Lōhita-sarasvāmin of the Vatsa gōtra and Mādhyandina śākha. Written by Śiva, the son of Rāhasika Jāna and engraved by Mihiraka, the son of the goldsmith Ivara. Published in CII, Vol. V, P. 82 ff., and Plate.
MADRAS						
12	Madras.—A set of copper plates received from the Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side, High Court, Findspot: Not known.	Vijayanagara	Krishṇadēva-mahārāja	Śaka 1441, Vikrama Makara śu. 5, Pushya, Monday. Irregular.	Tamil	Records the gift of income from the villages Malaipattu, Oluṅ-nādu, etc., in Rāguttanallūrśimai as <i>sarvaṁṇya</i> to Śaḍaiyakavundar, the <i>pōlaiyakkārar</i> of Ten-Tiruppati-Ānaimalai by Ādiyappa-nāyakkar, son of Mallanāyakkar, an officer who was bestowed with the overlordship (<i>nōyak-kattinam</i>) of Rāhuttanallūrśimai by the king. In late characters.
13	A set of copper plates in the possession of Shri O. T. Munika Nayagar Through Shri S. R. Rao, New Delhi.	Do.	Vēkaṭa II	Śaka 1554 (<i>vēda-bānakalambam</i>), Śrī-mukha (wrong for Āngiras), Kārttika śu. 15, lunar eclipse=1632 A.D., October 17, Wednesday.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records a grant by the king, of the village Nilmaṅgalam also known as Rāghavaśrīpura (boundaries given), together with the hamlets Kūttanūr and Amaṇai-bākkam, to Nāga-bhaṭṭa, son of Koṇḍu-bhaṭṭa and grandson of Alubhaṭṭa of Udayagiri and a resident of Jayamkoṇḍa-Tomḍamaṇḍala. The gift village was situated in Reṇḍāyiravēlipparru-śimai in Paḍaivēḍumahārāja. The record was composed by Rāma-kavi, son of Kāmakōṭi and grandson of Sabbāpati. The engraver was Achyutārya, son of Gaṇapārya and grandson of Viranāchārya. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVII, pp. 212 ff.
14	Copper plates deposited in the Madras Government Museum. No. 1.	....	....	Śaka 1[3]80, Chittirabhānu, Arpaśi 7.	Do.	Begins with the characteristic Vijayanagara titles but no king's name is given. Records the grant of land to god Tāntōri-chōḷēvara and Āṇḍavalli-amman by the members of the <i>Kirukitta-vēḷir</i> community having proprietary rights in Kallānnallūr in Ponamarāvatinādu as well as the residents of specified regions. Mentions Savundira-pāṇḍyarāja. In late characters.

15	No. 2	Vijayanagara	Mallikārjuna-mahārāyar	Saka 140[5], Nan- dana, Āvapi 7.	Tamil (corrupt)	Registers the grant of <i>kāniyācchi</i> rights in Kalaiyan-nallūr to several members of the community called <i>tantirimār</i> by <i>Kārukūttavēlālar</i> of Kalaiyanallūr. Mentions the accountant Arugādavaṭṭagai Mūvēnda-vēlāṇ. Do.
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT						
MUSIRI TALUK						
16	Musiri.—Copper-plates in the Chandra- pauliśvara temple. Impressions through Shri K. G. Krishnan No. 1.	Do.	Venkaṭa IV	Saka 1631, Vikṛiti, Vaikāśi 1.	Do.	Records the assignment of income from some levies such as <i>niṭṭukkanakku</i> etc., from the villages Ayilār, Kāttuputtūr etc., at the rate of 3 <i>pon</i> per month for the <i>kālasandik-kaṭṭalai</i> for the deities Chōḷiśvara and Karpūravalli-amman at Musiri in Ayilārch-chirmai. A post script at the end of the record apparently refers to the same gift and states that the above grant was made for the merit of Tāṇḍavarīya-mudaliyār during the regime of Tupākula Rāmakṛishṇappa-nāyakkar. Cf. Nos. 17—19 below.
17	No. 2	Do.	Do.	Saka 1631, Vikṛiti, Āvapi 3. pañchami, Tiruvōnam, Friday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the assignment of income from the levy on merchandise at Kulittanḍalai at the rate of 1/32 (<i>paṇam</i>) per load by some Chettis of Kulittanḍalai to provide for the palanquin service on the occasion of <i>arḍhajāme</i> for the same deities mentioned in No. 16 above, at Musiri <i>alias</i> Mummudi-śōḷappēttai for the merit of Muttavira-Chckkanātha-nāyakkar during the regime of Tupākula Rāmakṛishṇappa-nāyakkar at the instance of Tāṇḍavarāya-mudaliyār.
18	No. 3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the endowment of lands for the god and the goddess mentioned in No. 16 above and for the <i>talattār</i> , a <i>mūyār</i> and the <i>dāśigaḷ</i> by the learned residents of Musiri <i>alias</i> Gōpālakṛishṇasamudram and Sundakkāy for the merit of the person mentioned in No. 17 above. The other persons mentioned in the same inscription are also referred to here.
19	No. 4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the gift of 72 <i>ṇa</i> annually out of the income from <i>pādikāvel</i> (for <i>pādikāvel</i>) in Kūḍalār by Chinṇōbalumāra Kampaya-nāyakkar, son of Periyōba Kampaya-nāyakkar of Valantantaram in Virumalaippālayam to provide for daily worship in the temple. All the persons mentioned in Nos. 17 and 18 above are also referred to here.
MAHARASHTRA						
AKOLA DISTRICT						
WASHIM TALUK						
20	Washim (Basim).—Photographs in the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India.	Vākātaka of Vat- sagulma.	Vindhyasakti (II)	Regnal year 37, Hēmaṇṭa, pak- kham paḍhamam, divasa 4.	Sanskrit and Prakrit, Box-headed.	Issued from Vatsagulma (i.e., Bāsim). Records the royal grant of the village Ākāśipadda situated near Tākālak-khōppaka in the <i>mārga</i> (sub-division) of Nēndikāḍa to certain brāhmaṇas of the Ātharvaya <i>chūrva</i> for his own merit, well being etc. The writer was the <i>Sēnāpati</i> Viśhyu. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. V, pp. 93 ff., and Plate.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—contd. AMRAVATI DISTRICT ACHALAPUR TALUK					
21	Chammak.—Photographs in the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India.	Vikātaka . . .	Pravarasēna II	Regnal year 18, Jyēshtha śu. 13.	Sanskrit, Box-headed	Issued from Pravara-pura. Records the royal grant of the village Chammāka which was situated on the bank of the Madhu-nadi in the Bhōjakatarāja and which consisted of 8000 (<i>nivartana</i> s) of land by the royal measure to a thousand brāhmanas, of which only forty-nine are mentioned by name. The grant was made at the request of Kōṇḍarāja, the son of Śatrughnarāja. The charter was written when Chitravarman was the Sēnāpati. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 22 ff., and Plate.
	GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT BOMBAY CITY TALUK					
22	Bombay.—Do. Findspot: Wadgaon, Warora Taluk, Chauda District, Maharashtra.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 25, Jyēshtha, śu. 10.	Do.	Issued from the camp on the bank of the river Hiranyā. Records the royal grant of 400 <i>nivartana</i> s of land in the village Velusuka situated in Supratistha-āhāra to the brāhmana Divēdi Rudrāja, who belonged to the Vāji-Lohitya gōtra and was a resident of the village Ekārjunaka, and who had recited (<i>mantra</i> s) on the occasion of a <i>vikranta</i> in the twentieth year (regnal?). The record was written by Māradāsa when Bāppadēva was the Sēnāpati. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 53 ff., and Plate.
23	A set of copper-plates received from Dr. M. G. Dikshit, Director of Archives and Archaeology, Maharashtra, Bombay. Through Dr. G. S. Gai, Findspot: Thāpā, Thana Tehsil and District.	Silkhāra of North Konkan.	Nāgarjuna	Śaka 961, Pramāthi, Śrāvana ba. 15, Wednesday, solar eclipse=1089 A.D., August 27.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Registers a grant of the village Mumjavaligrāma in Kōriyala-12, excluding the <i>dēvadāya</i> and <i>brāhma-dēya</i> lands in it to Mādharapandita, son of Gōkarna-pandita, hailing from Hastigrāma in Madhyadēsa and belonging to the Pārāsara-gōtra and Yajurveda śākhā by the king. It is stated that the lands thus granted were capable of fetching 300 <i>drama</i> s of income annually. The record was written on the orders of the king by Jōgapaiya, who was the son of the brother of <i>Bhavad-gāra-mahākavi</i> Nāgalaiya. <i>Mahāmātya</i> Daddhapaiya and <i>Mahāsāndhivigrahita</i> Sōdhalaiya are also mentioned. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVII, pp. 247 ff.
	KOLHAPUR DISTRICT KOLHAPUR TALUK					
24	Kōlhāpur.—Sets of copper-plates in the Museum. Originals received from the Superintendent of Records, Kolhapur Records Office. Set No. 1. Findspot: Not known.	Hoyasa	Hirya-Ballāla	Śaka 925, Sarvva-dhāri, Māgha śu. 15, Thursday. Irregular.	Kannada (corrupt); Nāgari	Spurious. States that the king went to Huligere, and that in appreciation of the services of Bommayasāhani bestowed on him the <i>grāma</i> of the <i>mānya</i> village of Mamtūra. Records the grant of several plots of land in Mamtūra to god Mālāsthāna-dēva and to a number of individuals including some

25	Set No. 2	Rāshtrakūṭa	Aśhavarsha Vallabha Narēndra (Kṛishna III).	Saka 882 (current), Raudra (Northern cycle), Vaiśākha śu. Akshaya-tṛitīyā, Wednesday, Rōhīṇī-959 A.D., April 18, f.d.c. 18.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	brāhmaṇas who are referred to as <i>śchāryas</i> . In characters of the 13th century. Text published in <i>Ins. in N. Kārnāṭaka and Kolhāpur State</i> , Ins. No. 37.
NAGPUR DISTRICT						
NAGPUR TALUK						
26	Nagpur.—Photographs in the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India. Findspot: Tirōhī, Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh.	Vākāṭaka	Pravarasēna II	Regnal year 23, Māgha ba. 12.	Sanskrit, Box-headed	States that after conquering the entire South and uprooting the Chōḍa (i.e., Chōḷa) dynasty, the conqueror was obliged to erect the victorious city (<i>vijaya-kāṭaka</i>) of Mēlpāṭi in order to distribute, among his servants, the Chōḍa, Clēra and Sūbhala territories conquered by him, to accept tributes from his feudatories and to arrange for the construction of the Kṛishṇēśvara and Gaṇḍa-mārttāṇḍ-Āditya temples in the vicinity of Sēṭu and the Kālepriya, Vikatachakra and other temples in the Kāñchi-maṇḍala when he made a grant of the village of Rikkaṭi, situated in Alatiḡe—500, a sub-division of Nuggurdi-vishaya, as <i>brahmadēya</i> for his parents' and his own merit, to Gōvinda-bhaṭṭa, son of Bhaṭṭa-dēva-bhaṭṭa. The donee is stated to have hailed from Kurē-grāma, a village in Karahāṭa-vishaya and is belonging to the Ātrēya-gōtra and Bahvricha-śākhā. The writer of the charter was Yōddhyamma. Published in <i>JBRAS</i> (New Series), Vol. X, pp. 21 ff., and Plate.
27	Do. Findspot: Pottan, Multai Tahsil, Bēṭul District, Madhya Pradesh.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 27, Kārtika ba. 7.	Do.	Issued from Narattaṅgavāri. Records the royal grant of the village Kōḍambakhaṇḍa evidently situated in the western division of Bēnnākāṭa, to a brāhmaṇa named Varuṇārya of the Harkari-gōtra and the Atharvavēda, who was a resident of Chāndrapura and was proficient in the three Vēdas. The king himself was the <i>ājñā</i> (<i>ājñapti</i>). Written by <i>Rijyāṭhārita</i> Chamidāsa. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. V, pp. 48 ff., and Plate.
28	Do. Findspot: Mōhallā, Durg District, Madhya Pradesh.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Issued from Pravarepura. Records the royal grant of 400 <i>niṣṭhanas</i> of land in the Aśvatthakhēṭaka situated in Varadā-khēṭa-mārga included in Lōhanagara-bhōga, for the maintenance of a feeding-house (<i>śālā</i>) in honour of the footprints of Mshāpurusha (Vishnu), made at the request of Nārāyanarāja. Written by Kālidāsa who was serving under Sāvīpati Kāṭvāyana, and engraved by the goldsmith Iśvaradatta the servant of Kōṇḍarāja. Pitāraha and Nanda were the executors. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 57 ff., and Plate.
RAMTAR TALUK						
29	Rāmṭār.—Photographs in the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	First plate of a set. Issued from Padmapura. It mentions king Pravarasēna I and ends with the description of his grandson, whose name is not given in the portion available. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 76 ff., and Plate.
						Stray plate of a set, recording a royal grant of some land. The details regarding the donor, donee and the land granted are lost. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 73 ff., and Plate.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MAHARASHTRA—contd.						
POONA DISTRICT						
POONA CITY TALUK						
30	Poona.—Photographs in the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India.	Vākāṭaka . . .	Prabhāvatiguptā . . .	Regnal year 13	Sanskrit, Nail-headed	Issued from Nandivardhana. Records the royal grant of the village Daṅguṇa in Supratistha-āhāra to Āchārya Chanāla-svāmin, a devotee of the Bhagavat (i.e., Viṣṇu) for her merit on the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of the month Kārttika. The record was engraved by Chakradāsa. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 5 ff., and Plate.
31	Do. Findspot: Riddhapur, Morsi Taluk, Amravati District.	Do. . . .	Pravarasēna II . . .	Regnal year 19, Kārttika śu. 12.	Sanskrit, Box-headed	Issued from the foot-prints of the lord of Rāmāgiri. Records the grant, by Prabhāvatī-guptā, mother of Dīmōdarasēna-Pravarasēna, of a field together with a farm-house inside it and four huts of cultivators in Āsvattha-nagara in Kōśika-mārga to brāhmanas (names not mentioned) belonging to the Parāśara-gōtra and the Taittiriya-śākhā and residing in the same place. The <i>Dātaka</i> was Dēvananda-svāmin and the writer Prabhūsinha. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 23 ff., and Plate.
WARDHA DISTRICT						
ABVI TALUK						
32	Bēlōra.—Photographs in the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	....	Do. . . .	First two plates of a set. Issued from Nandivardhana. Records the royal grant of the village Mahallalāta in Asi-bhukti situated in Śūlupura-mārga to a brāhmana named Sūrya-svāmin who belonged to the Kāśyapa-gōtra and Taittiriya-śākhā and who was a resident of Pravarēśvara-śhaḍvīmāśati-vāṭaka. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 16 ff., and Plate.
33	Do.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 11, Kārttika śu. 13.	Do. . . .	Last two plates of a set. Records the royal grant of the village Dirghadrāha in Pākkaṇa-rāṣṭra and Mahallamalāta (i.e., Mahallalāta) to the donee mentioned in No. 32 above. Written when Chitravarma was the <i>Sēnāpati</i> . Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 16 ff., and Plate V.
HINGAONHAT TALUK						
34	Jamb.—Do.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 2, Āsvayuja śu. 12.	Do. . . .	Issued from Nandivardhana. Records the grant of the village Kōtharaka, situated in Supratistha-āhāra by the king to the celibate brāhmana named Kāluttēva who belonged to the Kaundinya-gōtra and Taittiriya-śākhā and who was a <i>ganvīyajika</i> . The <i>dātaka</i> was Chakradēva while the scribe was Nāgavarman. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 10 ff., and Plate.

MYSORE						
MYSORE DISTRICT						
MYSORE TALUK						
35	Mysore.—Photographs in the office of the Government Epigraphist for India.	Kadamba	Vijaya-śiva Mrigēśavarman	Regnal year 2, Hemanta, 4th fortnight, 10th day.	Sanskrit, Southern	Records the grant made by the king, for his own merit and welfare, of two plots of <i>pukkōḷi-kshēṭa</i> in Arummalayarāja to two brāhmaṇas, Rudrārya and Nandiyārya both belonging to Bhārgava-gōtra. One of the plots is stated to have been bounded by the villages Kōguli and Pōguyapalli and the other by Vēlapalli and Pōttara. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 151 ff., and Plate.
36	Do. . . . .	....	Mahārājādhirāja Durlabharāja	Vikrama 1069, Māgha, śu. 15, lunar eclipse = 1013 A. D., January 29, Thursday.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records the grant of the village Kshatriya-padra in Bhillamālamāṇḍala by Kshēmarāja, the chief of administration (<i>Tantrapāla</i>) of the king, to the brāhmaṇa Nandaka, who was the son of Gōvinda, who belonged to the Lāhyanagōtra and the three <i>pravaras</i> , and who was a student of Vājimādhyandina and a resident of Bhillānāla, for the increase of the religious merit and fame of the donor's parent and of himself. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, pp. 95 ff. and Plate.
TUMKUR DISTRICT						
PAVAGADA TALUK						
37	Pavagada.—A set of copper plates from Shri Y. M. Parameswarinlah, Block Development Officer, Findspot: Venkatapura, Pavagada Taluk.	Vijayanagara	Pradhāna Dēvarāja	Śaka 1348 (<i>vasu-veda-agni-bhā</i>), Pārābhava, Pausa śu. Makra-sankramana.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Nandi-Nāgari	Records a royal gift of a village probably named Banicheru, re-named Dēvarāyapuram, in Mārjavāda-sthala in Penugunda-rāja, as <i>sarvamēya</i> to Dēchādharin who, in turn, distributed the same to several brāhmaṇas (names specified) belonging to different <i>gōtras</i> and <i>charanas</i> . The Telugu portion gives the boundaries of the gift village. The writer was Varadhapūchārya, son of Nāgaqūchārya.
RAJASTHAN						
PALI DISTRICT						
DESRUT TALUK						
38	Nāḍōl.—Copper-plate in the possession of the Sarpanch. Through Shri K. V. Soundara Rajan, Superintendent, Temple Survey Project, Southern Region.	Chāhamāna of Nāḍōl	Jayantasinha	Vikrama 1238 (current), Vaiśākha śu. 8, Saturday = 1180 A. D., April 5. The year was <i>Chaitrādī</i> .	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records the royal gift of eight <i>drammas</i> to god Pārivanātha belonging to Sudvadati (?)-gacchha in Anala-vihāra at Anakapura, for the <i>bali</i> offerings during the <i>kalyāṇika mahōtsava</i> occurring annually in the month of Pausa. Stipulates that the above <i>drammas</i> should be paid every year by the <i>Mahājanas</i> of Simapāti from the <i>dāny-udgrāpaka</i> of their village. Also states that this is to be protected by four persons (names given). The record was composed by <i>Paṇḍo</i> Vidyādharā, son of <i>Paṇḍo</i> Silāna.
SIROHI DISTRICT						
ABU ROAD TALUK						
39	Abu Road.—Copper-plate in the possession of Mahant Ramdas. Impressions through Shri C. L. Suri.	Dēvaḍā-Chauhān	Jagamāla	Vikrama 1564, Kārttika śu. 15.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to record the gift of the village Uvarani by the king to god Rishikēsa (Hrishikēsa). The record was written by Prathisin (Prithvisimha).

Sl No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—concl'd. SIPOHI DISTRICT—concl'd. ABU ROAD TAHSIL—concl'd. Abu Road—concl'd.					
40	Another copper-plate in the possessions of the same Merchant. Impression through Shri C. L. Suri.	Dēvaḍā-Chauhān	Suratāpa	Vikrama 1651, Phālguna śu. 14.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the gift probably of an arāṇa called Āmāvālā by Rājasagha (Rājasimha) in favour of god Rishikēśa (Hrishikēśa) in Mānapura village. The record was written by <i>Pamchōḥī</i> Phatēchānda.
	UTTAR PRADESH GORAKHPUR DISTRICT GORAKHPUR TAHSIL					
41	Gōrakhpur.—Copper-plate in the possession of Shri V. S. Pathak, Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History, Archaeology and Culture, University of Gorakhpur. Find spot: Not known.	Gāḥaḍavāla . . .	Gōvindaachandra	Vikrama 1176, Vaiśākha śu. 14, Wednesday = 1120 A.D., April 14. The year was <i>Kārtikēdī</i> .	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Gives the genealogy of the king. Records the grant of the village Chimaṇa-Sivachaliyapāṭaka in Sachavāra by the king while camping at [Ba]dāḥsa in favour of <i>Tha'</i> (<i>Thakura</i>) Dhīrīkarman, son of <i>Thā'</i> Jayasimha and grandson of <i>Thā'</i> Mūladēva of Vachoha-gōtra.
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES BURMA HMAWZA PROME DISTRICT					
42	Kalaganon.—Photographs of twenty gold plates from Mr. Bo Kny of the Archaeological Department, Government of Burma.	....	--	....	Pāli, Southern (Pyn)	Contains excerpts from the Pāli canons like the <i>Majjhima Nikāya</i> , <i>Samyutta Nikāya</i> , <i>Anguttara Nikāya</i> , <i>Vinaya Piṭaka</i> , <i>Dhamma-saṅgani</i> , <i>Abhidhamma piṭaka</i> etc. In characters, of 5th-6th century A.D. Published in the <i>Report of the Archaeological Survey of Burma</i> , 1938-39, pp. 12-22, and Plates IV-VI.
	ENGLAND					
43	London.—Photographs in the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India. Findspot: Not known.	Vākātaka of Vatsuguhma.	Dēvasōna . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Box-headed	First plate of a set issued from Vātsyaguhma. Contains part of a record registering the royal grant of some land in favour of two Brahmanas named Dharmasvāmin and Bhavasvāmin, of the Sāṇḍilya-gōtra. Published in <i>CHI</i> , Vol. V, pp. 101 ff., and Plate.

B—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
ANDHRA PRADESH						
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT						
GOOTY TALUK						
1	Bētāpalle.—Stone in front of the Timmarāja temple.	Vijayanagara .	Achyutarāja-mahārāja . . .	Śaka 1457, Manmatha, Āshādhāśu. 12, Saturday=1535 A. D., June 12.	Telugu . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the restoration of Arasinēnipali for the <i>amṛitapādi</i> and other services of god Tirumaladēva of Bētāpali probably by Yaramarāju, son of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Timmayadēva-Chōlamahārāja of Chadalavāḍa. The village was originally granted by Śāluva Timmarasu to the deity for the same purpose. Mentions Salakarāju Peda-Tirumalarāju probably as holding the fief of Gutti, and Nāgināyani Yaramarāju.
3	Pillar of the maṇḍapa in front of the temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of a śikhara by the son, name not given, of Kōkata Arūnamma. In characters of 15th century.
CUDDAPAM DISTRICT						
SIDDHUVATTAM TALUK						
3	Oṇṭimittā.—Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi temple, east wall, inside the rāhanasālā.	Maṭla . . .	Anantārājayya-Dēvachōḍa-mahārāja	Virōdhi, Chaitra ba. 10.	Do. . . .	States that on the representation of the <i>Vaḍḍakarumalavāru</i> of Oṇṭimittā that they were prevented by the <i>Baliḷas</i> from mounting the car on the day of the car festival of god Raghunāyaka of the place, the chief, while camping at Tirupati, having enquired about the customs prevailing in this regard at Tirupati, bestowed upon them (i.e. the <i>Vaḍḍakarumala</i> community of Voṇṭimittā) the same rights that they had enjoyed from the days of Peda-Tirumalarājayya. Cf. <i>Further Sources of Vijayanagara History</i> , Vol. II, p. 368.
4	Pavement slab in the courtyard, near the <i>halyāṇa-maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	Śaka 1744, Chitra-bhānu, Kārttika śu. 15.	Do. . . .	Records the undertaking given by the villagers of Voṇṭimittā to measure out 3½ <i>muntas</i> of ghee every month to the temple of Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi for a perpetual lamp.
5	Slab fixed into the wall of the <i>yāga-sālā</i> in the same temple.	....	....	Śobhakṛit, Mārga-śira śu. 15.	Do. . . .	Records an undertaking given by the <i>Redḍis</i> and <i>Karāṇams</i> of Śākharājupalle agreeing to give a monthly donation of money (?) for burning a perpetual lamp for god Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi. In later characters.
6	Pedestal of the <i>Dvārapālaka</i> image to the proper left of entrance.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the image of the <i>Dvārapālaka</i> was caused to be made by Sidhirāju, son of Voṇṭimittā Kāḷapparāju. In characters of about the 15th century.
7	Another <i>Dvārapālaka</i> image to the proper right of entrance.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the image of <i>Dvārapālaka</i> was caused to be made by the same person mentioned in No. 6 above. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—contd.

38

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
ANDHRA PRADESH—contd.						
HYDERABAD						
8	Hyderabad.—Salar Jung Museum. Stone image of a <i>Tīrthāṅkara</i> in the 'South India Room' (SJM XLII-85). Findspot: Yelburgā, Yelburga Taluk, Raichūr District.	....	....	....	Kannada . . .	States that this image of <i>Pañchaparamēśhṭhi</i> was made by Dēvaṇṇa, son of <i>Sēnabōva</i> Achanna of Erambarage, a disciple (<i>chaffa</i>) of Mādhavachandra-bhattāraka, who belonged to the Mūla-saṅgha, Dēsiya-gaṇa, Pustaka-gachchha and Yimgalēvara-bali. In characters of about the 12th century. Published in <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> , No. 12, <i>The Kannada Inscriptions of Koptal</i> , No. 10; <i>Jainism in South India</i> , pp. 381-83.
9	Another stone image of a <i>Tīrthāṅkara</i> in the same place. (SJM XLII-72). Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Slightly damaged. Records that Bopapa, son of Emmeyara Prithigauda of Kopana-tirtha and his wife Mālaue, and the lay disciple of <i>Rājaguru maṇḍalōchārya</i> Māghanandisi-dhānta-chakravarti caused the image of Chauvika-tirthāṅkara (i.e., the 24 <i>Tīrthāṅkaras</i>) to be made and presented it to the <i>basadi</i> built by Mādapa-darāyaka of Mūla-saṅgha and Dēsiya-gaṇa. Do. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 9; <i>Jainism in South India</i> , pp. 379-81.
KURNOOL DISTRICT						
ALLAGADDA TALUK						
10	Upper-Ahōbilam.—Lakshminarasimhasvāmī temple, <i>prākāra</i> , west wall.	Vijayanagara	Sadāsivadēva-mahārāya . . .	Saka 1466, Krōdhi, . Māgha 6u.3, Thurs- day = 1545 A. D., January 15.	Telugu . . .	Records the grant of lands to provide for curd-rice (<i>dudhy-ōdana</i>) offering and <i>sahasranāma</i> worship to god Ahōbalēvara by <i>karanika</i> Būmarusu, son of Manavārta Chaninamarusaya of Agastya-gotra, Aśvalāyana-sūtra and Rik-śākhā. This included the provisions made for the priest, the person serving <i>tūlasi</i> and the person who recites the <i>sahasranāma</i> .
11	East wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains a verse in praise of a certain Vine Timayakoṇḍa. In late characters.
PATTIKONDA TALUK						
12	Dūdēkoṇḍa.—Rock in the field in the locality called Kēśavapuram.	....	....	Saka 1477, Rāksha- sa, Aśhīḍha ba. 30.	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Seems to record the grant of an <i>agrahāra</i> to a certain Cheimnaya of Apastamba-sūtra and Yajūś-śākhā.
13	Kauluṭṭa.—Broken slab lying in the compound of the Chennakēśava-svāmī temple on the hill.	....	....	Saka 1314, Aṅgīrasa, Chaitra ba. 13, Sunday=1392 A.D., April 21. T's tithi ended at .77 on the previous day.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the construction of a <i>Śrīnagaru</i> for god Janārdanaperumāl of Kavulūṭṭa by a person (name lost).

14	Pedestal of the image of Chennakēśava	....	....	Saka 1342 (for 1344), Subhakrit, Kārttika śu. 15, Friday= 1422 A.D., October 30.	Do.	Records the grant of Dōraṇāka <i>alias</i> Janārdanapuram in Kōṭṭakonḍa-sima on the occasion of the consecration of Janārdanapuramāḥ at Kaulūtu for food offerings to the same god by <i>Vēdamārgapratishṭhachārya</i> Varadarāja, son of Dōrṇāla Allādanātha.
15	Around the copper <i>kalaśa</i> on the <i>vimāna</i>	....	....	Saka 11 [53], Vikṛīti. Māgha śu. 1. Irregular.	Do.	Records that the <i>kaṭṭa</i> was caused to be made on the occa- sion of the ear festival of Kavulūṭṭa Chanakēśavasvāmī. In late characters.
16	Kōṭṭakonḍa.—Boulder outside the village	Vijayanagara	Krishnadēvarāya	Saka 1446, Svabh- ānu, [Śrāvāṇa] śu. 12.	Do.	Records the creation of a settlement (<i>pēṇṭa</i>) called Diguva- Tirupati situated to the west of the village Kōṭṭakonḍa endowed for the <i>amṛitapaḍi</i> services of god Mallikārjuna and the grant of half the income from the village for the worship and offerings to god Chennakēśvara of Kavulūṭṭa for the merit of the king, by Basavappayya, son of . . . rāva- danāyaka of Haritasa-gōtra, Āśvalāyana-sūtra and [Rik]- śākhā. The other half of the income is stated to have been assigned to the guards of the village. States that the village Kōṭṭakonḍa was situated in Kōṭṭakonḍa-sima given as <i>pārūpaṭṭa</i> to the donor.
17	Base of the <i>Garuda-stambha</i> in front of the Chelvarāyasvāmī temple.	....	....	Saka 1567 (current), Krōdhi, Vaisākha śu. 14., <i>Nṛsimha- jyanti</i> , Thursday= 1664 A.D., April 28.	Do.	Records the erection of the <i>Garudastambha</i> in the temple of Chelvarāyasvāmī of Poda-Kōṭṭakonḍa by the <i>śhala- karaṇam</i> Śēshādri, son of Kōṇḍamarāju, grandson of Śēshādri and the great-grandson of Kōṇḍamarāju of Śri- vatsagōtra, Āśvalāyana-sūtra and Rik-śākhā.
MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT						
GADWAL TALUK						
18	Ayija.—Slab, near the Āñjanēya temple	Kākatīya	Pratāparudra	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Stops after referring to the king ruling from Orugallu (Warangal).
19	Another slab in the same place	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivadēva-mahārāja	Saka 1475, Pramādi- cha, Chaitra śu. 15.	Do.	Records that at the request of the barbers Timmōja, Kōṇḍōju and Bhadrōju an assignment of income from taxes such as <i>veṭivēru</i> , <i>siḍḍāyam</i> , <i>kōṭi-paṇnu</i> etc., to the barbers of the villages situated in Aije-pēṇṭe for the merit of the king by Aṭiya Rāmarājajayadēva-mahārāja.
20	Third slab in the same place	....	....	Pramōḍata, Phā- guṇa ba.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record some grant to the villagers. Mentions Dēśāyi, Nālagauḍu etc. In characters of about the 15th century.
21	Chāgadōna.—Boulder to the west of the village.	....	....	(1) Saka 1479 Kāḷa- yukti. (2) Saka 1484, Duṇḍu- dubhi, Phāḷguṇa ba. 30.	Do.	Records a gift of 81 <i>tāṇṇu</i> of land to Nagabattu for his having constructed a <i>tāṇṇu</i> (sluice) for the tank called Chintala- cheruvu in Chākidōna in Ayijasima by Podela Indra [rā]- jayadēva mahārāja, the son-in-law of Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Pōchirāju Chenemarājajayadēva-mahārāja. The donor is stated to have received Ayija-sima as <i>ruṇbali</i> from the king. Published in <i>Telaṅgūṇa śāsanamulu</i> , Vol. II, page 169, No. 9.
22	Another boulder in the same place	....	....	Duṇḍubhi, [Kārtti- ka].	Do.	Damaged. Contents similar to No. 21 above. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 168, No. 8.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i> MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> GADWAL TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i>					
23	Mādikonda. —Hero-stone in the <i>Irla-kalṭa</i>.	....	....	Chitrabhānu, Phālguna Amāvāsya, Friday. Probably=1643 A. D., March 10.	Telugu . . .	Refers to the sculptures depicted as those of some heroes. In late characters.
24	Pūḍūr. —Upper and lower frames of the Gajalakshmi panel fixed into the wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the compound of the Śiva temple outside the village.	....	....	Śaka 848, Sarvajit .	Kannāḍa . . .	States that the panel was caused to be made by Poravaṇa-gāvunḍa.
25	Pillar in the same place . . . .	....	....	Prajāpati, [Kā]rttika śu	Telugu . . .	Portions lost. Seems to record a gift of land to a temple (name lost). Mentions Jagadāḷa. In characters of about the 11th century.
26	Sculptured panels on a pillar of the <i>maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Kannāḍa.	Damaged. Contains descriptive labels which read <i>amṛita-mathana</i> , <i>Dhanvantari</i> , <i>Kavustubha</i> , <i>Bālendu</i> , etc. Do.
27	Broken slab outside the same temple .	....	....	....	Kannāḍa . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to <i>Ma[hū]maṇḍalēśvara</i> [Halla?] varasa and to a grant of two <i>paṇas</i> by him. Refers also to a <i>paṇḍita</i> . Do. Cf. No. 28 below.
28	Slab on the roadside of the village near another Śiva temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla, ruling from Kalyāṇa-pura.	Chālukya-Vikrama 12, Prabhava, Pausya Amāvāsya, Sunday=1087 A.D., December 26, f.d.t. 91.	Sanskrit and Kannāḍa, Kannāḍa.	Records that <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Hallavarasa of Pūṇḍūru who is described as <i>Muchukundūrp-puravarēśvara</i> , etc., granted betel leaves, betel-nuts, lands, shops, house-sites etc., in Pūṇḍūru and the income from levy of 2 <i>paṇa</i> from every village in Ayiḷe-300, on the occasion of <i>Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti</i> to the Pallava-jinālaya belonging to the <i>Draviḷa-saṁgha</i> after leaving the feet of his preceptor, Kanakasēna-bhattāraka. Cf. <i>A. P. Govt. Arch. Series</i> , No. 3, Mn. 58, Cf No. 30 below.
29	Same slab, sides	[Do.] . . .	....	....	Kannāḍa . . .	Describes in verses the genealogy of the chief Pallava-bhūbhujā and the benefactions referred to in No. 28 above.
30	Slab on the roadside to the south of the village.	Do. . . .	Tribhuvanamalla, ruling from Kalyāṇa-pura.	Chālukya-Vikrama 12, Prabhava, Pausya Amāvāsya, Sunday=1087 A.D., December 26, f.d.t. 91.	Do. . . .	Records a grant of wet, dry and garden lands, income from levies etc., at Pūṇḍūru to the deity <i>Pārisvadeva</i> whose image was installed by Padmanāṁdi Maladhāri of Mūla-saṁgha, <i>Deśiya-gaṇa</i> , Kodḍa(Koṇḍa)kumḍānvaya and <i>Postaka-gachchha</i> by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> [Pōṭṭarasa of Pūṇḍūru. The lands etc., seem to have been endowed through <i>Tikkapa-dannā[ya]ka</i> . Cf. No. 28 above.

31	Kēśavasvāmi temple in the village, pillar	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Introduces a chief (name lost) who bears similar epithets as the chief mentioned in Nos. 28 and 30 above.. Records some transaction made under the supervision of the 500 <i>svāmīs</i> of Ayyāvoḷe when the <i>muṣṣuri-dayḍas</i> of Tumbala led by <i>nanādēśi</i> Chākarasa were encamped at Hūmḍūr in connection with trade in betel nuts (<i>adake-vyarahāra</i>). In characters of about the 12th century.
32	Uttanūr—Pavement slab in the Venka- tēśvarasvāmi temple.	....	....	....	Telugu . . .	Seems to record some grant to the deity Venkaṭēśvara by Murāri, son of Kōnappa. In late characters.
BENGAL, WEST						
CALCUTTA						
33	Calcutta.—Indian Museum, Archaeological Section. Stone slab. Findspot: Nim- dighi, Rajshahi District, East Pakistan.	Pāla . . .	....	....	Sanskrit, Claudiya .	Seems to record the construction of a shrine by Bhāvakadāsa in memory of great men, probably meaning Gōpālādēva (Gōpāla III) and Aidādēva who died in battle and whose bodies were cremated at that place. Rātōka was the writer of the <i>prāśasti</i> . In characters of about the 12th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 228 ff., and Plate.
34	Pedestal of a bronze image of Sukhāvati- Lōkēśvara in the same institution. Im- pressions received from the Superinten- dent, Museums Branch, Archaeological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Cal- cutta. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	(1) [Newār] Samvat 943, Chaitra śu. [5].... (2) [Newār] Samvat 944, Chaitra śu. [5]....	Sanskrit influenced by Local dialect, Nēwāri.	Seems to record the installation of an image of Sukhāvati Lōkēśvara. Details not clear.
35	Pedestal of the image of Jambhala said to have been preserved in the same institu- tion. Findspot: Ghōshikundī (near Kiul), Monghyr District, Bihar.	Chhinda . . .	Pūrṇavikrama . . .	Sēna (?) year 70, Kārttika.	Prakrit influenced by Sanskrit, Bhaikshuki.	Records the installation of the image as the religious gift of the <i>Bhadanta</i> (i.e., venerable) Jayasēna at Simbanāgā. Con- tains the Buddhist formula <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 13th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 79 ff., and Plate.
MALDA DISTRICT						
SADAR (MALDA) TAHSIL						
36	Maldā.—Stoneslab preserved in the Malda Museum. Findspot: Wari, Malda Tah- sil and District.	....	....	Saka 1467 (muni- rasa-manu).	Sanskrit, Bengali .	Records the construction of a temple with the image of Vishnu in the centre surrounded by Sūrya, Gaṇēśa, Pārvasī and Viśvanātha by a person named Mahēndra. Ibid., pp. 179 ff., and Plate.
37	Wari.—Pedestal of an image of Sarasvatī, kept in the office of the Block Develop- ment Officer.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari .	Records the construction of the image of Sarasvatī by a person named Padmagiri for installation in the temple of [i.e., raised by] his preceptor. In characters of about the 10th century. Ibid., pp. 183 ff., and Plate.
DELHI						
38	New Delhi. —Rock near Amarपुरi .	Maurya . . .	Aśoka . . .	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī .	Fragmentary. Contains part of a version of the Minor Rock Edict which is more or less similar to the Bairāt version.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
TERRITORY OF GOA						
BICHOLI TALUK						
39	Arvaļem (Harvale). —Octagonal pillar with a circular disc on top set up in shrine No. 3 of Cave, No. 3.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Southern	Reads: <i>Sāmbalāṇa-cāṣṭ Ravih</i> . In characters of about the 6th century A.D.
40	Kāsārpāl. —Slab on top of the doorway leading into the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the Kālīkā-dēvi temple.	....	....	Śaka 1798 (<i>rasa-nāka-muni-bhā</i>) Dhātu, Tapas (Māgha) śu. 7, Sunday=1877 A.D., January 21.	Sanskrit (verse) and Marāṭhī, Nāgarī.	Records the construction and dedication of the <i>mukha-śālā</i> in front of the temple of goddess Mahākālī in the village of Pālī by Bābaya who had the surname of Dābhā and who was the son of Sāba and was a gold-assayer by profession.
41	Nārve (Narva). —Top of the doorway of the central shrine in the Saptakōṭīśvara temple.	Marāṭhā.	Śivarāja	Śaka 1590, Kīlaka. Kārttika bh. 5, Monday=1668 A.D., November 13, Friday (not Monday).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the commencement of the construction of the temple by the king on the given date.
42	Nāvāik. —Cross beam below the ceiling of the hall in front of the central shrine of the Lakṣminārāyaṇa temple.	....	....	Śaka 1728, Prabhava. The two do not tally.	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī	Refers to the devotion of a person to god Nārāyaṇa.
43	Varagaon (hamlet of Pilagaon).—Slab on the top of the outer doorway of the Chāmūṇḍā temple.	....	....	Śaka 1548, Prabhava, Pausha śu. 5. The Śaka year and the cyclic year do not tally.	Do. . . .	Records the commencement of the construction of the temple of goddess Chāmūṇḍā referred to as Gōmantavāsīnī, by Bhairā-śēti and Kālī[lyā]-śēti, sons of Rāja-śrī-Gōvēkara Gōpāla-śēti, on the given date.
44	Slab on top of the inner doorway of the same temple.	....	....	Śaka 1724, Dundubhi, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Records that the temple of Chāmūṇḍā at Varagāv, a hamlet of Pilagāv was renovated by Majraṭa-śēta and Naraharī-śēta Gōvēkar, the sons of Gōvinda-śēta. The goddess is referred to as Gōmantakavāsīnī.
CANACONE TALUK						
45	Parttagāl. —Slab built into the outer wall of the central shrine of the Jivōttama-maṭha.	....	....	(1) Śaka 1731, Sukla, Vaiśākha bh. 7. (2) Śaka 1732, Pramōda Jyēṣṭha śu. 8, Sunday, Uttarā-nakshatra, Sīmbhalagna=1810 A.D., June 10.	Sanskrit, and Marāṭhī, Nāgarī.	Records that on the first date the work of renovation of the <i>maṭha</i> was commenced by Ānandatīrtha-śrīpāda, the disciple of Lakṣmīnāthatīrtha who was the disciple of Rāmanāthatīrtha, that on the second date [the image of] Rāmadēva was consecrated in accordance with the rule prescribed in the <i>Tantrasāra</i> and that the car-festival was celebrated during that night. Also refers to the celebration of the <i>mahāvathōtsava</i> and <i>avabhīritha</i> on śu. 9 and 10 respectively.
46	Slab built into the Hanumangūḍu in front of the <i>maṭha</i>.	....	....	Śaka 1733, Prajāpati, Chaitra śu. 5, Friday=1811 A.D., March 29.	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī	Records that the <i>stambha</i> of Mukhyaprāṇa (i.e., Hanumān) was renovated by Nāgēndra-Kāmāti of Panajē (i.e., Modoru Panjini) at the instance of Ānandatīrtha-śrīpāda.

LEBDEM TALUK						
47	Korgaon.—Pedestal of the main image in the Nārāyaṇa temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Mentions god Saptakōṭīśvaraḍēva. In characters of the 17th century.
PHONDA TALUK						
48	Hadkolan.—Slab on the right side of the road leading to the Navadurgā temple.	Marāṭhā . .	Rāja Sambhu Chhatrapati . .	Śaka 1610, Vibhava, Chaitra śu. 1, Thursday=1688 A.D., March 22.	Sanskrit and Marāṭhī, Nāgarī.	Indifferently engraved. Seems to refer to certain features of administration of the erstwhile Muslim rulers and to certain reforms effected by the Hindu rulers in that field. Refers to some officials including Parmāji Nāganātha, the <i>dēśādhi-kāri</i> etc., and mentions the village of Banasthari.
49	Keri.—Left frame of the Nārāyaṇa image in the Nārāyaṇa temple.	....	....	....	Nāgarī . . .	Reads: <i>Śiriyauva</i> . In characters of the 13th century.
QUEPEN TALUK						
50	Bāli.—Hero-stone in the Kundēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly worn out. Seems to refer to the <i>Kadamba-kula</i> at the beginning. Do.
51	Malkarṇ.—Slab in a bush to the right of the Mallikārjuna temple.	....	....	....	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī .	Do. Seems to record the death of Vijadēū, probably the servant of Prāpāji Thākur. Do.
SANGUEM TALUK						
52	Nundem (Nūne).—Slab outside the Māhāmāyā temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Southern .	Records a grant, made by Siharāja, of a gateway (<i>dvāra</i>) to (the temple of) Pārvatīsvāmin and of a gateway and a plot with jack trees (<i>panasakā-kṣhētra</i>) to Eṣasvāmin. In characters of about the 6th century.
TISVADI TALUK						
53	Kālāpur (Santa Cruz).—Slab in front of the house of Krishna Sinai Kenkre.	Vijayanagara .	Harihara II	Śaka, Pūṅgala, Jyēṣṭha śu. 10, Sunday=1377 A.D., May 17, f.d.t., 71. The Śaka year was 1299.	Kannaḍa . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction of the temple of god Vateśvara for the merit of Vatsā-sāhu by his son sāhu and refers to the feeding of brāhmaṇas.
54	Velha Gos.—Hero-stone in the Archaeological Museum. Findspot: Betgi, Phonda Taluk.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Worn out. Seems to record the death of Jaya, the <i>prabhu</i> of Bettagi and mentions <i>Sūtradhārī</i> Tikkama as the writer. In characters of the 12th century.
55	Sculptured slab displayed in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>bi dē ā lu kke la</i> . In characters of the 14th century.
VOLPOI TALUK						
56	Keri.—Pedestal of a Vēṭāla image lying in the school building.	....	....	Śaka 1763, Plavanga (wrong for Plava), Mā. ba. 9.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Contain only the date.
57	Pisarlem.—Slab in the Mahādēva temple	....	....	Śaka 1709, Plavanga, Pauṣa ba. 7.	Do. . . .	Records obeisance to Gaṇēśa and stops with the date.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
KERALA						
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT						
AMBALAPPUZHA TALUK						
58	Ambalappuzha.—Kāmapuram Vishnu temple at Karumadi. Impression from the Superintendent, Southern Circle, Madras.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vattejuttu	Records that the <i>tirikkōl</i> was caused to be made by Iravi-Yirāman and Kōdai-Iravi of Arakkōttam. In characters of about the 11th century A.D.
59	Another fragment in the same temple. Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Refers to <i>Ghatōdaya</i> . Purport not clear. In characters of about the 15th century A.D.
60	Purakkād.—Vēṇugōpālasvāmi temple. Do.	....	....	Kollam 897, Mēsha śu. 11, Subhākrit, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Monday=1722 A.D., April 9.	Kannada (corrupt)	Refers to Vēṇugōpālasvāmi-sannidhi and the <i>gōpura</i> .
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT						
COCHIN TALUK						
61	Cochin.—Shāfai Jami mosque, locally called Chemsattapalli. Plank over the three doors of the main hall. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 3755).	....	....	A. H. 926, Puduvai-pur year 180.	Malayālam, Tamil, Arabic prose and verse, Naṣṭh.	Bilingual. Records the commandments of god and the renovation of the mosque. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 101.
KANAYANUR TALUK						
62	Tirukkākkarai.—Mahāvishnu temple. Entrance leading to the first <i>prākāra</i> . Stone built into the floor.	Chōra	Indēśvaraṇ Kōdai	Regnal year 5+5, Jupiter in Miṇa, Mēdam.	Tamil, Vattejuttu	Records a gift of one perpetual lamp, camphor for burning it and provision for two mid-day meals (<i>ugram</i>) by Śadiraśikhā-maṇi <i>alias</i> Kilāṇaḍigal. Also records the gift of another lamp by <i>Tamperumāṭṭiyār</i> (mother?). Specifies the dishes for the meals and the lands set apart to provide for the expenses of the above. Published in <i>T.A.S.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 169 ff., and Plate.
63	Maṇḍapa in front of the central shrine, of the same temple, base.	Do.	Bhāskara Ravivarman	Regnal year 4[6?]+2, Jupiter in Miṇa.	Do.	Records a gift of 40 <i>kāṇṇu</i> of gold by Gōvindaṇ Kunrap-pōlan of Kuvāṭyini for purchasing land to provide for the midday offerings to the god from the day of <i>Pārādam</i> to <i>Tiruvōnam</i> . The offerings were to be distributed equally, one-half to the brāhmaṇas and Śrivaishnavas and the other, to the temple servants. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 46 f.

64	East and south base of the same <i>mandapa</i> .	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 2+29, Jupiter in Dhanus, Vṛ̥schika 20.	Do.	Records the arrangement made for supplying ghee to the temple in the months of Mithuna, Karkātaka and Siṃha by Nārāyaṇa-Tēvaṇ, Nakkaṇ-Iraṇi and Ādiccheṇ—Iraṇi who were holding the temple lands. Pōḷaṇ Kumaraṇ of Paṇṇitturutti, the governor of Neḍumpuraṇ-nāḍu and Kālkaraināḍu and two others were to receive the above ghee through Nārāyaṇa-Tēvaṇ. Ibid., p. 42 ff.
65	<i>Sūryamandapa</i> in the same temple	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 2+29, Jupiter in Kumoha, Makara.	Do.	Records a grant of 60 <i>koḷaṇṇu</i> of gold by Kōḍai Nārāyaṇ for a perpetual lamp. The gift was received by Kaṇḍa-Nārāyaṇ of Mākkaṇappellī who was to supply the ghee. Ibid., Vol. III, p. 182 f., and Plate.
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT						
VAIKOM TALUK						
66	Vēḷḷūr.—Vishṇu temple, stone built into the wall left of entrance.	....	....	Kaliyuga 1510707th day, Miṇa 29 expired, Maghā, Saturday=1035 A.D., March 23.	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu; Sanskrit, Grantha.	Indistinct. Seems to record the construction of an <i>ambalam</i> probably in Tiruveḷḷūr. Ends with a benedictory verse in Sanskrit.
TRICHUR DISTRICT						
CHAVAKKAD TALUK						
67	Chōvalūr.—Śiva temple. Impression received from the Director of Archaeology, Trivandrum.	....	....	Kollam 712, Jupiter in Miṇa, Dhanus.	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Refers to a construction in stone in Talai-ambalam.
TALAPPILLY TALUK						
68	Vēṇṇāṇallūr.—Tiruvēṇṇilappan temple. Stone built into the pavement at the entrance into the <i>prākāra</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record some provision made for [ā]ṭṭu. In characters of the 12th century.
69	Another stone built into the pavement near the northern entrance.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Taṇḍā</i> (2) <i>giri</i> . In late characters.
MADHYA PRADESH						
DURG DISTRICT						
70	Durg.—Stonelying in a <i>nālā</i> about 3 km from the town. Impression received from Shri B. Jain, Dy. Director of Archaeology and Museums, Raipur.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads: <i>Ghariniyā Saminikyā chhaya</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
GUNA DISTRICT						
ASOKNAGAR TAHSIL						
71	Isagarh.—Head-stone of a grave in the field of Shri Laxminarayan Patil, near Dokhani Bōdhi. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur (Acc. No. 3573).	....	....	1822 A.D., January 13, Sunday.	Portuguese, Roman	Records the death of Abrao Martelins Armenian on the date, at the age of 113.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
GWALIOR (GIRD) DISTRICT						
GWALIOR (GIRD) TAHSIL						
72	Gwalior.—Inscriptions in the bed of the Gangolā tank. Impressions received from Shri B. Jain, Raipur. No.1.	Kachchhapaghāta of Gōpādri.	Ajayapāla	Vikrama 1251, Bhā-drupada ba. 15, Wednesday = 1194 A.D., August 17.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records that the king arranged for the desilting of the tank. The inscription was written by Virupāla, son of Kēśava, on the orders of the king.
73	No. 2	Pratihāra . . .	Malaya-kshitisa (Malayavarman)	Vikrama 1282, Āshādha śu. 9, Friday=A.D. 1226, June 5, f.d.t.-17.	Do	Records the desilting of the tank called Gōga in Gōpādri by Talhapadēvikā, queen of Vigraharāja and mother of the ruler and daughter of the ruler of Mithilā for the merit of her husband. The composer was Nānaki Chhūka, son of Yāsōdēva and the engraver Thā° Vāghadēva. Mentions at the end Jivādēvi as the queen of the ruler and as the mother of the princes Harivarman and Jayavarman.
74	No. 3	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1282, Āshādha śu. 11.	Do.	Eulogises Padma, son of Tejapāla, as the very pillar of the kingdom of the ruler and refers to Yaśōdhara, his son.
75	No. 4	Do.	Malayavarman . . . . .	....	Do.	In two verses. The first verse describes Śringārādēvi as the queen of the ruler, as the daughter of Vallāladēva and as the mother of Viravarman. The second verse describes another queen of the ruler Saṅkarādēvi as the daughter of Trailōkyavarman and mother of Lakshmidēvi.
76	No. 5	Do.	Naravarman . . . . .	....	Do.	Records that the ruler, son of Vigraharājadēva, went to the forest where he killed a lion.
77	No. 6	Tōmara	Mānasimha	Vikrama 1551, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Tuesday, Rohini = 1494 A.D., April 8.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records that the tank called Gaṅgōlā was cleaned by Sāha Khēma belonging to Saravakhaṇḍelavāla-jñāti, the <i>pradhāna</i> of the ruler, and others. The engraver was Sa° Jasā belonging to Śrīmūla-jñāti. Mentions <i>sūtradhāra</i> Pabhā.
78	No. 7	Mughal	Akbar	Vikrama 1636, Āshādha ba. 10, Thursday=1579 A.D., June 18.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Engraved indifferently. Purport not clear. Refers to a ruler named <i>Rāj° Param bhūgavata</i> Asakarana. Written by Chandrasēna of Kāñtha (Kāyastha) Sakasēna community.
79	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1636, Āshādha ba. 6, Wednesday. Irregular.	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear.
80	No. 9	Kachhavāhā . . .	Asakarana	Vikrama 1630, Āshādha ba. 5.	Do.	Refers to the reign of the king and prays for his welfare.

81	No. 10	Mughal	Akber	Vikrama 1654, Ashādha śu. 2, Monday = 1597 A.D., June 6.	Do.	Refers to the local ruler <i>Rājā</i> Rāyasimha and to his <i>tōlavāla</i> named Mathurādēsa-chauhān.
82	No. 11	Kachchhapaghāta	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari	States that the ruler (name not clear) was the son of Sala-khaṇḍēva and grandson of <i>Rājaka</i> Sūhaladēva. In late characters.
83	No. 12	Parihāra	Rājā śrī Ardhachika	Vikrama [1*]758	Do.	States that some structure (not specified) was caused to be constructed by the king.
84	No. 13	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions a certain Gēyēka and the poet Dhāmka. In characters of about the 14th century.
85	No. 14. Also photograph received through Dr. Z. A. Desai, Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 3534).	Mughal	Shāhjahān	Vikrama 1695, Ashādha śu. 1, Sunday=1638 A.D., June 3.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Carelessly engraved. Mentions some officials like <i>Saida</i> Mudafar, <i>Saida</i> Asina and Phatē Muhamada Darōgā (i.e., Inspector of Police). The name of the writer seems to be Chāmda [Gōnā?]dayā Bhāi. Other details are not clear. Cf. Appendix D, No. 128.
JABALPUR DISTRICT						
JABALPUR TAHSIL						
86	Dēvarigarh (now deserted) near Kanḍam.—Pedestal of a broken stone image of a Jaina Tithāṅkara kept in a place locally called "Dāvipāni".	....	....	Vikrama 1392, Māgha ba. 5, Thursday =1336 A.D., January 4.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Faintly engraved. Records the perpetual obsequance of one Sā* [Lā]khana belonging to Shadillavāla (Khundēlavāla) <i>anvaya</i> and Mūla s <i>nāgha</i> along with his wife Mōhini and son (name not clear) and two other women named [Ch]ūhīni and Virīni whose relationship with Lākhana is not clear.
87	Jabalpur.—Stone slab built into a platform in Mohallah Kariapathar.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgari	Damaged and indifferently engraved. Purport not clear. In late characters.
88	Stone slab built into the western wall of the well in the same place.	....	..	....	Do.	Gives the names of two persons Malku and Danaku both of whom are given the epithet <i>tōmhāra</i> and mentions a woman named Maharanīyē. Do.
89	Stone slab built into a platform in the same place.	....	....	1913 A.D., Agahana. Muharram 1, Sunday=1913 A.D., November 30.	Do.	Records the death of a certain Dēvisiga.
90	Stone slab built into another platform in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1935, 1878 A.D., Śrāvapa ba. 5.	Do.	Seems to record the commission of <i>saif</i> by a woman named Kavūr, wife of a certain Ajmēri Saradāra.
91	Stone slab built into the wall of a third platform in the same place.	....	....	1879 A.D., Kārttika 13, Tuesday. Irregular.	Do.	Seems to record the death of a woman (name not clear) who was the mother-in-law of Chhatārāma Māhatha and who was the mother of Sōmārāma.
92	Stone slab built into the fourth platform in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1540, Māgha śu. 6.	Do.	Engraved indifferently. Purport not clear. Seems to mention the death of a person at the age of 95.
93	Stone slab built into the fifth platform in the same place.	....	....	A.D. 1882. September (?) 16.	Do.	Engraved carelessly. Seems to record the death of a woman named Pārvaṭhī (ti) Bāi, wife of a certain Vamgurāma Saradāra.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
SAGAR DISTRICT						
Khurai Tahsil						
94	Khimlāsā —Pedestal of a broken stone image of a Jaina Tirthankara in the possession of Shri G. P. Vyas.	....	....	Vikrama 1[3]97, Jyēshtha ba. 5, Sunday=1341 A.D., May 6.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the perpetual obeisance of Harichandra, Sūbhala and Mihana, the sons of <i>Śrīśaṅkhi</i> Amṛita and his wife Tejā, belonging to Gōlāpūrva <i>avaya</i> . Mentions <i>Āchārya Śrī-Padamakirtti</i> .
95	Stone pillar near the well locally called "Mārwarīkā kuñvā".	....	....	Vikrama 1873, Śaka 1738, Sarvajit, Jyēshtha śu. 12, Friday=1816 A.D., June 7.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of the well by <i>Mādhavārī</i> Jara Kṛishṇa-dāsa at Shimalāsā (i.e., Khimlāsā). The mason was Gunu.
96	Pedestals made of brass, without images, in the temple of Rāmachandra locally called 'Baḡāmāndir'. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1910	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Mentions one <i>Śrīvaka</i> Kisōradāsa of Khimlāsā.
97	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Mentions the name of the person occurring in No. 96 above. Modern characters.
98	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that the temple is of Kisōradāsa of Khimlāsā. Do.
99	Stray <i>sati</i> stones in the field of Shri Umara Kachhi. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 16[97], śu. 9, Friday.	Do. . . .	Records the commission of <i>sati</i> by a certain person (name not clear). Cf. Hiralal's List, Second Edition, p. 53, No. 95, which refers to this and some of the following inscriptions.
100	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama	Do. . . .	Damaged and carelessly engraved. Purport not clear. In late characters.
101	<i>Sati</i> stone in the field locally known as "chhūtā ghās" belonging to Barōjē.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Badly damaged and indifferently engraved. Purport not clear. Do.
102	Left door-jamb of the inner gateway of the fort.	....	....	Vikrama 1573, Bhādrapada ba. 14.	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
103	Right door-jamb of the same gateway .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged and carelessly engraved. Purport not clear. In late characters.
104	<i>Sati</i> stones set up in the field locally called "Kalāvālā Bāgichā" on the Khurai road.	Khalji of Mālwa	Ghiyāsud-din	Vikrama 1534, Pausha śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Seems to mention the performance of <i>sati</i> by the wife (name not clear) of (Ghatam) son of Kalbu. Mentions <i>Mādaigaḍha-durga</i> in Chamdēri dēśa and Khemilasa.
105	<i>Sati</i> stones set up in the field of Shri Halko Kachhi. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1699, Vaiśākha [śu.] 5.	Do. . . .	Seems to register the commission of <i>sati</i> by a woman (name not clear). Other details not clear.
106	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1699, Pausha ba. 7, Saturday=1642 A.D., December 3.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the performance of <i>sati</i> at the village Khimlāsā by a certain woman (name not clear). Mentions names of several persons like Narainu, son of Kalyānā Paṭēlu, son of Lālā Paṭēlu, etc.

107	No. 3	....	....	Vikrama 1706, Kārttika śu. 2, Saturday=1649 A.D., October 27.	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear.
108	No. 4	....	....	Vikrama 1720, [Śaka 1557?], Chaitra śu. [13].	Do.	Damaged partly and carelessly engraved. Purport not clear. Mentions <i>Nagara</i> Khimalāsau in lines 6 and 7.
109	No. 5	....	....	Vikrama 1727, Vaiśākha śu. 13.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to the commission of <i>sati</i> by a woman (name not clear).
110	No. 6	....	....	Vikrama 1[8]73, Śaka 1738, Māgha ba. 13, Wednesday=1817 A.D., January 15.	Do.	Damaged and carelessly engraved. Purport not clear. Mentions some names (not clear).
111	<i>Sati</i> stone built into a <i>chhatra</i> near the above mentioned field.	Mughal	Shāhjahān	Vikrama 1700, Chaitra śu. 15, Friday=1643 A.D., March 24, f.d.t. .32.	Do.	Records that <i>Champāvatī</i> , wife of <i>Lālā Govin</i> [da*]dāsa who was the son of <i>sāha</i> Chara[va.] belonging to <i>Paravāra-jāti</i> of <i>Khimalāsā</i> became <i>sati</i> .
112	<i>Sati</i> stone set up near the Tālālā temple on the Khurai road.	....	....	Vikrama 1710, Bhādrapada [ba.] 13, [Friday]=1653 A.D., September 9. The month was <i>Amānta</i> .	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear.
113	Another stone set up in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1921, Māgha śu. 9, Saturday= 1865 A.D., February 4.	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear. Seems to record the construction of a certain thing (details not clear) at <i>Khimalāsā</i> by <i>Mahant</i> Prīgadāsa and <i>Mahanta</i> Kisōra-dāsaji. Refers to the rule of <i>Amrēja</i> (i.e., the English).
114	<i>Sati</i> stone set up in the field of Shri Javasiware.	Mughal	Shāhjahān	Vikrama 1707, Śaka 1572, [Chaitra ba. 3, Friday]=1651 A.D., February 28.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the performance of <i>sati</i> by some woman (name not clear). Mentions the son (name not clear) of a certain [Ma]hēsadāsa.
115	<i>Sati</i> stones set up in the field of Shri Diwan Rahim Kham, No. 1.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1692, Śaka 1541 (wrong for 1557), Māgha śu. 15, Sunday=1635 A.D., December 13.	Local dialect mixed with Sanskrit, <i>Nāgari</i> .	Appears to record that <i>Khimai</i> wife of the oil-monger <i>Visuna</i> and <i>Narāind</i> wife of the oil-monger <i>Miya</i> [.] committed <i>sati</i> . Refers to the invasion of <i>Orchhā</i> by the emperor.
116	No. 2	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1709, Śaka 1574, Vaiśākha ba. 2, Tuesday, Anurādhā= 1652 A.D., March 16. The month was Adhika Vaiśākha, and the <i>nakshatra</i> was <i>Chitrā</i> .	Do.	Records that <i>Nanhā</i> became <i>sati</i> with her husband <i>Bhagan</i> whose father was <i>Harikundā</i> and mother <i>Pamā</i> , and who belonged to the <i>Kōri</i> caste (i.e., weaver).

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SAGAR DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> KHURAI TAHSIL—<i>concl.</i> Khimlāsā—<i>concl.</i>					
118	No. 3	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Vikrama 1726, Śaka 1591, Agra-hāyana śu. 12, Wednesday=1669 A. D., November 24.	Local dialect mixed with Sanskrit, Nāgari.	Damaged partly. Records the performance of <i>sati</i> by a lady named Ramghī (?) wife of Jadimanu(?). Mentions the latter's father named Dōila and the former's father named Ka[rava]lī. Also mentions Rāisēni Sirkār (i.e., District) to which Khimlāsā belonged.
119	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1694, Pausha ba. 13, Tuesday=1638 A. D., January 2. The month was <i>Amānta</i> .	Local dialect, Nāgari.	Records that Darasā became <i>sati</i> with her husband Āsakarānu. Mentions the woman's father named Nīmadāsu and mother named Ghāṭamadē, and also her caste <i>viz.</i> Kuṣṭā (i.e., carpenter).
120	<i>Sati</i> stones set up in the field of Shri G. P. Vyas. No. 1.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1708, Śaka 157[4], Sārvari śu. 9. (2) Kārttika ba. 14	Do. . . .	Records that Mauhundē, wife of Purusautamadāsa, son of Jādaudāsa who belonged to Kāitha Māthura-gōtra and Khumāna caste, became <i>sati</i> at <i>Paraganā</i> (i.e., Tahsil) Khimlāsā (i.e. Khimlāsā) on the first date. It was written on the second date.
121	No. 2	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Vikrama 1734, Śaka 1599, [Kṣhaya krit], Śrāvana ba. 14, Wednesday=1677 A. D., July 18.	Do. . . .	Records that Ghāṭamadē, wife of Rāghōdāsa, son of Vamsadāsa, son of Khima[na] belonging to Dāsahīā-gōtra and the caste of Silāṭa (i.e., mason) became <i>sati</i> .
122	<i>Sati</i> stone built into the <i>chhatrī</i> in the field of Shri Lakshmana Rav.	....	....	Vikrama 1803, Śaka 1668, Agra-hāyana śu. . .	Do. . . .	Damaged and indifferently engraved. Mentions the name of a certain Anapasigha. The writing at the top of the panel contains the name of Diwān Ratanapasi. Purport not clear.
123	<i>Sati</i> stone set up in the cattle grazing plot near the land of Shri Kundan Lal Malguzar.	....	....	Vikrama 1868, [Valākhya] ba. 8.	Do	Damaged and indifferently engraved. Purport not clear. Mentions one <i>Paṇḍita</i> Disāju. Seems to contain the names of the writer and <i>kārigar</i> .
124	Stone slab built into the wall of a well of Shri Kundan Lal Malguzar.	....	....	Vikrama 1906, Śaka 1771 . . śu. 2.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgari.	Indifferently engraved. Contains a verse in praise of god Gaṇeśa. Mentions at the end an amount of Rs. 7252 and Anna one which represents probably the money spent on the construction of the well.

124	Sati stone slab built into the wall of another well of the same gentleman.	....	....	Vikrama 1904, Śaka [1769], Kālayukta, Śrāvana ba. 6, [Tuesday]= 1847 A.D., April 6.	Local dialect, Nāgari.	Purport not clear. Mentions one <i>Vaīda</i> (i.e., Vaidya) named Jādōrāja.
125	Sati stone built into a <i>chhatrī</i> in the field of Tulsirām Gusaim.	....	....	Vikrama [1880], Śaka 1745, Gri-shmaritu, Vaiśākha śu. 14, Friday= 1823 A.D., May 23.	Do. . .	Records commission of <i>sati</i> by a woman (name not clear) probably the wife of a certain <i>Gōsāi</i> (<i>Gōsvāmī</i>)...rūma.
126	Memorial stones in the orchard locally called 'Samādhōm vālā Bāgichā' No. 1 with a pair of foot-prints carved on it built into a <i>chhatrī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1810, Vaiśākha śu. 15.	Do. . .	States that these (represent) the foot-prints of the first <i>Mahanta Paṁ śrī-Vihārdāsa</i> .
127	No. 2, similar to the above built into another <i>chhatrī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1857, Śaka 1722, Vaiśākha śu. 15.	Do. . .	States that these (represent) the foot prints of the second <i>Mahanta Paṁ. śrī-Pitambara</i> .
128	No. 3, built into a third <i>chhatrī</i> . .	....	....	Vikrama 1863, Māgha śu. 11.	Do. . .	States that these (represent) the foot-prints of the third <i>Mahanta Paṁ. [śrī-Amaradāsaji]</i> .
129	No. 4, built into the fourth <i>chhatrī</i> .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
130	Stone slab built near the steps leading to the platform with four <i>chhatris</i> mentioned above.	....	....	Vikrama 1905 Māgha śu. 5, Monday=1849 A.D., January 29.	Do. . .	Records the building of the platform containing the <i>chhatris</i> by <i>Paṁ. śrī-Maham. Kisō(śō)radāsaji</i> .
131	Stray memorial stone with a pair of footprints carved on it in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 19[.30], Jyēshtha śu. 13, Wednesday.	Do. . .	Damaged. States that these (represent) the foot-prints of śrī-Svāmī Raghunāthadāsaji.
132	Another similar stone in the same place .	....	....	Vikrama 19[.4], Jyēshtha śu. 13, Wednesday.	Do. . .	Badly damaged. States that these (represent) the foot prints of...dāsaji.
SATNA DISTRICT						
NAGOD TALUK						
133	<i>Baṭanvārā</i> .—Sand-stone figure of a Yakshi carved on a pillar, in a small shrine. Findspot: <i>Bharhut</i> , Nagod Taluk, Satna District.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Broken and fragmentary. Reads: <i>...sakaya thabbā dānam</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century B.C. Published in <i>CIT</i> , Vol. II, Part II, p. 60, A 124, and Plate XXV.
134	<i>Jasō</i> .—Kumrā-maṭh temple <i>lalāṭa-paṭṭa</i> of the lintel of the door-way	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Reads: <i>Nōhalasya khaṇḍak</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
135	Left jamb of the same door-way . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari.	Mentions a certain <i>Paṁḍita Mādhavadāsa</i> . In late characters.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i> SATNA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> NAGOD TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Jasō—<i>concl'd.</i>					
136	<i>Mandapa</i> of the same temple south side, inner pillar, northern face.	....	....	Vikrama 16[...], Kārttika śu. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to mention a sum of Rupees 600. Written by a certain person (name not clear) who was the son of Aśva[nam] da.
137	Jalpādēvi temple, <i>satī</i> stone set up near it	....	....	Vikrama 1766, Śrāvaṇa bā. 7.	Do.	Seems to refer to the performance of <i>satī</i> by a woman, who was probably the wife of Lilakaṇṭha (Nilakaṇṭha) guru.
	SATNA TALUK					
138	Rāmvan, near Satna.—Museum. Sandstone chips preserved there. Findspot: Bharhut, Nagod Taluk, Satna District. Chip No. 1.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Fragment. Reads: <i>Uta[ra]</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century B.C.
139	Chip No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Reads: ....[<i>la</i>] <i>sa thambhō danaṁ</i> . Do.
140	<i>Satī</i> stone in the same Museum. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	Vikrama 17018 (wrong for 1718), Bhādrapada śu. 14, Wednesday: 1661 A.D., August 28.	Local dialect, Nāgari.	Records the commission of <i>satī</i> at the village Sarai by the woman Parvati, wife of Vudhasēni (Budhasēni), son of Sōdasi(?) who was the son of Kaha-Vasudēya.
	SEHORE DISTRICT BHOPAL TAHSIL					
141	Bhopal.—Head-stone in the tomb of Nawab Dost Muhammad Khan in Qila Fathgarh near Gandhi Medical College. Impression received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions. (Acc. No. 3548).	....	....	(1) 1678 A.D., A.H. 1087. (2) 1740 A.D., September 13; A.H. 1153.	English, Roman; Persian, Nasta'liq.	Bilingual. Records the birth of Dost Muhammad Khan, the founder of the ruling dynasty of Bhopal, at Tirah in N.W.F.P. (i.e., North Western Frontier Province) on the first date and his death at Bhopal on the second date. For the Persian-portion see Appendix D, No. 147.
	VIDISHA DISTRICT BASODA TAHSIL					
142	Udaypur.—Gur Daor Baori, right side of the stairs. Do. (Accession No. 3368).	....	....	Vikrama 1701, Śaka 15[66], Uttarāyaṇa, Śiśir-ritu, Māgha bā. 1, Friday, Pushya Hijra 1054, Zi-l-ka'da, 14-1645 A.D., January 3.	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgari; Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Do. Records the construction (probably of the <i>bāōri</i> , i.e., step-well) by Gōkuladāsa and Dāmōdaradāsa, sons of Kānagaḥ Haridāsa of the Māthura Kāyastha family. For the Arabic and Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 156.

MADRAS									
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT									
CHEYYAR TALUK									
143	Bhairavapuram alias Mōttūr, hamlet of Alivādītāngi.—Bhair. vēśvara temple, central shrine, south wall, base.	..	....	Manmatha, Chi [ttirai] 2, [Thursday].	Tamil	Records the gift of income from varizpanam and turaiypanam from Kalaveippettu-Alipadaitāngi for a lamp and for the festival on the day of Bhairavi in Chittitai to god Vairavanayinār of Alipadaitāngi by Varadappa Chandiār, the agent of Periya mudaliyār. In late characters.	
144	West wall (inside), prakāra . . . .	..	....	..	Do. . . .	Records the gift of land as sarva mānya to god Ādivayirava to provide for Virupparāyak-Kāṅgēyan sanāki along with the rights of irrigation. Do.
145	Maṇḍapa, east wall . . . .	..	....	..	Do. . . .	Records that the maṇḍapa is the gift of Piramāttai, son of Vaiyyattār Chinnār-pillai, the ūṛkaṇṇku of Kāñchipuram. Do.
146	Chittāttūr. — Svayambhunāthesvāmi temple, central shrine, south wall.	..	....	Virōdhikṛit	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions Tiruvckambamudaliya-nāyanār at Kāñchipuram. Seems to record sarva mānya grant as maḍappuram. In characters of about the 14th century.	
147	Same wall, below No. 146 . . . .	..	....	Virōdhikṛit, Āḍi 1	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record the grant of a village in Brahmadēśaparru along with the income from several taxes, as maḍappuram. Cf. No. 146 above. Do.	
148	Chōlavaram.—Kariyamānikkapporunāi temple, central shrine, north wall, tiers, fragments.	..	....	..	Do. . . .	One of the two fragments seems to record the gift of land by purchase from the sanhaiyār to a deity, with the rights of irrigation. The other contains the expressions <i>Svasti Sri Kō Rā</i> . In characters of the 10th century.
149	Mōraṇam.—Śiva temple, central shrine, south wall, tiers.	Chōla	Bhājara	Regnal year 8	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Records the gift of two kāṣu for burning a sandhi lamp with the interest on the money for god Mahādēva by Periyān Attimūtti (Aṣṭamūrti) of Tiraimūr. In characters of the 12th century. Another fragment in slightly earlier characters mentions Mutti-Jēvara, probably same as Aṣṭamūrtiśvara mentioned in No. 151 below.			
150	Do. . . . .	..	....	..	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record some gift to provide for distribution of food offerings to aḍigal. In characters of the 9th century.
151	Same wall, base	Chōla	[Parai] [Saccivartman] . . . .	..	Do. . . .	Records the gift of 45 sheep for half a perpetual lamp to god Aṣṭamūrti [ttisvaramudaliyār] of Mōraṇattūr in Kāyirambōlu-nādu in Kāliyūr-kōttam in Jayangondācche-nādu, km by Arāi-Arūmānāliś Virāṣiya-maṇḍāla, a resident of Nerymāli in Sengunra-nādu alias Ulagaṇḍasōlachechaturvēdimaṇḍalam in Palkunrakkōttam. The deity is also called Aṣṭamūrti [ttisvār]. In characters of the 11th century.		
152	North and west walls, tiers	Do. . . .	Bhājara I	Regnal year 12	Do. . . .	Continuation of lines lost and incomplete. Begins with the expression <i>Kūṇḍalūrch-clāḷai-kāl-m-ṛuṭa</i> . Records an undertaking given by the ūṛ of Mōraṇattūy to burn a perpetual lamp to god Mādēvar of the place, having received gold from Veṣiyattai Kōḍaṇḍa Kāṇḍi Eṛumān of Iḷuṇpāttūr (Pullaipāttūr).			

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—contd. NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—contd. CHEYEAR TALUK—contd. Mōraṇḍam—contd.					
153	North and west walls, tiers . . .	Chōla . . .	Vijayarājendradēva (Rājādhirāja I)	Regnal year [34]	Tamil . . .	In fragments. One of them commences with the <i>prabāsi</i> <i>Tingalērtaru</i> etc. Two other fragments in similar characters record a sale of 414 <i>kūli</i> of land made tax-free by the <i>ārār</i> of Morandattūr for 31/2 <i>kaḷāṇḍu</i> of gold received from the temple. The gold appears to have been endowed by Veḷḷāṇ Nakkan Seṇḍāṇ.
154	Platform in front of the central shrine with Nandi, tiers on the eastern side.	..	Pārthivēndrādīvarman . . .	Regnal year 11	Do. . .	Continuation of lines lost. Records an agreement (<i>ottōlai</i>) executed by the <i>ārār</i> of Pulvāy ² or Pulli spāttūr in favour of the <i>ārār</i> of Morandattūr in Kāyiram-bēdu-nāḍu in Kūliyūr-kōttam in respect of rights of irrigation.
155	Do. . . . .	..	....	..	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record some stipulation in respect of irrigation through a channel. Refers to a <i>paḷlickchandam</i> in Morandam. In characters of the 10th century.
156	Pudūr, hamlet of Brahmadēśam.—Rudra-kōṭiśvarasvāmī temple, central shrine, south wall, tiers.	..	....	..	Do. . .	States that the <i>dēvāsana-k-kuṛu</i> [ḍu*] in which the images of the Niyamār were set up, was caused to be made by Eppōḍum-iniyāṇ alias Kachchi Ekambāṇ of Uttaramēlūr, the accountant of the temple. In characters of about the 13th century.
157	Stones lying to the west of the same temple.	..	....	..	Do. . .	In four fragments. Contains two records written one below the other. The top one refers to a (<i>Peruṇḍigup-perumakkal</i> , <i>Veḷkū</i> and <i>Rājamallaperuvadi</i> are mentioned among the boundaries. The bottom one records an order to the authorities of the temple of Urutrasōlaimahādeva in connection with some land. In characters of the 11th century.
158	Do. . . . .	..	....	..	Do. . .	In two pieces. Refers to some transaction made by <i>Peruṇḍigup-perumakkal</i> , to <i>virai-nilem</i> and to a gift to a deity, and to <i>Pōṣar Enādigal-pulaikkaḍai</i> among the boundaries of <i>Kundavaip-pēreri</i> . Do.
159	Stone lying to the north and east of the temple.	..	....	..	Do. . .	Do. Seems to record an order to <i>kōlai āraṇar</i> regarding the gift of lands in their village along with the income of several taxes such as <i>vāṣal viniyōgam</i> , <i>nāṭṭār-viniyōgam</i> , <i>śāṇḍu-vigraham</i> , etc., with effect from the month of Ādi in the sixth year for food offerings and several services to god <i>Aludaiyār Rudraśōlai-uḍaiyār</i> . In characters of the 14th century.

100	Stone lying to the east of the temple.	[Chōla]	....	..	Sanskrit, Grantha	Fragmentary. Contains parts of verses in praise of Śiva and referring to a Chōlachēdāmaṇi. In characters of the 11th century.
161	Another stone in the same place	[Do.]	....	..	Do.	Do. Contains similar verses as in No. 160 above. Do.
162	Vadamaṇappākkam.—Kailāsanāthasvāmi temple, central shrine, north wall.	Vijayanagara	Achyutarāya	..	Tamil	Fragmentary. Details lost. One of the pieces refers to the deity (name lost) of Pratāpadevaṇāyaḥpuram.
163	Lakshminārāyaṇaperumāl temple, slab lying in the compound.	..	....	..	Do.	Beginning lost. Seems to record the exemption from levies such as <i>kaṭṭāyam</i> , <i>kāḷṇu</i> , <i>chi</i> [?] <i>ru</i> , etc., by the <i>uśēshaviḍ-vaṇa yyaṇṇārgal</i> for the merit of Veligōṭi Baṅgāru Yāchi[ma]-nāyakkaraiyan who bears the epithet <i>Karunāṭaka-rājya pari-pāla-ka-dhurumharan</i> . In late characters.
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT						
CHIDAMBARAM TALUK						
164	Alambādi.—Two stones set up beside the main road in the village.	..	....	Pramādi, Tai 21	Do.	Illegible beyond the date. Another stone by the side of this bears a <i>yantra</i> containing names of Kālī. In late characters.
165	Bhubanagiri.—Stones built in at various places in the Iśvara temple.	..	....	..	Do.	Three fragments. Contain portions of a grant of land made tax-free as <i>vilakkuppuram</i> probably by a lady who was the grandmother (<i>pāṭṭi</i> ?) of some one who was her guardian. Refers to the <i>dēva dāṇa</i> of Aḷudaiyanāyaṇar and to Vināyakar, a signatory. In characters of the 12th century.
166	Chittāri.—Stone set up to the south of the village.	..	....	Saka 1505, Tāraṇa, Tai 10.	Do.	Records the purchase of the <i>abhishēkaḷḷaḷḷai</i> land of god Chidambarēśvara and its enjoyment as <i>śarvaṁmāya</i> and refers to the <i>aśēsha-mahājanaṅgal</i> of Vaḍachirēreri aḷas Tiruvēṅkaṭanāthapuram, the <i>gaṇaśākhai-lāḷḷam</i> and land belonging to the temple of Iruvarkkariyār (i.e., Śiva).
167	Chokkankollai.—Stone in the tank-bed	..	....	..	Do.	Records that Chokkankollai is the <i>tiruvaiyāṭṭam</i> of Perumāl Tiruvēṅkaḍattappan of Bhuvanēkaviranpaṭṭaṇam. In late characters.
168	Jayaṇḍōḍāṇ.—Fragment of a pillar set up in the <i>nattam</i> to the south of the village.	..	....	Saka 1425, Rudhirōd-gāri, Miṇa śu. 1, Sunday, [.vati]= 1504 A.D., March 17. The <i>nakshatra</i> was Rōvati.	Do.	Records the confirmation of Śeyaṇḍōḍāṇ-parru as <i>śarvaṁmāya</i> to [Tiruvambalamudaiye]-tambirāṇar of Tanpiyūr Perubarrappuliyūr on the occasion of the performance of Bhattāra-śēsham (<i>paṭṭābhishēkam</i> ?) by [Rāja?]śūryattōṇḍaimāṇar. It is stated that the said <i>parru</i> was formerly in the enjoyment of the temple and that there was some obstacle in the enjoyment.
169	Śuttukkuḷi.—Stone set up near the Vināyakar temple.	..	....	Saka 1395	Do.	Records the grant of some land probably by Anandatāṇḍvat-tōṇḍaimānār to god Puḷuginaidan of Akkaipādi.
170	Vaḍakkuttiṭṭai.—Stone lying in front of the Ellaiyamman temple near the tank.	Vijayanagara	Achchutayadēvamahārāya	Saka 1[45]7, Man-matha, [Makara?] śu. 5, Wednesday, Pūrāṭṭādi = 1535 A.D., December 29.	Do.	Records the construction of the temple of Sellapperumāl-mudaliyār, a <i>dēśavallala</i> and the grant of Vaḍakkuttiṭṭai <i>alias</i> Venkaṭādrināyakkarēṭṭai to the same god for the merit of Seṭṭiyappanāyakkar Venkaṭādrināyakkar by [Nāgama]-nāyakkar and the <i>nāṭṭavar</i> of Bhuvanēka-viranpaṭṭaṇach-chirmai. It is stated that the grant was made on the bank of the [tank], Śiragaṅgai, in the <i>sannidhi</i> of god Tiruvambala-Chidambarēśvaraṇ.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Itself	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADRAS—contd.						
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT						
MADHURANTARAM TALUK						
171	Pālaiyūr. —Pillar lying in the compound of the ruined temple of Śiva.	..	....	..	Tamil . . .	Damaged and illegible. Seems to record some endowment providing for worship and a lamp. In late characters.
172	Vēdal. —Stone built into the south wall of the sluice of the lake near the Śiva temple.	Chōla . . .	Rājendra I . . . . .	..	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Contains a portion of the <i>prasasti Tiru-mannivēra</i> . Seems to record a land transaction. Mentions Mumnaḍiśōla-brahmamārāyaṇ.
173	Varadarājaperumāḷ temple, east, north and south base of the <i>garuḍastambha</i>.	..	....	..	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to refer to some transaction taking effect from the 16th year in the reign of a king (name lost). In characters of the 11th century.
COIMBATORE DISTRICT						
BHAVANI TALUK						
174	Āppakkudal. —Stone set up in the Mudaliyār street.	..	....	Kōlayukti, Vai[kāśi]	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records an undertaking given by the <i>nāḷavar</i> in Vāḍakarai-nāḍu in Kōṅgumaṇḍalam to <i>māḷar dhāram</i> Irumaḍi-Rāhuttarāya Mādappedenṇāyakkār in respect of the grant of a village, probably Āppakkudal, to provide for various offerings on the occasion of <i>Sitakaragaṇḍaṇ-sundhi</i> . Other details lost. In characters of about the 14th century.
175	Another stone in the same place . . .	..	....	..	Do. . . .	Do. Passport not clear. In late characters.
176	Brahmadēśam. —Rock near the image of Muṇiyappa.	..	....	.	Do. . . .	Contains a declaration by the Cherukkali-nāṭṭār that the lake, the sluice and the channel, all named after Nāṭṭaṇ should be protected. In characters of the 9th century.
177	Olagaḍam. —Olagēśvarasvāmī temple, Subrahmaṇyaśvāmī shrine, jamb at entrance.	Ruler of Kōṅgu .	Virarājendra	Regnal year 24, Āni .	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a shrine and the installation of the image of Kuṇṇamerinda Piḷḷaiyār (i.e., Subrahmaṇya) caused to be made by himself, by Karuñchōkkaṇ Valiya-chokkaṇ a <i>ārāḷi</i> of the Kaḷḷaivēṭṭuva community in Ulaga-vidāṅgam.
178	Mahamūḍapa , jambs at the entrance opposite to the central shrine.	Do. . . .	Rājakēśarivarman Sundarapāṇḍyaḍēva.	..	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record some grant of land made tax-free. In characters of the 13th century.
179	Jamb at the entrance opposite to the Ammaṇ shrine.	Do. . . .	Rājakēśarivarman	Regnal year 4+1 .	Do. . . .	Do. Records the grant of land to Nāyaṇār Ulaga-vidāṅga-perumāḷ by two <i>ārāḷigal</i> who were members of the Kaḷḷaivē-ṭṭuvar community in Ulaga-vidāṅgam. Do.
180	North wall, base, tiers . . . . .	...	Parakēśari Tribhuvana-chakravarti Kōṇērimēḷ[kōṇḍāṇ].	..	Do. . . .	Do. Incomplete. Mentions Kilaṅga-nāḍu and refers to a sale-deed (<i>vilai-ḷai</i>). In characters of the 12th century.

181	East wall, base, tiers . . . . .	..	....	..	Do.	Contains eight incomplete pieces. One of the them is dated in the 7th regnal year of a king whose name is lost. Another which appears to be in prose and verse mentions Tribhuvana-chakravartigaḷ and Pūman <i>alias</i> Tugulivēndan. The third to the Kaḷḷaivēttuvar of Ulagaviḍaṅga and a Vāchchiya-mārāyan. The fourth mentions Vāṇḍār and so on. In characters of the 13th century.
182	West wall, tiers	Ruler of Kōngu	Virarājēndradēva	Regnal year 29+5 .	Do.	Incomplete. Contains only date. Do.
183	Do.	Do.	Vikramaśōḷadēva . . . . .	..	Do.	Do. Contains the word brāhmaṇa besides the name of the king. Do.
184	Mahāmaṇḍapa, pillar, east face . . . . .	..	....	..	Do.	Beginning and details lost. Refers to <i>ūr</i> and <i>ārāḷigaḷ</i> of the place. In characters of the 12th century.
185	Ardhamāṇḍapa, north wall, tiers	Ruler of Kōngu	Vikramaśōḷa	Regnal year 7 .	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to refer to a person hailing from Kāṅgaya-nāḍu and to the deity of Ulagaviḍaṅgam. Another unconnected piece refers to Ariyān Udayaṇ <i>alias</i> Uyyāṇḍān, a merchant. In characters of the 13th century.
186	Central shrine, north and west walls, tiers.	Chōḷa(?)	[Tribhu]vānaviradēva	Regnal year 4 .	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the gift of a half <i>achchu</i> for a <i>sandhyā-dīpam</i> by Aṇaṇṭtān Kūttan. In characters of the 12th century. Another piece refers to the 3rd regnal year probably of the same king.
DHARAPURAM TALUK						
187	Kāḍaiyūr.—Kāḍēvara temple, south wall.	Ruler of Kōngu	Vikramaśōḷa	Regnal year [3+1] .	Do.	Records a gift of one <i>achchu</i> by Śilāmbanruḍaḷi, one of the Veḷḷāṇ Puraḷandaigaḷ of Kāḍavūr in Kāṅgiya-nāḍu for maintaining a <i>sandhyādīpam</i> to god Aḷudaiyār Kāḍavūr-īśvaram-uḍaiyār. In characters of the 13th century.
188	Tiers of the same wall	Do.	Do. . . . .	..	Do.	Damaged. Registers an endowment of one <i>achchu</i> towards a lamp probably by Veḷḷān Pillaiyāṇ. Mentions Tirujñānasambandan, as one of the members who undertook to maintain the lamp. Do.
189	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	..	Do.	Do. Records an endowment, details lost, for a <i>sandhyādīpam</i> to god Aḷudaiyār Kāḍavūruḍaiyār. Mentions [Tiru]jñānasambandan. Do.
190	Do.	Do.	[Vikrama]śōḷa	Regnal year [8] .	Do.	Commences with the words <i>nanmaṅgalam[-śirakka]</i> . Records that Śōḷaṇ Kāḍavūran, a Puraḷandai Veḷḷāla caused the construction of the <i>aṭṭa-piṭa</i> , <i>tirumadaippalli</i> and <i>niṇmāniyat-toṭṭi</i> . Do.
191	Do. . . . .	..	....	..	Do.	Seems to contain a provision made for a lamp. Do.
192	Do.	Ruler of Kōngu	Vikramaśōḷa	Regnal year 3+1 .	Do.	Seems to refer to an undertaking given by the Śivabrāhmaṇas including Tirujñānasambandan. Do.
193	Do. North side . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the name Śaivapurandarar (?), the son of Avināśi gurukkaḷ. In late characters.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>						
COIMBATORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
ERODE TALUK						
194	Avalpūndurai.—Śiva temple, south wall, tiers.	[Vijayanagara]	[Sadāśiva]	Ananda, Āvaṇi 1	Tamil	Damaged. Records the construction of the temple to the deity Bhāgampiriyādūr of Purpavaṇam by Mātāṇḍan and Vasa-vappaṇ of Tenkāṇchi while Saṅgappaiaṇ, the agent of <i>Tantiraśāra</i> Nāṇja-Timmarasaṃyaṇ who was the <i>kārya karttar</i> of Rāmarājēndirar, the agent (of the king ?), was administering Rājarājēndirapuram.
195	Do. North wall	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple by the same individuals mentioned in No. 194 above.
196	Dilapidated <i>maṇḍapa</i> to the east of the main road in the village. Pillar in the <i>maṇḍapa</i>.	..	....	..	Do.	Do. Refers to [Śup]pīraṃaiyaṇ Nambiyāṇ. In late characters.
197	Beams in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . . . . .	..	....	..	Do.	Do. Mentions a <i>Śilpāchāri</i> and Mudaliyār Periya-Nayināṇ, the latter as the signatory. Do.
198	Slab built into the platform called <i>Nāyakaṇṇēḍu</i> in the same village.	..	...	..	Do.	Contains the name Periyaṇāyakkāṇ, the <i>Aḍaiṇṇakāraṇ</i> of Muppāṭṭu Rāṅgappa-nāyakkāṇ. Do.
PALLADAM TALUK						
199	Alagumalai.—Stone set up in front of the Kailāsanātha temple.	Nāyaka of Madurai .	....	Kaliyuga 4742 (current), Vikrama, Āvaṇi 11.	Do.	Records the grant of Alagumalai <i>assavamānya</i> to the Samaiya-mudaliga who carry the images (<i>śrī. ādamlāṅkuṭiṇ</i>) and the devotees of Virabāhudēvar for the merit of Tirumalai-nāyakkar.
200	Kaṇḍiyāṇkōvil.—Kaṇḍiśvara temple, Ammaṇ shrine, south wall of the <i>mahā-maṇḍapa</i>.	..	....	Śaka 1664, Kaliyuga 4843, Dundubhi, Kārttigai 26, [śu*] 10, Rāvatī, Friday=1742 A.D., November 26.	Do.	Records the construction of the shrine of Grihanāyakiyaṇman to the left of Kaṇḍiśvarasvāmi shrine in Kaṇḍiyāṇkōvil attached to Koḍuvāy in Pongalūr-nādu by Muttumallaiyaṇ, son of Valasubrahmaṇya-kavunḍar of Koḍuvāy.
201	Nallūr.—Kāśi-Viśvanātha temple, central shrine, west wall, base.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record some grant of land to god Lakshminārāyaṇap-perumāl. Mentions . . . nallūr <i>alias</i> Amaraḥayaṇkarachchaturvēdi[māṅgalam*]. In late characters.
202	North wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record a <i>savvamānya</i> grant. Mentions Tenkūṭṭaṇ-pūṇḍi. Vāṇavadaraiyaṇ figures as the signatory. In characters of the 12th century.

203	North, west and south walls, base	Ruler of Mysore	Kaṇṭhīrava Narasaraṇa Uḍaiyār	Saka 1635, Kali 4814, Vijaya, Vaikāśi 22, śu. 7, Maghā, Wednesday = 1713 A.D., May 20.	Do.	Incomplete. Records the construction of the temple and installation therein of Kāśi-Vīśvāvara in Sundarapāṇḍyanallūr. It further records the grant of income from specified taxes such as <i>śandai</i> , <i>śekkuvarī</i> , <i>kaṭṭavārittanai</i> etc., collected from Tūluppūr, Kaṇṭṭasamudram and Uṇṇalūr attached to Sundarapāṇḍyanallūr for worship and offering to the deity.
204	Perumānallūr.—Uttamachōḷīśvara temple, central shrine, jambs	Ruler of Kongu	Virarājendra	Regnal year 2+1	Do.	Out of the 27 lines of the text, lines 1-24 are engraved on one of the jambs from bottom upwards. States that the jambs in the temple of Uttamaśōḷa-Isuramudaiyār in Perumpalān were caused to be made by Kāvan-Pāriyāṇ of the Pūluvaṇ Kuppaḷ in Manniyūr in Vaḍapariśāra-nāḍu.
205	Ardhamandapa, north wall	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 4	Do.	Records the gift of one <i>paḷaṇ-chalāgai-achchu</i> for a <i>sandhyā-dīpam</i> in the temple at Perumpalān by Gaṇavadiyāḷvi, wife of Kariyapillai <i>alias</i> Virarājendra-brahmārāyar of Chengarpallai in Kuruppu-nāḍu.
206	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 15+1+1	Do.	Ends of lines built in. Records the gift of one <i>paḷaṇ-chalāgai-achchu</i> for a <i>sandhyā dīpam</i> in the temple at Perumpalān by Chādaiyaṇ Nambi <i>alias</i> Chēramāṇ-tōḷan, a merchant residing at Karaiyāṇ-aḍikkittalām in Vaḍapariśāra-nāḍu.
207	Do.	Do.	Virapāṇḍya	Regnal year 9, Mārgaḷi	Do.	Records the gift of an <i>abhishēkakalaśa</i> to god Kāśetrāpālappillaiyār in Ottaṇūr <i>alias</i> Perumpalā[n] by Viḷakkattariyaṇ Ambalayaṇ Poṇṇārmēniyāṇ Poṇṇambalak-kūttan of Kaṇḍiyūr in Śōḷamaṇḍalam.
208	Mahāmāṇḍapa, east wall	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 9	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the gift of 15 <i>achchu</i> with effect from the month of Purattāśi as capital for the construction of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> for the deity by Dēvaṇ Mūkkāṇ <i>alias</i> Chēramāṇ-tōḷan one of the <i>aṇḍars</i> serving at Ottaṇūr <i>alias</i> Perumpalaṇam in Vaḍapariśāra-nāḍu.
209	East wall (north side)	Do.	Do.	Regnal year [.], Āṇi	Do.	Records the gift of one <i>achchu</i> for a lamp by the same donor as the one mentioned in No. 208 above.
210	North wall	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 7	Do.	Records the gift of one <i>paḷaṇ-chalāgai-achchu</i> with effect from the month of Aippaśi for a lamp by Mudali Śiruppillai, a merchant of Kāraiṇūr in Kāṇḍaya-nāḍu.
211	South wall, left of entrance	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 6	Do.	Records the gift of one <i>paḷaṇ-chalāgai-achchu</i> with effect from the month of Āṇi for <i>dhūpa-dīpa</i> by Avinaśi Mudali <i>alias</i> Śōḷanārāyanak-kūmiṇḍan of the Veḷḷāḷaṇ-Mūḷar of Ottaṇūr <i>alias</i> Perumpalaṇam.
212	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 7, Ayppaśi	Do.	Records the gift of one <i>paḷaṇ-chalāgai-achchu</i> with effect from the month of Ayppaśi for lamp in the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> of the temple by Chiriyāṇ Jayaṅḍasōḷak-kāmiṇḍan of the Veḷḷāḷaṇ-Tēvandaigaḷ of Perumpalaṇam.
213	Do.	Pāṇḍya	Jaṭāvarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya	Regnal year [. 8], Vaikāśi 30.	Do.	Records the <i>vāḷvu-tiṭṭu</i> given by the <i>sabhaiyār</i> of Śrī Nallār <i>alias</i> Amarabhayaṇkarach-chaturvēdimāṇḍalam to the <i>ūr</i> and <i>ūrāḷigaḷ</i> of Ottaṇūr <i>alias</i> Perumpalaṇam undertaking to measure out 50 <i>kalam</i> of paddy annually with effect from the following year for the protection sought by the former from harassment. The paddy was to be made over to god Uttama-Chōḷīśvara for food offerings to the deity. In characters of the 14th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>						
COIMBATORE DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>						
PALLADAN TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i>						
214	Peruntojuvu.—Pāṇḍiśvara temple, <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i> , jambs.	Ruler of Koṅgu	Virapāṇḍya	Regnal year 20	Tamil	Records that the jambs for the temple of Virapāṇḍi-Isuramudaiyār were caused to be made by Chilaiy-chettiyār Virapāṇḍiyach-chakravarti and Virapāṇḍyavēlār of the Vēṭkōvar in Peruntojuvu in Valippūrka-nāḍu.
215	Central shrine, jambs	[Do.] . . . .	..... dēvar	Chitrabhānu	Do.	Damaged. Beginning lost. Seems to record that the jambs were caused to be made by Periyapichchan Uḍaiyan <i>alias</i> Umai-orubāgan, a merchant of Brahmadēśam in Tenkarai-nāḍu. In characters of the 14th century.
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT						
AGASTISVARAM TALUK						
216	Kanyākumāri.—Kanyākumāri Amman temple. <i>Mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , pillar.	Chōla	Kulōttunga I	Regnal year 14	Do.	Records an arrangement made by the government to provide 48 <i>kalam</i> from the <i>śūlībōgam</i> of four villages (specified), for feeding brāhmaṇas in the temple of goddess Kanniyār Paḍāriyār of Kumari in Purattāya-nāḍu, a division of Uttamaśōla valanāḍu in Rājarājappāṇḍi-nāḍu. Noticed in the <i>Topographical List of Travancore Inscriptions</i> , No. 92.
217	Two other pillars in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Partly built in and lost. Seems to record an order of a king granting lands (details given) in different villages and exempting them from taxes from the 7th year of his reign, for food offerings to the goddess Kanniyār-Paḍāriyār of Kumari-karai. In characters of about the 11th century.
218	Vaḍukappattu, hamlet of Agastisvaram.—Agastisvarasvāmī temple, central shrine, west and south walls, second tier.	Pāṇḍya	Jatavarman Śrīvallabha	Regnal year 2	Do.	Stones disarranged and portions lost. Commences with the king's <i>prabasti</i> , <i>Tirumaṇḍaiyum Jayamaṇḍaiyum</i> , etc. Records an order of the king issued from his seat Pāṇḍyarājan in the hall Alagiyaṇḍiyan-kūdam of the palace in [Ti]ruppūvanam, granting 107½ <i>māḍai</i> being half the income from Munṇūrruvamaṅgalam, a <i>brahmadiya</i> in Nāttārrup pōkku with effect from the 2nd + 1st year, for the daily food offerings to god Mahādēva of Kumari-Tiruvagattisvaram in Purattāya-nāḍu. The order was issued at the instance of Kaṁbai-nāḍālvān representing Śāttan Nārāyaṇan <i>alias</i> Tiruvagattisvarayōgi, of the temple. Noticed in the <i>Topographical List of Travancore Inscriptions</i> , No. 9, cf. Nos. 1, 3 and 12 also.

19	Same tier	Pāṇḍya	Jatāvarman Śrīvallabha	Regnal year 4	Tamil	Do. Engraved in continuation of No. 218 above. Records the order of the king issued from the same seat granting with effect from the following year, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ māḍai, the other half of the income from Muṇṇūrvamaṅgalaṁ as <i>maḍappura-iraiyili</i> in favour of the <i>maṭha</i> called <i>Ulagamuḷudūḍaiyār</i> , probably built by the queen in the temple of god Mahādēva of Kumariṭ-Tiruvagattisvāṁam for feeding daily fifty <i>nīya-pūjakas</i> and <i>śivayōgis</i> who return after their bath in the Kanyā-tīrtham. Sāttan Nārāyaṇa is also mentioned. See No. 218 above. Ibid. Nos. 2 and 10.
220	South wall of the same shrine	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Major portion lost. Commences with the <i>prabasti</i> , <i>Tirumaḍandaiyum Jayamaḍandaiyum</i> etc. Refers to an order issued to the temple authorities.
221	North wall of the same shrine . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning built in. Appears to record some gift (details lost) for worship and food offerings perhaps to god Alagiyamaṇa-rāḷapperumāl on <i>Āḍi-Tiruvōṇam</i> days. Refers to a <i>Chirēn divavādi</i> . In late characters. Noticed in the <i>Topographical List of Travancore Inscriptions</i> , Nos. 4 and 11.
222	<i>Mandapa</i> in front of the same shrine, pillar. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the pillar is the gift of some individuals including one Ulagutoḷaniṅṇān Kāri, one of the <i>Kuṭṭuvār</i> of Agattiśuram. In late characters.
223	Fragments of stones built into different walls in the same temple.	[Pāṇḍya] . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Consists of four fragments. Appears to record some transaction connected with that contained in Nos. 218-219 above at the instance of the queen Ulagamuḷudūḍaiyār. One of the pieces refers to the regnal year 8 and to <i>antarāya</i> .
224	Rock in a field to the south of the temple of Agattiśvarasvāmi. . . . .	....	....	Kollam. 614, Makara 4,	Do.	Refers to the creation of an <i>agaram</i> by the king in Agattiśvaram alias Udayamārttāṇḍachaturvēdimangalaṁ in Ten-Vāṭivāraṇa-naṇṇāḍu in Purattāya-nāḍu on the day of Bharani, the donor's natal star in Kollam 612. Records the grant of <i>nattam</i> etc. and distribution of the same to 24 brāhmaṇas, to a Śiva and a Viṣṇu temple etc. The order in respect of this is stated to have been issued by the king from his camp in the house of the manager of the 17th <i>panṇai</i> in Chēraṇmāḍēvi. Text published in <i>TAS</i> , VII, pp. 3-5.
225	Same rock . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records a similar order pertaining to the grant of <i>erittis</i> to the donees mentioned in No. 224 above. Ibid., pp. 5-7.
MADRAS						
226	Madras. —Government Museum. Excavated remains of a Buddhist <i>stūpa</i> . Findspot: Amarāvati , Sattenapalle Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh. Octagonal marble pillar (Museum No. 190).	Pallava	Simhavarman (II) . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Telugu	The lines of the writing run from bottom upwards. Opens with an invocation to the Buddha and gives the mythical genealogy of Pallava, the founder of the Pallava dynasty. Verse 8 gives the popular etymology of the name Pallava. Then are given the names of seven Pallava kings: Mahēndravarmān, son of Pallava, his son Simhavarman, his son Arkavarman, then Ugravarman, then Nandivarman, son of Simhavishnu and lastly Simhavarman. The incomplete prose passage at the end states that Simhavarman on his return from an expedition to the north, came to a place called Dhānyagbata or Dhānyagbāṭaka, sacred to the Buddha. Further details are lost, the stone being broken here. In characters of about the 11th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. X, pp. 43-44, and Plate and in <i>SI</i> , Vol. I, No. 32.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>						
227	Fragmente of a pillar. (Museum No. 177)	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Records the gift of a chaitya-pillar with a relic at the southern entrance by the merchant (<i>vāniya</i>) Kuta with his relatives. In characters of about the first century A.D. Lüders' List, No. 1229.
228	Broken pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Records a meritorious gift to the <i>Sagha</i> (<i>Samgha</i>) of a <i>padhānamadavō</i> (i.e., <i>pradhānamandapa</i>) by the performer, the merchant Siridata (<i>Śridatta</i>), son of the merchant Dhammila, and the disciple of Śāriputa (<i>Śāriputra</i>) who lives in Mahāvanaśālā (?) with his relatives and friends. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Ibid., No. 1230.
229	Coping fragment. (Museum No. 79)	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of a coping-stone by some woman together with her relatives. In characters of about the 1st century B.C. Ibid., No. 1231.
230	Broken frieze. (Museum No. 105)	....	....	....	Do.	Incomplete. Records the gift of Nākhā, the wife of the lay-worshipper, the Nērasala, the merchant Nāgatisa, with her sons, the treasurer (<i>hēraṇika</i>) Budhi, Mōla, In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Ibid., No. 1239.
231	Sculpture . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records that this <i>peṇḍaka</i> (slab) was set up by Hanugi, the daughter of the <i>bhāyanti</i> (<i>bhadanti</i>) Bōdhi, of the nun Vasā resident in K[e]lvurura. In characters of about the 1st century B.C. Ibid., No. 1240.
232	Casing slab with <i>pūṇṇagaḥa</i> . (Museum No. 208.)	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of an upright slab at the foot of the Great Chaitya by Damilakanha, with his brother Chulakanha and sister Nākhā. In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Ibid., No. 1243.
233	Fragment of a small pillar. (Museum No. 179.)	....	....	....	Do.	Records the erection of a pillar for lamps at the foot of the Great Chaitya of Bhagavat by Khadā (<i>Skardā</i>), the wife of the householder Sidhatha of the Jaḍikiyas, together with her relatives. Do. Ibid., No. 1244.
234	Fragment of a pillar. (Museum No. 247)	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of Aya-Dhamā, female pupil of Aya-Rēti. In characters of 1st-2nd century A.D. Ibid., No. 1246.
235	Pillar top. (Museum No. 210)	Sātavāhana	Vāsiṭhiputa Pukumāvi . . . . .	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the gift of a <i>dharma-chakra</i> at the western gate to the Great Chaitya by the householder Kahūtara and Isila, the son of the householder Puri, of the Pīṇḍasuturiyas, together with [Isila's] wife Nākhānikā and other relatives as the special property of the school (<i>nīkāya</i>) of the Chēṭikiyas. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Ibid., No. 1248.

236	Coping-slab. (Museum No. 197)	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the making of an [a]badamala by some man with his relatives. Do. Ibid., No. 1249.
237	Coping-stone. (Museum No. 153)	....	....	....	Do.	Records some gift of Kamā, the daughter of the housewife Kanhā, the daughter of Ida, together with her relatives and of the nun Nāgumitā. Do. Ibid., No. 1252.
238	Another coping-stone . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Records the erection of a gate at the southern side by the householder (name lost), son of Sulesa, together with Nāgatā etc. Do. Ibid., No. 1255.
239	Casing-slab. (Museum No. 188)	....	....	....	Do.	Records a meritorious gift of upright slabs by the nun Sagha-rakhitā (Saṅgharakṣitā) living in Dēvaparyāna (?), and by her daughter, the nun Haṁghā and by the (latter's?) daughter Jiyavā. In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Ibid., No. 1262.
240	Coping-stone. (Museum Nos. 95 and 96)	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Registers some gift by Rōhā, the daughter of Sujātā. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Ibid., No. 1264.
241	Broken sculpture . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. States that (this is) the pillar of the general (sēnagōpa) Mudukutala (Mṛidukuntala). In characters of about the 2nd century B.C. Ibid., No. 1268.
242	Frieze on pillar. (Museum No. 278)	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Records the gift of the female lay-worshipper Sivalā with her sons and daughters. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Ibid., No. 1268.
243	Pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Reads: (1) <i>liyanam maha-vinaya dharasa aya-Budh-</i> (2) <i>isa atev[ā]sikasa pavach[i].</i> Do. Ibid., No. 1270.
244	Casing-slab. (Museum No. 187)	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Records the gift of upright slabs by the lay-worshipper Budha-rakṣita (Buddharakṣita), the son of Gōm[d]i, of Dharmākaṭaka (Dhānyakataka) and by his wife Padumā (Padmā), his son Haṁgha, Budhi, Bōdhi...., Budharakṣita. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Ibid., No. 1271.
245	Another casing-slab. (Museum No. 203)	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Records that this upright slab is the meritorious gift of the monk Pasama (Prašama), a resident of the Mahā-vanaśālā, and the pupil of the great elder (<i>mahāthēra</i>) Parvanutā who dwells in Pusakavana (Pushakavana). Do. Ibid., No. 1272.
246	Another casing-slab. (Museum No. 199)	....	....	....	Do.	Records the meritorious gift of a tablet with a <i>pāṇaghaṭa</i> carved on it by the leather-worker (<i>chammakāra</i>) Vidhika, son of the teacher (<i>upajhaya</i>) Nāga and by his son Nāga, together with their relatives. Do. Ibid., No. 1273.
247	Stone umbrella. (Museum No. 168)	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of a parasol (<i>chhata</i>) to the Chaitya of the venerable Uṭayipabbāhis by the female lay-worshipper Chadā, the mother of Budhi. Do. Ibid., No. 1276.
248	Coping-stone. (Museum No. 124)	Sātavāhana (?)	Rāṣṭra-Siri-Sivamaka-sada . . . . .	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a superintendent of the water-houses. Do. Ibid., No. 1279.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>					
249	Casing-slab. (Museum No. 221)	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Fragmentary. Records the gift of a coping-stone to the Great Chaitya by the wife of the merchant Samuda, the son of the householder Hamgha, who lived at the <i>adipāna</i> of Puki district and by the householder Kōdachadi. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 1281. See <i>Amaravati Sculptures in the Madras Government Museum</i> , p. 298, No. 102.
250	Frieze (Museum No. 242)	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Damaged. Records the erection of the coping-stone by..... Haghadā, Kamdadā, Saṃghadā. Do. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 1283. See <i>Amara. Sculp. Madras Govt. Museum</i> , pp. 299-300, No. 109.
251	Frieze with sculptures. (Museum No. 230).	....	....	....	Do.	Records the erection of a coping-stone (<i>unisa</i>) by the merchant's wife Sidhi, the daughter of Chada, who resided at Vijayapura. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 1285.
252	Coping fragment. (Museum No. 68)	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Reads: [.]hā thērasa Mahādhamakadhikasa. In characters of about the 1st century B.C. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> No. 1289. See <i>Amara. Sculp. Madras Govt. Museum</i> , p. 274, No. 5.
253	Frieze. (Museum No. 256)	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Damaged. Mentions a merchant's wife Nākachampakā, etc. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 1292. See <i>Amara. Sculp. Madras Govt. Museum</i> , p. 299, p. 108.
254	Another frieze. (Museum No. 279)	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of a slab at the northern entrance by the young monk [<i>dahara-bhikkhu</i>] Vidhika and others. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 1295.
255	Fragment of a frieze. (Museum No. 59)	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Mentions <i>Dhamasavayā[na]</i> . Do. See <i>Amar. Sculp. Madras Govt. Museum</i> , p. 297, No. 98.
256	Casing slab. (Museum No. 209)	..	....	....	Do.	Do. Records a gift by a person (name lost) with his relatives. Do. <i>Lüders' List</i> , No. 1301.
257	Another casing slab. (Museum No. 184)	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Records a gift of the layman Utara (Uttara), a native of Katakasola, together with his relatives. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 1303.
258	Fragment of a frieze. (Museum No. 61).	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Records the gift of a slab by Tukā, the wife of Budhi, son of the householder Kubula, the inhabitant of Tulaka, with her son and sister. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 1205-a (1454).

259	Octagonal pillar. (Museum No. 99)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Reads: <i>Neranjara</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century B.C. See <i>Amara Sculp. Madras Govt. Museum</i> , p. 273, No. 1.
260	Coping fragment. (Museum No. 10)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Records the gift of a coping stone. Mentions Visaghānikā, wife of Mahātōḍa. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Ibid., p. 289, No. 66.
261	Another coping fragment (Museum No. 53).	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Reads : <i>mahāgōvalāva bālikāya</i> , Do. Ibid., p. 295, No. 91.
262	Part of a frieze. (Museum No. 60)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to register some gift. Mentions Budhā and Chula-Budhi. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Ibid., p. 296, No. 96.
263	Another frieze. (Museum No. 264)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Do. Ibid., p. 299, No. 107.
264	Buddha (headless). Museum No. 2)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record a gift by Nakabudha[nikā] with her daughter. Do. Ibid., p. 301, No. 117.
265	Coping-stone	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record the obeisance probably to the Buddha. Mentions <i>śrī mahābhīmā</i> in the first line. In mediaeval characters. Mentioned in the <i>Notes on the Amaravati Stupa</i> , p. 23, No. 46-B.
266	Stone Relic caskets excavated from the ruins of a <i>stūpa</i> . Findspot: Bhaṭṭiprōlu, Repalle Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh. No. 1, lower stone.	....	....	....	Parakrit, Brāhmī	The inscription is in three sections. The first section states that (this is) the casket of Kura, son of Banava, together with his parents. The second section records the gift of a quartz-casket (<i>majusā</i>) and a crystal-casket (<i>shamuga</i>) by the parents of Kura and Kura (himself); and the third section states that Utorā (Uttara), the son of Pīgaha (Vigraha) was the Kāṇiṭha (?). In characters of about 200 B.C. Lüders' List, Nos. 1329-31.
267	No. 2, top stone	....	....	....	Do. . . .	This record is also in three sections. The first section gives a list of the members of a committee (<i>gōḥi</i>). The second section states that the ascetic of the committee (<i>gōḥisamaṇa</i>) was Kuba (Kumbha) and the treasurer (<i>hīraṇakāra</i>) was Būba, son of the village-headman (<i>gāmaṇi</i>). The third section, some portions of which are not certain, mentions Samanadāsha (Samanadāsa) and relics of the Buddha. Do. ibid., No. 1332-34.
268	No. 2, lower stone	....	....	....	Do. . . .	This record is in two sections. The first section states that the committee mentioned in No. 267 above was headed by the king (<i>rājan</i>) Khubiraka (Kubāraka), the son of Shā. . . ; and that their gift was the casket (<i>majusā</i>), the crystal-box (<i>shamuga</i>) and the stone-box (<i>shamuga</i>). The second section records the gift of the park (<i>ārāma</i>) by the ascetic Utorā, the son of Ghakhā. Do. Ibid., Nos., 1335-36.
269	No. 3, top stone	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains a list of the names of the inhabitants of the hamlet (<i>nāgama</i>). Do. Ibid., No. 1337.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
KERALA						
270	No. 3, lower stone . . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	States that the casket and the box (were) of the committee (<i>goṣṭhi</i>) of the Arahadinas and that the king was Kubiraka. Do. Ibid., No. 1338.
271	Stone-slab. Findspot: China (Chinnaganjam), Inapatla Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Sātavāhana . .	<i>Gōlamiputa</i> Siri Yaña Sātakaṇi .	Regnal year 27, Hēmatapakha 4, di. 5.	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record some donation by <i>Araka-Mahaturaka</i> Mahā.... In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. Ibid., No. 1340.
272	Stone-pillar. Findspot: Jaggayapēta, Nandigama Taluk, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.	Ikshvāku	<i>Mādhariputa</i> Siri Virapurisadata (Sri-Virapurushadatta).	Regnal year 20, Vāsapakhaṇ 8, divasam 10.	Do.	Records the gift of five entrance pillars [of the Great chaitya] of the holy Buddha in the village of Velagiri by the artisan Sidhatha and others for the welfare of all beings. Ibid., No. 1203.
273	Another stone-pillar. Findspot: Do. . .	Do.	Do.	[Year 20], divasam 10.	Do.	Another version of No. 272 above. Ibid., No. 1204.
274	Below a bas-relief sculpture representing the Buddha. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Southern	Records that the image of the Buddha was caused to be made by Chandraprabha who was the disciple of Jayaprabhāchārya, who was the disciple of Nāgārjunāchārya, for the purpose of the attainment of the condition of a Buddha. In characters of about the 6th century A.D. Published in the <i>Archaeological Survey of Southern India</i> , Vol. I, p. 112, No. 4.
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT						
MELUR TALUK						
275	Tiruvādayar.—Brow of a cavern in the Uvāmalaṇ outside the village.	....	....	....	Tamil, Brāhmī	Reads: <i>ūpāchān</i> [pāl] <i>chū[nāru]</i> <i>koṭṭupitōṇ</i> . In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
276	Above No. 275 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Pānā kā aṇaṇ koṭṭupitōṇ</i> . Do.
PEERMEDU TALUK						
277	Periyar —Mangaladevi temple on the hill near the lower camp, shrine No. 1, jamb at the entrance into the <i>ardhamandapa</i> .	Chōla	Rājarāja I . . . . .	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeṭuttu	Damaged. Contains the <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Tirumagalpōla</i> etc. Mentions Śrī-Pūrṇaṇi.
278	Shrine No. 2, Stone built into the <i>mandapa</i>.	....	....	....	Tamil	Refers to the <i>balipīḍam</i> in the <i>Chakrakūḍam</i> . In characters of the 13th century.

279	Shrine No. 3. Stones built into the north wall.	Pāṇḍya	Kulaśekhara	Regnal year 12+3	Do.	Seems to record a grant of a field in Aññūrruvamaṅgalaṃ by Maṇiyaṇ Kaṇḍaṇ <i>alias</i> Kalikāvalarāyaṇ for light food-offerings to the goddess Aḷudaiyaṇāchechīyār. In characters of the 12th century. Another piece in characters of the same period refers to food-offerings and <i>paradēsigaḷ</i> .
280	Stone built into the east wall in the same place.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Damaged and indistinct. Refers to the protection of some charity. Details lost. In characters of the 10th century.
281	Same place	Pāṇḍya	....	Regnal year 3	Tamil	In two pieces. Mentions Śivalladēvaṇ (Śrīvallabhadēvaṇ) <i>alias</i> Kula.... In characters of the 12th century.
282	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragment. Refers to Vaḷavaṇērippannai among the boundaries of a piece of land. Mentions Toṇḍaimāṇ and Aḷaṇāṭṭā-chāriyaṇ as signatories. Do.
283	Stones built into the east wall	....	....	....	Do.	In two fragments. One fragment refers to a land gifted for food offerings. The other refers to Māsēttu[vaḷu]. Do.
284	Prākāra, west wall	Pāṇḍya	Emmaṇḍalamumkoṇḍarūḷiya Kulaśekhara.	Regnal year 39	Do.	Records the grant of land to provide for food-offerings to the goddess Aḷudaiyaṇāchechīyār of Śrī-Pūrṇagiri by Tiruṇi-lakaṇḍaṇ Irāṣāḷkaṇāyaṇ <i>alias</i> Toṇḍaimāṇ. In characters of the 13th century.
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT						
SRIVILLIPUTTUR TALUK						
285	Śrīvilliputtūr—Vatapatrasāyi temple, Lakṣmi-Narasimhasvāmishrine, entrance into the garbhagriha, proper left of the image.	Do.	Śaḍaiyamāraṇ	Regnal year 2+5	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Records that the mahāśabhaiyār of Villiputtūr named a sluice and a channel, to the north of Parāṅkuṣapputtūr-Peruṅgaḷam in their ūr, after Śaṅkaraṇ-Mūri Aruḷākki, the <i>kijavaṇ</i> of Aṇmar-nāḍu belonging to Punalvēli in Aṇmar-nāḍu. There is also appended a verse in praise of the munificence of the same Aruḷākki. In characters of early 10th century.
286	Proper right of the same image	Do.	....	....	Sanskrit and Tamil, Grantha and Vaṭṭeḷuttu.	Very much damaged. The Sanskrit portion refers to a Dami-lāḍhirāja <i>alias</i> Chōlaippirāṇ. Do.
287	North wall of the prākāra around the central shrine.	Do.	[Jaṭāvarman Kulaśekhara]	....	Tamil	Contains only the <i>prasasti Pūvin kijatti</i> , etc., of the king.
288	Pillar beside the passage at the entrance into the main shrine.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the erection of the pillar in the <i>sannidhi</i> of Śingapperumāl. The name of the donor of the pillar is not clear. In modern characters.
289	Āṇḍāḷ temple, agra-maṇḍapa, eastern wall.	Śaka 1377, Yuva, Karkatāka su. 14, Sunday, Uttirāḍam = 1465 A.D., July 27.	Do.	Records an order of the deity Sundararāja, at the instance of the temple authorities such as Kuḍavar, Kōvavar, etc. granting an ūr in Pāṇanūrkūrram as <i>aduḷḷakāḷippuram</i> to goddess Kōḍai from among the lands in his own enjoyment when he was hearing the compositions of Saṭagōpaṇ (Nam-māḷvār) seated under the canopy of pearls named after Kulaśekhara on the seat called Vēmbūrudaiyaṇ-piṭham in Sundarapāṇḍyaṇ-maṇḍapam. [Tirumandira-tōṭi]-nāyakaṇ Kulaśekhara-viḷupparaiyaṇ figures as the signatory.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—<i>concl'd.</i> RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT —<i>concl'd.</i> SRIVILLIPUTTUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Śrīvilliputtūr—<i>concl'd.</i>					
290	Kāṭṭaḷagar temple, <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> , south and east walls, tiers.	Nāyaka of Madurai.	Viśvanāthanāyaka-Virappanāyaka.	Śaka 1512, Vikṛiti, Uttarāyana, Hēma-anta-ritu, Makara śu. 3, Sunday, Śatabhishak-1591 A.D., January 17, f.d.t.-04.	Tamil . . .	Records an order of the goddess Gōḍā, at the instance of the <i>muddirai-manuṣan</i> of the chief, Tuppāki Tirumalaiyan etc., while seated along with Paḷḷikonḍaruḷiya-Paramas-vāmiḷaḷ of Vāḍa-peruṅgōvil on the seat called Aḷagiya-maṇavāḷaṇ-paḷḷikkattī, in the temple at Villiputtūr, addressed to the chiefs renaming the tank Bommaikkūḷam <i>aliās</i> Tirumāliruṅjōlaippēreri as Virappa-samudram and granting the same along with lands, both agricultural and residential, after making the same tax-free, to the servants in the temple of Tirthakkarai-Aḷagar, for their maintenance. It is stated that the tank was in the enjoyment of Periya-kōyil-Nambi perumāḷ as <i>aṅjāli</i> (?)
	North and east walls, tiers . . . .	....	....	Śaka 15 [12?], [Vik-riti], Chittirai 2[.].	Do. . . .	Very much damaged. Seems to record an order of the deity probably Śūḍikkōḍuttaruḷiṇa-Nāchchiyār pertaining to the grant of the lands for the expenses of several festivals probably in the Aḷagar temple.
	SALEM DISTRICT NAMAKKAL TALUK					
292	Bommasamudram.—Kāśi-Viśvanātha temple, Amman shrine, north wall.	Chōḷa	Rājakesarivarman Sundarachōḷa . . . .	....	Tamil	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a grant for a perpetual lamp.
293	Do.	Do.	Ariṇḷḷigai Pirāntakan <i>aliās</i> Rājakesari-varman.	Regnal year 17 . . .	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to some gift to god [Ma]hādēvar of Tūṣi-yūr probably by [Ko]ḷḍanḍan Tappi..... Cf. A.R. Ep., 1939-40, No. 367A.
294	Central shrine, south wall, behind the image of Dakṣiṇāmūrti.	Do. . . . .	....varman.	Regnal year 10 . . .	Do.	Records the gift of lands for a perpetual lamp to god Mahādēvar of Tīru[mūlatattā]nam in Tūṣiyūr. In characters of the 10th century. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 366 and <i>ibid.</i> , 1938-39, No. 322.
295	Mōhaṇūr.—Achaladīpēśvara temple, Former Paḷḷiyarai, east, west and north walls, tiers.	Vijayanagara	Veṅkaṭa III	Kali 4555 (for Śaka 1565), Bhava, Āvani[11].	Do.	Damaged. The king is stated to be ruling from Āṇaigundi. Seems to record that a lady, the wife of Kaṇruppa-gavuṇḍan of the Veḷḷāṇ-maṇiyar provided for the sacred bath in Mārgaḷi for Kumariśvaramuḍaiya Tamhirāṇār. Imuṇaḍi Rāmachandra-nāyakkain is stated to be the local governor.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> THANJAVUR DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> KUMBakonam TALUK—<i>concl.</i> Kumbakōṇam—<i>concl.</i>					
307	<i>Prākāra</i> around the central shrine, stone built into the northern (outer) wall.	....	....	Akshaya, Arpaṣi 15	Tamil . . .	Records the gift of Virerāghavan-tiruvīdi to provide for the ear-procession of god Tiruvāli-Ālvār of Chakkara-tirtham in Tirukkuṇḍai, by Ā(suri)-Virerāghavan of Perumbū-[dūr]. Mentions Tēpperumāṇallurvāykkūl and the river Kāvēri among the boundaries. In modern characters.
	PARANASAM TALUK					
308	Chakkarappalli (Ayyampēṭṭai).—Chakravāḥsvara temple, central shrine, south wall and floor.	Chōla . . .	Rājakōsarivarman . . .	Regnal year [3]	Do. . . .	Records the sale of land made tax-free to god Sūrya-dēvar for whom a temple was built in Chakkarappalli by Ādittan Sūryan <i>alias</i> Chembiyan of Veṭṭakkūḍi, the <i>kīḷavan</i> of Poṭy* [gū-nāḍu], by the <i>sabhaiyār</i> Agalimangalam, a <i>brahmadēyam</i> in Kilār-kūrram. The land endowed is stated to have been rendered fallow by the breaching of the banks of Kāvēri to the west of the temple at Tiruchchakkarappalli in the 5th year of king Rājakōsari, who died in the golden palace (<i>poṇmāḷigaittuṇjina</i>). In characters of the 10th century.
309	To the proper right of No. 308 above on the same wall.	Do. . . .	Rājendra I	Regnal year 8	Do. . . .	Records the exemption from taxes of several pieces of land belonging to god Mahādēvar of Tiruchchakkarappalli receiving money in lieu from the temple itself by the <i>sabhaiyār</i> of Agalimangalam, a <i>brahmadēyam</i> in Kilār-kūrram in Nityavinōda-vaṇaḍu. The <i>sabhaiyār</i> are said to have met in front of the Gaṇapatiyār shrine in the temple.
310	Kiḷkōvilpattu —Bhūḷōkanātha temple, jamb left of entrance into the <i>mahā-mandapa</i> in front of the Śiva shrine.	Marāṭhā . . .	Tukkōji-mahārāja	Śaka 1656, Kali 4835, Āṇaṇḍa, Āvaṇi 29, Śu. 12, Friday=1734 A.D., August 30.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the central shrine, <i>ardhamandapa mahāmandapa</i> , <i>nṛityamandapa</i> , <i>prākara</i> and <i>gōpura</i> and the consecration of <i>parivāradēvalaigaḷ</i> for Bhūmināthar and Bhūḷōkanāthyakiamman in Bhūmipuram by Śevattu-chettiyār of the Talaikkuḍai-mahārishi <i>gōtram</i> .
311	Amman shrine, jamb. left of entrance into the <i>urdhamandapa</i> .	Do. . . .	Do.	[Do.]	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to be another version of No. 310 above.
312	Stone set up near the western entrance of the temple.	....	....	Śaka 1639, Kali 4818, Hēvilambī, Chittirai, 6, <i>akshaya-tritīyā</i> , Wednesday=1717 A.D., April 3.	Do. . . .	Records the grant of land for maintaining a <i>chattiram</i> built by Gurunātha-chettiyār in Māṇmavādi by some members of the community called <i>Tiraiṇṇōḍār</i> .

313	Neḍuvāśal.—Arunāchalēśvara temple, entrance, ceiling, four inscribed stones.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Each one of the inscriptions states that this stone (i.e. the one on which it is engraved) was contributed by Virappach-chettiyār, Tiruvēṅgaḍa-chettī, Muthu and Karuppachettī respectively. In late characters.
314	Step-stone at the entrance into the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine.	....	....	Vikāri, Arppaśi 2.	Do. . . .	Mentions Suppiramaniyaṅ, son of Chellappa-mudaliyār as the donor. Do.
PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK						
315	Sinnamanai.—(hamlet of Karicaiyaval).—Chidambareśvara temple, central shrine, unconnected fragments built into the walls.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to record the rates of levy on merchandise like betel-nuts, cotton, pepper etc. at the port. One of the fragments records the regnal year 34. In characters of about the 14th century.
316	North wall of the same shrine. First tier.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance of one Riammaśeṭṭi Tittār. In late characters.
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT						
MUSIRI TALUK						
317	Musiri.—Stone built into the side of steps on the river-side.	....	....	Śaka 1[5]38, Naḷa, Tui,	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. States that the steps on the river-side were caused to be constructed by the son (name lost) of Liṅgama-nāyakkar.
318	Chandramauliśvara temple, <i>ardhamanḍapa</i> , pillar.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the grant of income from certain levies from the residents of a locality to Choliśvaramuḍaiya-tambirāṇār in Musiri <i>alias</i> Mummuḍiśōḷaṅ-pēṭṭai in Amūr-nāḍu in Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu by Muḷvāy Viraiya-deṇāyakkar. Mentions Dēvargal Kumāra Virammarasar and <i>adhikāri</i> Tiruvēṅḍiḍam-udaiyān Chellapperumāl. In late characters.
319	Śrinivāsanallūr.—Kuraṅgaṇātha temple, central shrine, south wall.	....	....	Regnal year 25	Do. . . .	Damaged. Appears to record the sale of land by the <i>Mūlaparaḍiyyār</i> (of a village, name lost) to the temple of Tirukkura-kkutturaip-porumaṇaḍiḡal for <i>some</i> gold which had been formerly endowed by a person (name lost) of Kaṭṭikāḍu and his <i>dēviyār</i> Nāṅgai Kūrraperumāl., for burning four lamps in the temple. In characters of about the 10th century.
320	North wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Beginning lost. Appears to record a gift of land, made tax-free, by the <i>Mūlaparaḍiyyār</i> to the temple of Tirukkura-kkutturaip-porumaṇaḍiḡal. Refers to six brāhmaṇas including Naṭa-Nārāyaṇaṅ Ādittapiḍāraṅ. Do.
321	East wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Telugu	Records the name Saṁmaṭa Komḍappa. In characters of about the 14th century.
322	Viśvanātha temple, outer <i>prākāra</i> , west wall.	....	Naraśiṅga-dēvarāyaṅ	Śaka 1[4].., Iśvara, ..ni9, ..13, Friday	Tamil	Fragmentary. The king bears the chain of titles <i>māśhoikkut-tappuv-rāya-raḡaṇḍa</i> etc., of the Vijayanagara kings. Portion after the date is lost.
323	East wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Consists of five fragments of which one appears to record a gift of land for burning a lamp in a temple and two refer to a gift of land by purchase for raising a flower garden. In characters of about the 13th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT —<i>contd.</i> MUSIRI TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Śrinivāsanallūr—<i>concl'd.</i>					
324	East wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Tamil	Consists of three fragments recording gifts of tax-free lands to a temple for purposes like burning incense (<i>tiruppuṇai</i>). Contains references to Alagiyaṁaṁavāṣṭaperumāl, Kōraḷa-vaḷanāḍu, Śrī Hanumān and Śōḷa-Kumarapāḷaṅ. In characters of the 12th-13th century.
325	Slabs built in different places in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Consists of fragments referring to the sale of land by <i>sabhaiyār</i> for 127 <i>kāṣu</i> and mentions the wife of a brāhmaṇa (brāhmaṇi) called Kaṇṇiyaṅ Nārāyaṇa-Śiṅgaṅ. In characters of about the 10th century.
326	Rāmanātha temple, central shrine, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front, north and east walls (inside).	Chōḷa	Kulōttunga I . . . . .	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains portions of the king's <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pugaḷāḷanda puṇari</i> etc. Refers to one Tiruvararga Mādāḍar, a committee- <i>(vāriyam)</i> member, and the Śrivaishṇavas. Probably connected with A. R. Ep., No. 608-A of 1904, published in <i>SIL</i> , Vol. XVIII, No. 660, (p. 302).
327	Fragments built in different places in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Consists of five pieces probably recording the exemption from taxes granted by the <i>Peruṅguri-sabhaiyār</i> of Jayāṅgaḍa-śōḷa-chaturvēdimangalam to some lands, endowed by purchase for the bathing (<i>ēkāṣṭi-tirumāṇi nam</i>) of a deity (name lost) on the day of <i>Viśākhā</i> in the month of Āṇi. In characters of about the 11th century.
328	North of entrance, east wall, outside of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the capital of five <i>aṇṇāḍu-naṅkāṣu</i> for the payment of taxes (<i>iraikāṣu</i>) in connection with some land. In characters of about the 12th century.
329	Tiruvēṅgimalai.—Maragadāchalāśvara temple, <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i> , south wall.	Chōḷa	Kulōttunga III	Regnal year 28	Do.	Records the grant of <i>tirumūṇ oḍukku</i> perpetually on the occasion of food-offering by the authorities of the temple of Tiruvēṅgōy-āḷudaiyār to Nāyakaṅ-udaiyār <i>alias</i> Tirunirrupallavarāyaṅ.
330	South wall, tiers	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 31, <i>Vriśchika</i> śu. 6, Avittam, Saturday, = 1208, November 15.	Do.	Registers the deed pertaining to the sale of land in Alagarak <i>alias</i> Kulōttunga-śōḷanallūr-lattai for 300 <i>aṇṇāḍu naṅkāṣu</i> to Uyyavandān Ennaiyāḷudaiyār of Uraiyūr, a merchant in Rājendra-śōḷap-pēṭṭai by the <i>mchōśabhaiyār</i> of Jayāṅgaḍaśōḷa-chaturvēdimangalam in Mimalai for being endowed as <i>dēvādāna</i> to god Subramaṇyaṅ-piḷḷaiyār whose image was set up in the temple of Tiruvēṅgōy-āḷudaiyār by the merchant.

331	South wall	Do.	Rājārāja II	Regnal year 16, Kumbha śu. 10, Rōhini, Saturday = 1162 A.D., January 27, f.d.t. '89 and f.d.n. '02.	Do.	Records the grant of land by Aḷaḡiyān Mey-Vēlaikkēṟappa-allavarayan, one of the <i>agambūḍi-mudaliḡaḷ</i> of Chāttan-Chēdirāyan for the latter's well being to god Subrahmaṇya-piḷḷaiyār in the <i>maṅḡḷu-vidi</i> in the northern part of Jāyaṅ-gōṇḍaśōḷach-charuppēdimāḡaḷem for worship during both the <i>agamas</i> and other special occasions. The land is said to have been purchased by the donor from Tirunattappattināḷ <i>alias</i> Tirukkaḷiruppaḍi-nēmbi.
332	North wall, tiers	Do.	Kulōttunga III	Regnal year 39, Rishabha śu. 3, Mṛigaśirṣam, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Registers a similar deed as in No. 330 above pertaining to the sale of land in Kulōttuḡgaśōḷanaḷlūr-iṭṭalai for 600 current good <i>kāṣu</i> to Uyyanirāḡuvān Viḷumiyār of Puṇḡaḡūr in Tiruvāli-nāḡu by the Perunguṟi <i>maḷāśchēḡāḡaḷ</i> of Jāyaṅ-gōṇḍaśōḷach-chaturvēdimāḡaḷem in Mīmālai for being endowed for worship and offerings to Aḷuḡaiya-piḷḷaiyār, Tirunāvukkaraḡudēvar, Aḷāśasunderappettināḷ and Tirunāḡkīra-dēvar whose images were set up in the same temple by Viḷumiyār.
333	<i>Mahāmūḡḡapa</i> , south wall, tiers	Pāṇḡya	Tribhuvana-chakravartigaḷ Kōṇērin-maikoṇḡān.	Regnal year 12	Do.	Beginning lost. Seems to record the royal grant of tax-free lands to the <i>bhāḡas</i> of <i>Agarri</i> in Kōḡanḡarāmach-chaturvēdi-māḡaḷem said to have been created by and named after the king. Neṭṭūruḡaiyān Kāḷirḡarāyan figures as the signatory. In characters of the 14th century.
334	Vināyaka shrine, south wall, tiers	Chōḷa	Rājēndra (III)	Regnal year 7, Simha śu. 15, Śadaiyam, Tuesday = 1249 A.D., August 24, or 1252 A.D., August 20.	Do.	Records the sale of land by auction by the authorities of the temple Tiruvīṅḡōy-āḷuḡaiya-nāyiyār to Dēvan Eṇṇaiyā-ḷuḡaiyān <i>alias</i> Poṇṇambāśchēḡilāi-ḡetti of Tittai-chēḡi, a merchant of Tirunirru-chchōḷapuram having received 2500 <i>aṇṇāḡu</i> <i>naḡ-kāṣu</i> from the latter. The <i>Dēvarkanmigaḷ</i> exempted the land from its liability to pay the taxes. The land was set apart for the maintenance of the persons looking after the tank and the well dug by the merchant.
TIRUVOHITHIRAPPALLI TALUK						
335	Uraiyūr.—Pot-sherds found during excavation by the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Madras, Madras. Photographs from Dr. T. V. Mahalingam. No. 1.	....	....	....	Brāhmī	Reads: <i>Araḷ[cha]</i> . In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
336	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>śa</i> . Do.
337	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[ch]i te[ā]</i> . Do.
338	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Broken and indistinct.
339	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>kāḷa</i> . In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
340	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Maḡ[ā] a nā a ra</i> . Do.
341	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads <i>Puṇa kāṇa</i> . Do.
342	No. 8	Do.	Broken and indistinct. Probably reads <i>[rā]</i>

B—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—contd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADRAS—concl'd.						
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT						
—concl'd.						
TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI TALUK—concl'd.						
Uraiyūr—concl'd.						
343	No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	....	Brāhmi	Probably a symbol.
344	No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>nā.[ti]</i> . Do. In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
345	No. 11 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ṣ tā [ta]</i> . Do.
346	No. 12 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Broken and indistinct.
347	No. 13 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[ta]va</i> . In characters of about the 1st century B.C.
348	No. 14 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Mu [a] na chū pe ra a na tā [nā] na [ru] ma [ve]</i> Do.
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT						
KOVILPATTI TALUK						
349	Kajugumalai. —Jambulingēśvara temple, central shrine, south wall, tiers.	Pāṇḍya	Vikramapāṇḍya	Regnal year 5 . .	Tamil	Partly built in. Seems to record a gift of fifty sheep and a ram for a perpetual lamp by Śrīrudra-śrī-māhēśvaras. Refers also to a <i>nirmūlya</i> trough. In characters of the 12th century.
350	Tirumaṅgalakkurichechi. —Sluice stone near the image of Jyēsthā in the lake.	....	....	....	Do.	States that the sluice called <i>Sādhujāṇālaiyeṇ Kōśalcinā-dālvacṇ maḍai</i> was set up by Nilakāṇḍeṇ Niraṇḍijjēṇ. Do.
351	Another sluice-stone near by.	Pāṇḍya	Māravarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya	Regnal year 11 + 1 + 1.	Do.	States that the <i>Sundara-Pāṇḍya-ṇērēri-maḍci</i> was caused to be constructed in Venṇinaudikūḍiya Sundarapāṇḍyech-chaturvēdimaiṇālam in <i>Āṭi-nēḍu</i> by Nimbī Poḍuvāṇ alias Poṇ Erai Nāyar of Kōḍiyēru in Malai-maṇḍalam. In characters of the 13th century.
MAHARASHTRA						
BIR DISTRICT						
BIR TAHSIL						
352	Bir. —Slab in a well near the Collector's office. Impression received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 3645).	....	....	Śaka 1632, Vikrīta, Chaitra śu [1].	Sanskrit corrupt), Nāgarī.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.

KANJ TALUK						
353	Dhārūr.—Hathi Burz Fort. Do. (Acc. No. 3656).	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgari.	Bilingual. Seems to record the construction of the bastion called Puruja Hajarate Divēna Ālāmūrtājā Śālī by Ahamādī Agā. In characters of the 16th century. For the Persian portion, see Appendix D., No. 191.
GREATER BOMBAY						
BOMBAY CITY TAHSIL						
354	Bombay.—Slab in the possession of the Director of Archives and Historical Records, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay. Findspot: Pawai, Thana Taluk and District.	....	....	....	Mixed dialect, Nāgari.	Mentions <i>Mahāsāmento</i> Sihapa and the village Povai. Refers to the construction of a temple for Dēvī on behalf of the wife of a Gurjēvara. In medieval characters.
SATARA DISTRICT						
MAHASALESWAR TAHSIL						
355	Rājapuri.—Slab. From photograph received from the same person.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgari.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
SHOLAPUR DISTRICT						
PANDHARPUR TAHSIL						
356	Pandharpur.—Stone. From impressions received from the same person.	....	....	.... [Śrāvaṇa] śu. 15, [Saturday]	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions Viṭhala in lines 5-6. Do.
SHOLAPUR TAHSIL						
357	Shōlāpūr.—Slab on the fort wall near the flag staff. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 3680).	Mughal	Pātasāha Alamagira (Aurangzeb)	Vikrama 1737	Marāṭhi, Mōḍi	Mentions the commander of the fort. Other details are not clear.
THANA DISTRICT						
BHIVANDI TAHSIL						
358	Kalwar.—Stone-slab. From photograph received from the Director of Archives and Historical Records, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.	Yādava of Dēvagiri.	Rāmachandradēva	Śaka 1210, Śarva-dhārin; Māgha śu. 1, Monday = 1289 A.D., January 24.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari.	Refers probably to some grant by a <i>Koṭṭavādhi-kāri</i> of the king. Details are not clear. Noticed in <i>Bombay Gazetteer</i> , Vol. XLV, p. 396.
MYSORE						
BANGALORE DISTRICT						
BANGALORE TALUK						
359	Bangalore.—Govt. Museum. Hero-stone in the Museum. Findspot: Bēgūr.	....	....	....	Kannaḍa . . .	Damaged. Depicts a person holding a bow in his right hand and an arrow in his left and standing in front of another who has fallen. Seems to refer to the setting up of the stone in memory of the person who fought and died. The other details are not clear. In characters of about the 9th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—contd.					
	BANGALORE DISTRICT—concl'd.					
	BANGALORE TALUK—concl'd.					
	Bangalore—concl'd.					
355	Another slab in the same place. Findspot: Begūr.	....	....	....	Kannada . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions Chandayya, probably as the hero who died. Perhaps connected with No. 359 above. The other details are not clear. In characters of about the 9th century.
356	Slab in the same place (acquired from Sri S. T. Srinivasagopalachari, Madras). Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Tamil	Do. Contains part of the imprecatory portion and probably some names of signatories. In characters of about the 12th century.
357	Image of Tārā acquired from the Calcutta Museum, now kept in the sculpture gallery. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari .	Records the Buddhist formula, <i>Ye dharmā</i> etc. Do.
358	Another image of Buddha also acquired from the Calcutta Museum and kept in the same place. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
	HOSKOTE TALUK					
359	Jyōtipuram.—Jyōtiśvara temple, south wall, north side.	Vijayanagara .	Śaṣṭha-Narasimha	Saka, Māgha ba. 14, Śivarātri.	Kannada . . .	Registers a gift of land consisting of 60 <i>vr̥ttis</i> in Jyōtipura situated in Muṇḍūra-śthalā in Hullūra-sime in Kōṣṭhā-chāvaḍi by Sōvayya, son of Kamparasa of Yajus-sākhā, to some brāhmaṇas (names lost), of Bhāradvāja-gotra and Bōdhāyana-sūtra. God Sōmēśvaradēva is referred to. Kampaya-gauḍa of Muṇḍūra and others figure as signatories to the transaction. Kempeya figures as the writer of the record. Partly published in <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , IX, Ht. 121.
	DHARWAR DISTRICT					
	DHARWAR TALUK					
365	Dhārwar.—Slab in the Kannada Research Institute Museum. Findspot: Bhatkal, Bhatkal Petha, North Kanara District.	Do. . . .	Sadāśiva	Saka 1472 (<i>nētra-m-hūhira-vārdhhi-vidhu</i>), Saumya, Vaiśākha ba. 8, Sunday = 1549 A.D., May 19, f.d.t. 11.	Sanskrit and Kannada..	Contains a detailed genealogical narrative of the Śaṣṭha family of Hāḍuvallī. Records the construction of a <i>basadi</i> , named after himself as <i>Cheṇṇa-chaitya</i> , at Bataḥkaja by Cheṇṇarāja, the Śaṣṭha ruler who is also stated to have installed therein the image of Vira-Jina. The stanzas are stated to have been composed by Vardhamānasukhi.

366	Same slab	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1473, Kannaḍa Siddhārṇa, Aśha- dha ba. 13.	Do.	States that while <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Chemnādēśvarma of the Śāḷva family, the daughter of <i>Mahāprabhu</i> Virappa-oḍeya and niece of <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Dēvarasa-oḍeya, was administering her possessions, including Batakala, from her head-quarters at Saṅgitapura, she made a grant of tax-free land for the 24 <i>Tirthakaras</i> of a <i>beṣḍi</i> built at Mūḍa-Bhatakala by her grand-mother (<i>ajji</i>) Virādēśvarma who belonged to the harem (<i>rāṇi-vāsa</i>) of her grandfather (<i>ajjāji</i>) Guurāya-oḍeya.
367	Another slab in the same place. Front face. Findspot: Do.	Śāḷva of Hāḍuvalli.	<i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Chemnādēśvarma, ruling from Saṅgitapura.	Śaka 1468, Viśvārasu, Chaitra śu. 5, Sunday. Irregular.	Do.	Records a grant of tax-free land by the queen to Kēṭapayya of Batakala, son of Chemnavarada-Chamḍapayya, a resident of Kuḍatiri, a village in Gōverāḷya. The grant was made at the request of the donee for worship in the temple of Nārāyaṇadēva, built by him in Bhatakala-sime and for the feeding of Vaishnavas.
368	Same slab. Do. . . . .	....	....	Plavanga, Kārttika ba. 11, Monday = 1547 A.D., November 7, f.d.t. 16.	Do.	Records a grant of land as <i>sarva-mānya-silāla</i> to the same donee as in No. 367 above by Liṅgaśēnabōva, son of Śarabhu-sēnabōva, who was in hereditary enjoyment of lands in Naṇḍigōḍu.
369	Do. Do. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1481 (wrong for 1491 current), Vibhava, Mārgaśira śu. 10, Monday = 1568 A.D., November 29.	Do.	Worn out. Records a grant of land by Gaṇapati-paḍiyya, son of Vittala-paḍiyya, to the temple of Nārāyaṇadēva built at Mūḍa-Batakala by Khēṭapayya, son of Chemnavarada-Chamḍapayya.
370	Do. Do. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 14[70], Ananda, [Śrā]vṇa śu.	Do.	Badly worn out. Refers to Dāmpayya, Vāmanapayya, Timmapayya, Nārānapayya and Kṛṣṇapayya as the sons of Khēṭapayya and seems to record the grant of land for worship etc., of the deity Nārāyaṇadēva.
371	Do. Do. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1489, Prabhava, Bhādrapada [ba.] 10, Wednesday. Irregular.	Do.	Do. Seems to record a grant of land to the temple of Nārāyaṇadēva and of money for the feeding of brāhmaṇas by Jāṇni-Hebāra, son of Nārāyaṇa-Hebāra.
372	Same slab. Backside. Do. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1489, Kshaya, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Do.	Indifferently engraved and worn out. Seems to record a grant of land by the five sons (mentioned in No. 370 above) of Khēṭapayya for conducting worship etc., to the deity Nārāyaṇadēva.
373	Do. Do. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 14[8]6, [Raktākshi], Āśvija śu. 5.	Do.	Do. Seems to record a grant of land for conducting worship etc., in the temple of Nārāyaṇadēva and for feeding Vaishnavas in the name of Dāmpayya, Timmapayya, Nārānapayya and Kṛṣṇapayya, the four sons of Khēṭapayya.
374	Do. Do. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1489, Kshaya, Jyēṣṭha.	Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift of lands for conducting worship etc., to the deity Nārāyaṇadēva in the temple at Mūḍa-batakala built by Khēṭapayya. The services were to be conducted in the name of the builder and his five sons (also mentioned in Nos. 370 and 372 above).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—contd. DHARWAR DISTRICT—contd. DHARWAR TALUK—concl'd. Dharwar—concl'd.					
375	Same slab. Backside . . . .	....	....	Śaka 14[90], Vīb- hava, Āśvayuja ba, 10.	Kannada . . .	Completely worn out. Purport not clear. Mentions Khēta- payya.
	KALGHATGI TALUK					
376	Āladakatti. —Slab set up in the field of <i>Śrīm pha</i> , outside the village.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Portions of an imprecatory stanza are preserved at the end. In late characters.
377	Arajihonda. —Slab kept in the temple of Kalmāśvara in the village.	....	Pitṭamma . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Registers a grant of 4 <i>matṭa</i> of land by Kannasaktiarasa. Mentions Konnerayāṅga probably as the executor of the grant. In characters of about the 7th century A.D.
378	Badanigatti. —Pedestal of a broken image lying outside the temple of Basavaṇṇa.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. States that the image was caused to be made by [Mā]ldiyaka, the daughter of Kalidēva-nāyaka who is re- ferred to as the <i>nāya[ka]</i> of Māvalli. In characters of about the 12th century.
379	Slab lying in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions a certain Sāmtiga. Do.
380	Bammigatti. —Slab kept in the compound of the village Pauchayat Office.	Kadamba of Goa	Permāḍidēva	Śaka 1069, Pra- [bhava], Vyatipāta.	Do. . . .	Damaged. States that the king was ruling over Palasi[ge]- 12000 and Konkana-900. Contains a eulogy of <i>Mahāsāmanta</i> Suriganripa (also mentioned as Suriyamayya), who is described as <i>Bharanipuraṇārādhipa</i> , and as administering Bharani-12, another 12 division (name lost) and Karpila and records that his minister Siṅga caused a <i>Jina-bhavana</i> to be constructed at Honnehalli and that he also made grants of land, housesites and probably a perpetual lamp. The grants were received by Ananta- viryya-Siddhānta-muniśvara of Yapaniya <i>saṅgha</i> and Kaṇḍūr gaṇa.
381	Another slab in the same place . . .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions the Kadamba ruler Śivachitta Permāḍi and his parents Jayakēsi (II) and Maṇi- aladēvi. In characters of about the 12th century.
382	Slab lying on the bank of the stream called <i>Halpida-Mallapaṇa-honda</i>.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that Basa-gaudati and Śalabapa-gauḍa made a grant of land on the occasion of the naming ceremony of Mudi- [nā]lyaka's son as Yirapa and that the inscribed slab was set up on that occasion. In late characters.

383	Slab set up in the field of Gurusiddappa Tavali.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Shadasthalada</i> (2) <i>Vīramahēśvara</i> (3) <i>Ja vallye u</i> . Do.
384	Slab set up in the field of Desai outside the village.	....	....	....	Kannaḍa, Nāgari and Kannaḍa.	Indifferently engraved. Mentions a person named Śrīdhara who probably belonged to Āśvalāyana <i>sūtra</i> and Rik <i>Śakha</i> and seems to refer to some gift of land (<i>grīti</i>). Do.
385	Belvantara.—Slab kept in front of the temple of Kalmēśvara in the village.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla II	Śaka 1072, Śukla, Chaitra śu. 7, Monday, saṅkramaṇa. Irregular.	Kannaḍa . . .	Records a grant of land for offerings to god Haḍavaśēśvara after lavng the feet of Viśvēśvara-paṇḍita, the disciple of Vāmadēva-paṇḍita, known as <i>Ēkkōṭicha kravarti</i> , the <i>Śthānācharya</i> of god Svayambhudeva of Muḷungunda by Heggade Kāvaṇa <i>alias</i> Kaggā, the son of Viśvēśvara and Nāgiyakka and ruler of Nolkunda situated in Māvaḷe-500. Kāvaṇa is stated to be the subordinate of <i>Dandānāyaka</i> Mādirājayya, the administrator of Tammiyūru-Pannirppalli, Māvaḷli, Koḍe, Kiruvatti, Kaggavige, Ammanoyag gabāvi and Nolkunda and subordinate of <i>Mahāmāṇḍal-ēśvara</i> Vira Permāḍi, the son of Kadamba Jayakēsi II and Maḷaladēvi, and ruler of Komkaṇa-900, Palasige-12,000 and Kavaḍidvipasavālakka. Also records the gift of a levy on paddy bought by the merchants probably to the same deity. Mentions Chandrabhūṣaṇa-paṇḍita, the disciple Viśvēśvara-paṇḍita and further records a grant of land by the merchant, Mārōja.
386	Slab kept outside the same temple	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. The word <i>maṭha</i> occurs in line 19. In characters of about the 12th century.
387	Slab lying on the road near the same temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Do. Purport not clear. Do.
388	Dēvikoppa.—Hero-stone lying near the temple of Basavaṇṇa in the village.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the death of Hāvina-Māchaya-nāya[ka], the younger brother of Kereya-nāyaka, after killing a number of mounted soldiers in the course of a raid on Māvaḷli. Mentions <i>Maṇḍalika</i> Mallarasa. Do.
389	Slab lying on the bank of the tank near the village.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Records some act (details lost) by Kēṣamunda, the son of Jatoja and mentions Aripapa. Do.
390	Dyāvanakonda.—Slab set up outside the temple of Virabhadra in the village.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly worn out. Commences with the verse <i>Śrīmat-parama-gaṇḍhīra</i> , etc. Purport not clear. Do.
391	Same slab . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1071 (for 1072), [Pra mō[da], Uttaraṇyāṇa saṅkṛānti, Monday=1150 A.D., December 25.	Do. . . .	Registers a grant of 100 <i>kamma</i> of land by [Mudda]gavunḍa and another <i>gaunḍa</i> (name lost) after lavng the feet of Ravichanidradēva.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> DHARWAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> KALGHATGI TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Dyāvanakonda—<i>concl.</i>					
392	Slab set up near the tank outside the village.	....	....	{Śaka} 1077 (current), Bhāva, Śrāvana śu. 7, Monday= 1154 A.D., July 19.	Kannada . . .	Beginning lost. Records a gift of 120 <i>kamma</i> of land under the tank called Hokkaraṇa for offerings to god Śārēśvara.
393	Hero-stone set up outside the temple of Virabhadra in the village.	....	....	{Śaka 1106} <i>Rasa- vijay Śaśāṅka-mahī</i> , [Chaitra], Aṣṭami.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the death of Śōva-gaṇḍa in a fight.
394	Slab lying in the house of Niṅgayya Basayya Samsi.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Bhūlōkamalla, ruling from Kalyāṇa	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions Śāntigaṇḍa of Huligōḍu. In characters of about the 12th century.
395	Garūḍahonnallī.—Stone lying in the village.	....	....	Vyaya.... . . .	Do. . . .	Seems to record the construction of a <i>maḷa</i> (<i>maḥa</i>), out of devotion, to god Bīrapadēva of Hunugundada <i>maḷa</i> (<i>maḥa</i>), by Sakalādīnāyika. In late characters.
396	Halē Sōmanakoppa.—Slab set up against the wall of the temple of Dyāmavva in the village.	....	....	....	....	Depicts some tantric signs in twelve squares.
397	Hanumāpura.—Slab lying in a field outside the village.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to register a gift for offerings to a deity (name lost). Mentions (Nā)ṛāyaṇa-nāyaka, perhaps as the donor and Mādhavachandra-paṇḍita. In characters of about the 12th century.
398	Huṇasikatti.—Slab set up outside the temple of Mallayya.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla II	Śaka 1065 (current), Dundubhi, Pushya śu. 12, Thursday, Uttarā- yana-śaṅkrānti= 1142 A.D., Decem- ber 31. The śaṅkrānti, however, occurred on December 25.	Do. . . .	Registers a grant of land for food offerings to god [Hel] lēśvara, after leaving the feet of Chamdrabhūṣana-paṇḍita, son of Śivatakti-paṇḍita, by Muddagaṇḍa and Hella-gaṇḍa of Huligōḍu. Muda-gaṇḍa is stated to be the son of Chāyigaṇḍa of Sāgalaraṇḍa and a subordinate of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Permaḍidēva of Kōḍambe-ṛaṇḍa. Nema-gaṇḍa is mentioned as the son of Muddagaṇḍa. Towards the end, a grant of one perpetual lamp is recorded.
399	Do.	Do. . . .	Bhūlōkamalla, ruling from Kalyāṇa	Chālukya Vikrama 55, Sādhāraṇa.	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Refers to the rule of Kadamba Jayakēsi over Konkana-900 and Palasige-12,000 and contains a eulogy of Śāntigaṇḍa. Cf. Nos. 407 and 411 below.

400	Jinnār. —Slab set up in front of the temple of Kalmōśvara in the village.	Kadamba of Goa	Jayakēsi	Śaka 1060, Kālayukti, Akshayatri-tīyāmāvāsya, solar eclipse, Sunday. Irregular.	....	Records grants of land for food-offerings to the deity Grāmēśvaradēva by <i>Heggaḍe Bichana</i> and <i>Einva-gāṇṇa</i> after offering their respects to Śāntigāmūṇḍa of Huligōḍu and states that Śāntigāmūṇḍa in his turn made over the grants to Śaṅkarāśipanditadēva after laving the latter's feet. Also records a grant of land to the same deity by <i>Mudda-gāṇḍa</i> . Other grants of land and oil for the lamp made by <i>Nēma-gāmūṇḍa</i> and the communities of <i>Telliga</i> , <i>Jēḍa</i> and <i>Sēniga</i> are also recorded.
401	Slab lying to the west of the tank of <i>Kaṭagolliavarur</i>.	....	....	Śaka....	Do.	Badly damaged. Contains the name <i>Nagapa</i> , son of a <i>gauḍa</i> (name lost). In characters of about the 15th century.
402	Slab lying in the field of <i>Chanabasayya Hiremath</i> outside the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to register some gift (details lost). In late characters.
403	Slab set up in the field of the <i>Maṭṭhadevaru</i>	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Purport not clear. Do.
404	Malkankoppa. —Slab set up on the bank of the tank in the village.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)	Śaka 1026, Subhānu, Uttarāyana-saṅkrānti.	Do.	Registers grants of lands, gardens, houses, an oil-mill and a <i>solage</i> of oil from the remaining oil mills to the basadi constructed by him, by <i>Bammiseṭṭiallas</i> <i>Benmapa</i> of <i>Puligōḍu</i> belonging to the <i>Sāgala</i> family after laving the feet of Śāntiviradēva of <i>Yāpaniya saṅgha</i> , <i>Maidāpānvasa</i> and <i>Kārāya gāṇa</i> , while <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> <i>Gōḷledēva</i> (<i>Gūhalladēva</i>) was administering the area. A <i>jōgataṭige</i> (<i>yōgapaṭṭa</i> i.e., a piece of cloth used by an ascetic during meditations) was also donated on the same occasion by <i>Ekkōṭichanna-varigolu</i> . Stipulates that the grants made were to be protected by the <i>aruvaṭṭokkalu</i> , the <i>gaueḷas</i> and the <i>vasudhēśvaras</i> .
405	Māvalli. —Pillar in the field of <i>Hanumantappa Irappa Waliker</i>.	....	<i>Gaṇḍamahārāja</i>	....	Do.	Incomplete. States that <i>Mahāvalli</i> was being administered by the <i>Muvadimbaru</i> , while the chief was ruling over <i>Palasige</i> 12,000 and <i>Chandapa</i> was the <i>Dugarāja</i> (i.e. <i>Yuvarāja</i>). Mentions the son (name not given) of <i>Bipacha</i> , the <i>nāḷḡamiga</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
406	Another pillar in the same place	Kadamba	<i>Rāchchaya</i>	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the chief as ruling over <i>Palasige</i> 12,000. Do.
407	Slab lying in the field of <i>Parasappa Kallappa Hukambi</i> .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla	Chālukya-Vikrama, Viśvāvasu, Mārgaśira śu. 1 [5], Thursday, Uttarāyana saṅkramaṇa=1126 A.D., November 12. The saṅkramaṇa occurred on December 26.	Do.	States that Kadamba <i>Jayakēsi</i> was ruling over <i>Konkana</i> -900, <i>Palasige</i> -12,000 and <i>Kavaḍadvipa-savāḷakka</i> and that his elder sister <i>Padmaladēvi</i> was married to <i>Hākiḷalladēva</i> . Records that <i>Hākiḷalladēva</i> 's minister <i>Bammachayya</i> caused to be constructed a <i>Jaina</i> temple and also made grants of land and an oil mill for services to the deity <i>Śāntināṭhadēva</i> installed therein, and for the feeding of <i>Jaina</i> ascetics. The grants were made after laving the feet of <i>Vāriśhēna-paṇḍitadēva</i> of <i>Mūla saṅgha</i> , <i>Sēna gāṇa</i> and <i>Pogari gachchha</i> , and after offering respects to <i>Mahādēva-nūyaka</i> , <i>Chiddapa</i> and <i>Padmapa</i> .

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—contd. DHARWAR DISTRICT—contd. KALGHATGI TALUK—contd. Māvalli—contd.					
408	Same slab	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Bhūlōkamalla (Sōmēśvara III)	Bhūlōkavarsha Piṅgala, Mārgaśīra śu. 12, Sunday, Uttarāyāṇa-saṅkrānti. Irregular.	Kanpaḍa	Records a gift of land to the <i>basadi</i> caused to be constructed by Pergaḍe Bammachayya by the <i>Vaḍḍavayyaḥāri</i> Bandhu varmayya of Pānūṅgal after offering respects to Mādirājya-dandanyaka of Tammiyūru and Narasiṅgaḍēva and after lavng the feet of Vārishēṇa-paṇḍita mentioned in No. 407 above. Also records a grant of tax income on certain specified commodities in the Māvalliya-ṭhāṇe, to the same <i>basadi</i> by <i>Sunkavergaḍe</i> Nārapayyanāyaka and Timmapayya-nāyaka, and a piece of garden by the <i>Tāṭiga</i> s (gardeners). States that Ālōja, son of Mudda-Bammōja and grandson of Jātōja was the engraver and that Mādiyaṇa was the writer.
409	Siddanabhāvi.—Slab set up in the field of the church belonging to the Basel Mission.	Kadamba of Goa	Jayakēsi	Śaka 10., Chaitra śu. 5, Monday, saṅkrānti.	Do.	Fragmentary. Registers a grant of land to god Saṅgamēśvara by <i>Sāmanta</i> Kaggā <i>alias</i> Karggaṇa <i>alias</i> Heggāḍe Kāvāṇa, son of Kēśava and Padumiyakka. Refers to a <i>dandānāyaka</i> (name lost) as ruling over Tammiyūru, Pannirppellī, Māvalli, Koḍe, Kiṭṭuvatti, and Nelkunda. Mentions Kalyāṇapaṇḍita, probably the priest of Saṅgamēśvara. In characters of about the 12th century.
410	Tabakada-honnalli.—Herostone lying in the field of Shri R. R. Patil, behind the temple of Kalmēśvara outside the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Completely worn out. Purport not clear. Do.
411	Tambūru.—Slab lying near the bastion of the fort outside the village.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)	Chālukya Vikrama, Viśvāvasu, Pushya śu. 1, Sunday, Uttarāyāṇa saṅkrānti ≈ 1125 A.D., December 27. The saṅkrānti occurred on December 25.	Do.	Refers to the emperor's son-in-law, Kadamba Jayakēsi, as ruling over Koṅkaṇa-900, Palasige-12,000 and Kavada-dvipa-savālakka and states that <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Hāḱiballa, the husband of Padmaladēvi, the elder sister of Jayakēsi, was administering Banavāsi-12,000. Mentions Bammachayya and his younger brother Rāchamalla-nāyaka, the two ministers of Hāḱiballa, Jayakēsi-chamūpa, the ruler of Tammiyūru <i>alias</i> Tāmbrapura, his younger brother Mādirāja, and Jayakēsi's son Narasiṅha. Records that Bammachayya and Rāchamalla-nāyaka caused to be constructed a Jaina-basadi at Tammiyūru and that the former made a grant of land to the <i>basadi</i> after offering respects to Jayakēsi-dandānāyaka and Mādirāja-dandānāyaka and after lavng the feet of Mēghachandrapaṇḍitaḍēva of Mūla-saṅgha and Sūrastha-gaṇa. Also records gifts by the <i>Nakaras</i> , <i>Telligas</i> and the <i>parṇopajivakas</i> (i.e. betel-leaf traders?) to the same <i>basadi</i> .

412	Same slab	Do. . . . .	....	Saka 1081, Pramā- thi,....mi, Sunday.	Do.	Damaged. Records a grant of land for worship in the <i>basadi</i> built by <i>Perggaḍe Rāchamallayya</i> and of house for the <i>dānatāla</i> in front of it by <i>Mahāsāmantā Rudramayya</i> (also called <i>Rudrayya</i>) who was ruling <i>Tammiyūru-12</i> , <i>Huligōḍu</i> , <i>Māvaḷli</i> , <i>Kode</i> and <i>Ki[ruvatti]</i> . Also refers to his obtaining the <i>sumkādhikāra</i> from <i>Vira-Permmāḍi</i> and granting the income from the gardens.
413	Do . . . . .	.....	....	Saka 1091, Virōdhi, Pushya śu. 5, Thursday, saṅkra- maṇa=1169 A.D., December 25.	Do.	Do. Seems to register a grant of tax-income to the <i>Jaina chha[tra]</i> of <i>Padumaladevi</i> .
414	Slab lying under a tree near the Uttara- kumārana <i>guḍi</i>.	....	....	Saka 1080, Bahu- dhānya, Phālguna śu. 8, Sunday= 1159 A.D., February 27, Friday (and not Sunday).	Do.	Records a grant of land and tax-incomes for the feeding of ascetics in the <i>basadi</i> built by him in <i>Biranahaḷli</i> by <i>Mahāsāmantā Rudrayya</i> after laving the feet of <i>Guṇanandivratindra</i> of <i>Sūrastha-gaṇa</i> and <i>Chitrakūṭānvaya</i> . Refers to the latter's disciple <i>Nēmichandra</i> <i>vibudha</i> . Also registers another grant of tax-income by <i>Aruvattokkalu</i> led by <i>Kētagaunḍa</i> of <i>Biranahaḷli</i> . Cf. No. 412 above.
415	Hero-stone kept inside the compound of the <i>Basavannadēvara guḍi</i>.	....	....	Saka 1116, Pramādi, Vaiśakha ba. 11, [Tuesday]= 1193 A.D., April 29, Thursday (and not Tuesday).	Do.	Records the death of <i>Basavayyanāya[ka]</i> in a cattle raid after recovering the cattle and killing many of the raiders.
416	Hero-stone set up on the side of the road in front of the <i>Chāḷayya-basavannana guḍi</i> in the <i>horavōṇi</i> of the village.	....	....	Saka 1174, Pari [dhāvi], 16, Sunday.	Do.	Incomplete. Mentions a <i>nāyaka</i> (name lost).
417	Another hero-stone in the same place .	....	....	....	Do.	States that <i>Hiriya-Rāma</i> died in the battle when <i>Sāteyana- haḷli</i> was besieged and that a stone was set up in his memory by his older sister <i>Malliyabē-nāyakiti</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
418	Hero-stone kept near the same temple .	....	....	[Saka 1150] (<i>vīyat- sara-mah-i-ndu</i>), <i>Sarvadhāri</i> , <i>Chaitra</i> śu. 14, Tuesday= 1228 A.D., March 21, f.d.t. -54.	Do.	States that on the orders of his master <i>Vira Permmāḍirāya</i> , <i>Malaya-nāyaka</i> attacked <i>Māyidēva</i> , routed him and fell in the fight.
419	Another hero-stone in the same place .	....	....	....	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 12th century.
420	A third hero-stone lying near the same place.	Kadamba of Goa .	Vira-Tribhuvanamalla	Vaiśakha, sa. 1[0], Monday.	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions a certain <i>Kaggaya-nāyaka</i> . Do.
421	Slab in the same place . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions <i>Jayakēsi</i> and <i>Halasiḥa-12,000</i> and seems to register a grant of land and tax-income to god <i>Mārēśvaraḍēva</i> by a number of donors including the <i>Nānā- dēśis</i> . Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>concl'd.</i> DHARWAR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> KALGHATGI TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Tambūru—<i>concl'd.</i>	....			
422	Slab lying near the Bārakōla Basavanna <i>guḍi</i> outside the village.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)	Kārttika śu. 3.	Kannada	Damaged. Mentions Gūhaladēva as ruling over Konkana-900 from his capital Gōve and gives the genealogy of Mādirāja and Jayakēsi. The grant portion is lost. Cf. Nos. 399 and 404 above.
423	Slab set up near the Basavappadēvara- <i>hoṇḍa</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Permmūḍi-nṛipa and Mallinātha and records that at the latter's instance, the <i>tantras</i> and the <i>parigrahas</i> led by the <i>Sāhani</i> and Talavanāyaka respectively made grants to Budhachandra-sāmi. In characters of about the 12th century.
424	Hero-stone lying behind the Uttara-kumārana <i>guḍi</i> in a field.	....	....	Madhu śu. 3.	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the death of some person (name lost). Do.
425	Another hero-stone in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Do.
426	Slab set up near the mosque in the <i>horavōpi</i> of the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Records a grant of land to a mosque constructed by him, in the name of Hajarata-Sahēba, on a plot of land belonging to <i>Bamkapuradavaru</i> by Malikanātha-thavaḍa, the <i>gaṇḍa</i> of Tambūru. In late characters.
427	Slab set up in the field of Basappa Kallappa Patekar.	....	....	....	Do.	A copy of No. 426 above.
428	Slab lying near the mango tree, behind the Uttarakumārana <i>guḍi</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Another copy of No. 426 above.
	KOLAR DISTRICT CHIKBALLAPUR TALUK					
429	Chikballāpur.—Subrahmanyēśvara temple, south wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Records a gift of land as <i>jōḍi-bhaḷa-mānya</i> in Gollarahalli, included in the Purnasigara-hōbli of the Ballāpura-tāluka for worship and offerings to god Lakshminrisimha installed by him, by Aśvatthaya, son of Venkatrama-śāstri, the <i>purāhita</i> of Bhaktrarahalli in Sidlagatte-tāluka. In late characters.

ORISSA						
PURI DISTRICT						
BHUBANESWAR TAHSIL						
430	Bhubanésvar.—The third entrance, Lingarāja temple, east wall inside.	Eastern Ganga	Rājarāja (II)	Saka 1094, [Anka] year 4, Dhanus ba. 4, Monday=1172 A.D., November 6.	Sanskrit mixed with Oriya, Gaudīya.	Fragmentary. Records the installation of a perpetual lamp for the god Kṛttivāsa i.e., Śiva by Bālā-Kāchchhōtika, described as <i>tapōdhana</i> , <i>Śaivāchārya</i> and <i>Rājaguru</i> , for the salvation of <i>tapōdhana</i> Śāṇāhāripāda probably a priest of the god Uttarésvara. It appears that to provide for the lamp, Bālā-Kāchchhōtika deposited 5 <i>māḍhas</i> of gold with a section of the merchants belonging to Achōpadā-grāma. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 117 ff. and plate.
PONDICHERRY						
KARAIKKAL COMMUNE						
431	Neḍuṅgāḍu.—Tāntōṇṇisvara temple, mahāmāṇḍapa, south wall, tiers.	Chōla	Do.	Regnal year 4, Purattāsi.	Tamil	Records the endowment of 300 <i>kāsu</i> to maintain from its interest a lamp to god Tāntōṇṇisvaram-uḍaiyār in Neḍuṅgāḍu by <i>Vellāṭṭi</i> Poṇṇāṭṭi <i>alias</i> Aramudaiyāl, a resident of Kāyakkudi. In characters of the 12th century.
432	West wall, tiers	Do.	Kulōttuṅga III	Regnal year 37, Kumbha .., 14, Tiruvōṇam, Friday=1215 A.D., January 30. The <i>paksha</i> was <i>bahula</i> .	Do.	Records an undertaking given by the temple authorities in respect of the endowment of 300 <i>kāsu</i> for burning a <i>sandhi</i> lamp out of the interest thereon to god Tāntōṇṇisvaram-uḍaiyār by Muḷaiyūruḍaiyān Nambi[yāṇḍa] of the community called the <i>Tirunilakaṇḍattār</i> .
433	Jamb, right of entrance into the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> .	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 37, Tai	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the place Neḍuṅgāḍu.
434	Jamb at the entrance into the <i>gōpura</i>	....	....	...., Āṇi	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record some gift to provide for a <i>sandhyā</i> -[<i>dīpam</i>]. Mentions Timmappa.... In late characters.
435	Tirunallār.—Darbhāranyēsvara temple, central shrine, north wall.	Chōla	Rājādhirāja I	Regnal year 27 and 90th day.	Do.	Ends of the lines built in. Records the royal order written by the king's officer <i>Tirumandirā-ōlai</i> Chalukkikulakāla-mūvēndavēḷān granting some lands exempted from taxes and freeing the lands from <i>vellāṇvagai</i> in the reign of the king's father Rājendra I. Details are lost.
436	Same wall	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 30	Do.	Records that the <i>Peruṅguri-sabhaiyār</i> of Chōḷēndrasimha-chaṭurvēdimangalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu, a sub-division of Uyyakkōṇḍār-vaḷanāḍu assembled in the temple of Tirunallār-uḍaiyār and made some land of the temple tax-free and assigned it as <i>tiruvilāppuram</i> for the Māsī-festival in lieu of 50 <i>kāsu</i> received by them from the <i>sabhaiyār</i> . The land yielded 100 <i>kalam</i> of paddy annually which was counted against the interest on the sum paid.
437	Do.	Do.	Vijayarājendra (Rājādhirāja I)	Regnal year 34	Do.	Records the gift of tax-free land to Śrikaṇḍan-Kambaṇ <i>alias</i> Abhimānamēru-nāḍakappēraiyaṇ and to the sons of Śri-kaṇḍan-Araṅgaṇ stipulating that they should enact a drama of five acts, during both the Māsī-Makham and Vaikāṭi-Viśākham festivals in the temple of god Tirunallār-uḍaiyār of Tirunallāru, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu in Javan-ḡoṇḍasōḷa-vaḷanāḍu. The donees are stated to be already in the enjoyment of the right of <i>āriyakkūttu</i> in the temple. The details regarding the donor are not found.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PONDICHERRY—<i>contd.</i> KARAIKKAL COMMUNE—<i>contd.</i> Tirunallār—<i>contd.</i>					
438	Same wall	Chōla	Vijayarājendra (Rājādhirāja I)	Regnal year 35	Tamil	Records the gift of land by the <i>Peruṅguri-sabhaiyār</i> of Idaiyārukkudi in Marugal-nādu, a sub-division of Rājārāja-vaṇanādu, for expenses including that of the procession of the deity Tiruchchirrambalam-udaiyār on the sixth day of the Māṣī-festival of the god Tirunallārudaiyār. The measuring rod named <i>tiruvulugaḷanda-kōl</i> is referred to.
439	Do.	Do.	Rājendra II	Regnal year 3, Mēsha ba. 6, Uttarādam, Wednesday = 1055 A.D., April 19, f.d.t. -07 and f.d.n. -22.	Do.	Commences with the king's <i>praśasti</i> , <i>Tirumaruviya-śeṅgōl</i> etc. Records that having assembled in the temple of Tiruvāyppādi-Ālvār in their place on the day, the <i>Peruṅguri-sabhaiyār</i> of Kāvākkudi, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Kurumbūr-nādu in Jayāṅgonḍaśōla-vaṇanādu exempted from taxes some lands granted in favour of the deity Tribhuvanasundaradēva, set up in the temple of Tirunallārudaiyār, by Dēvan Bhuvanīmānikkam, a servant of the royal household (<i>Uṭaḡudaiyār-agappariṅṇarattup-pendāṭṭi</i>). It is said that the above <i>sabhai</i> received 50 <i>kāṣu</i> for this purpose from the temple treasury.
440	Second and third tiers	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 8, Tūlā, śu. 9, Monday, Sadayam = 1059 A.D., October 18.	Do.	Damaged. Records that the <i>Mahāsabhaiyār</i> of Arumolidēva-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Muḷaiyūr-nādu, in Adhirājarāja-vaṇanādu exempted from taxes some temple lands by receiving 80 <i>kāṣu</i> from the temple of god Mahādēva of Tirunallāru when they assembled for the purpose on the day in the temple of Rājendraśōla-vaṅṅarālvār in the village.
441	West wall	Do.	Rājādhirāja I	Regnal year 28	Do.	Portions lost. Commences with the king's <i>praśasti</i> , <i>Tiṅgalēriar</i> u etc. Refers to the (<i>nīla-mudal</i>), <i>tirumēni-mudal</i> etc., of the temple of Tirunallārudaiyār.
442	Same wall	Do.	Kulōttuṅga [I]	Regnal year 4[.]. Vriṣhabha 19, śu. 1, Saturday, Rōhiṇi. Irregular.	Do.	Engraved above No. 441 above. Seems to record a transaction by the <i>peruṅguri-mahāsabhaiyār</i> of Virudarājabhayaṅkarachaturvēdimāṅgalam in Muḷaiyūr-nādu of Rājanārāyaṇa-vaṇanādu who had assembled in a <i>mandapa</i> to the south of the temple of Tirunallārudaiyār and seems to record the allotment of paddy for the various specified items of daily offerings to the god during the early morning and midday worship and <i>śrībali</i> service. Also records a gift of money by some individuals such as Tiṣa iṅṇchudār (a <i>pendāṭṭi</i>), a <i>vēḷāḷa</i> etc., for burning perpetual lamps.

443	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Engraved above, below and by the side of No. 442 above. Beginning lost. Records that a <i>mahāsabhāyār</i> received 500 <i>kaṣam</i> of paddy fetching an annual interest of 280 <i>kaṣam</i> from Vāgaṭūr Nāṇḍaiyār-bhaṭṭan, and exempted from taxes one <i>vēḷi</i> of land endowed for maintaining hereditarily a <i>maṭha</i> built by the above <i>bhaṭṭa</i> himself and for feeding the Śaiva ascetics therein. In characters of the 11th century.
444	South wall	Do.	Vijayarājendra (Rājendhirāja I)	Regnal year 30	Do.	Commences with the king's <i>prāśasti</i> <i>Tiṅgaḷērtaru</i> etc. Records an undertaking by some Śivabrāhmaṇas of the temple of Tirunaḷḷāru, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu of the Uyyak-konḍār-vaḷanāḍu to provide for the offerings to the god, during the early morning worship, out of 45 <i>kaṣam</i> of paddy which is stated to be the annual interest on 45 <i>aṇṇḍu</i> . <i>naṇḱāṣu</i> which they had received perhaps in some regnal year of Rājendrachōḷa I, from Komman Tāḍan a <i>veḷḷāḷan</i> of Viliyūr in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu in <i>khāmani</i> -vaḷanāḍu. An endowment made by Tāḍan Komman is also referred to while giving the details of this record.
445	Same wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Partly built in. Engraved below No. 444 above. Appears to contain part of a verse referring to a certain Aditya. In characters of about the 12th century.
446	Do.	Chōḷa	Kulōttuṅga I	Year lost	Do.	Do. Do. Engraved below No. 444 above. Begins with the <i>prāśasti</i> , <i>Tirumagaḷ Jayamagaḷ</i> etc. Records the gift of 607 <i>kuḷi</i> of tax-free lands by the <i>Perunguṇi-sabhāyār</i> of a <i>brahmadēya</i> village (name lost) in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu to the temple probably for a flower garden. Mentions <i>Vēḷāṇ Rājarājanārā</i> of.... <i>Vēḷṭr</i> .
447	<i>Maṇḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine, west and south walls, outside.	Do.	Vikramachōḷa	Regnal year 15, Kumbha, ba. .5, Thursday, Hastam=1133 A.D., January 26, f.d.t. .45.	Do.	Damaged. Commences with the <i>prāśasti</i> <i>Pūmālai</i> , <i>mīdaiṇdu</i> etc., of the king. Records an undertaking by some Śivabrāhmaṇas of the temple of Tirunaḷḷār-udaiyār in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu to provide for the food offerings to the god during the <i>arāḱa-jāma</i> (?) service and for burning a perpetual lamp, all out of the interest in paddy on money endowed by Sīri-ḷaṅgōp-purriḍāṇ-gonḍāṇ <i>alias</i> Abhimānasahāyap-pēraiyan, a <i>Veḷḷāḷa</i> , invoking the augmentation of the family of the Chōḷas, their victory and the prosperity of the <i>Śrī Māyēśvaram</i> and the <i>Śrīgṛāmaṁ</i> .
448	South wall, outside	Do.	Do.	Regnal year ., Mēsha 18, [ba.] 2. Anu-sham, Saturday. Probably=1126 A.D., April 18, f.d.t. .04 and f.d.n. .43. The regnal year was 8.	Do.	Do. Engraved in continuation of No. 447 above. Records the sale of land as tax-free <i>tirumantirapōṇagappuram</i> for the midday offerings by the <i>sabhāyār</i> of Virudarājabhayaṅkarachattirvēdimangalam, which assembled in the temple of Kulōttungaśōḷavinagar-āḷvār of the place for the purpose.
449	Same wall	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Incomplete. Contains only the king's name preceded by his title <i>Triśūvanasachakravartin</i> .
450	East wall	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Do. Contains only part of the <i>prāśasti</i> , <i>Pūmālai mīdaiṇdu</i> etc., of the king.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PONDICHERRY—<i>concl'd.</i> KARAIKAL COMMUNE—<i>concl'd.</i> Tirunaḷḷār—<i>concl'd.</i>					
451	<i>Rāja-maṇḍapa</i> , in the same temple, north wall, outside.	Chōla . . .	Kulōttuṅga III . . .	Regnal year 9, Vṛishabha śu. 10, Monday, Uttiram=1187 A.D., May 18, f.d.t. 24.	Tamil . . .	Records an undertaking (<i>ubhayallīṭṭu</i>) by the oil-merchant Sōran <i>alias</i> Nāḍuḍaiyanāyaga-māyilatti to supply oil regularly for burning three lamps daily during the three <i>sandhis</i> in the temple, having received 120 <i>kāṣu</i> from Śāṅrupōṇāṇ of . . . pakuḍi in Arvalak-kūrām in Rājendraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.
452	Do.	Pāṇḍya . . .	Jatāvarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya . . .	Regnal year 6, Kaṇṇi śu. 6, Anusham, Tuesday=1323 A.D., September 6, f.d.t. 15.	Do. . . .	Records an undertaking by the <i>nāṭṭār</i> of Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷanāḍu in respect of some temple land and a channel, making them tax-free to provide for the food offerings on the occasion of the <i>tiruvottaśāma</i> service called <i>Nāḍuḍaiyanāyagaṇ-sandhi</i> to the deities: (1) Tirunaḷḷār-uḍaiyār (2) Nāḍuḍaiyanāyaka-perumāḷ and consorts (3) Bhōgamārṭta pūṇmulaināchchiyār (4) Mūttanāyanār (5) ḷaiyanāyanār and (6) Kaṣētrapālappillaiyār. In characters of the 14th century.
453	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 4, Karakāṭaka śu. 4, Uttiram, Friday=1306 A.D., July 15, f.d.n. 23.	Do.	Records the sale, by the temple authorities, of the <i>sāmuḍāyappai</i> in the temple for 50 <i>paṇam</i> as <i>kāṇi</i> to Vaḷattu Vāḷvittāṇ Vāṇāḍarajan Brahmārāyaṇ, a Śiva-brāhmaṇa of the temple of Upariśvaramuḍaiyār in Kurrūr in Tiru-vidaiḱkaḷi-nāḍu, in Jayāṅgaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu. It is stated that the above amount was deposited in the <i>porpaṇḍāram</i> of the temple as capital for making jewels for the deity (<i>perumāḷ</i>). Do.
454	Do. . . . .	....	....	Regnal year 6(?)	Do.	Purports to be a <i>śirumuri</i> addressed to the <i>tānattār</i> of the temple of Tirunaḷḷār-ḍuḍaiyār informing them of the assignment of some fallow land in the salt fields (<i>aḷam</i>) at Kāraikkāl, belonging to the temple and made tax-free, to Kappai Ālvār <i>alias</i> Kalīṅgattaraiyār of Taichcha-Nenmali in Nāḍuvilkūru in Miḷalaikkūrām for making up the deficiency in the expenses towards bathing, procession etc., of the deities of the temple on the Mārgaḷi-Tiruvādirai day. It is

455	Tyāgarājaśvāmi shrine in the same temple, west and south walls, base.	Chōla	Rājendra (III)	Regnal year 4, Tulā, ba. 2, Rōhini, Monday=1249 A.D., October 25.	Do.	stated that since the 4th year, (of the king) the above person himself had been making good the deficiency in the amount available to the temple for the purpose. Do.
456	Same walls, tiers	Later Pallava	[Kōpperuñjiṅga II]	Regnal year 19, Mīna, śu. 15, Uttaram Tuesday = 1262 A.D., March 7.	Do.	Portions built in. Records the <i>ārkkil-iyaiyili-pramāna isaiyut-tu</i> given by the <i>āravar</i> of Nelvāychehēri Anapāyamaṅgalam in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu to the authorities of the temple of Tirunallārudaiyār in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu in Uyyakkondār-vaḷanāḍu exempting from taxes the land endowed by Ponnālvāṇ Nachchirārkiniyāṇ of Dīpaṅguḍi in Tiruvārūr-kūṛram, in Gēyamāṇikka-vaḷanāḍu for a garden and food offerings to the above god on the days of Bharapi in the months of Aippaēi and Chittirai. In characters of the 13th century.
457	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do. Records the gift by purchase of land from several individuals for the maintenance of Iśānadēva and his lineage (<i>santāna</i>), for the upkeep of a flower and fruit garden, named after and endowed by Neṇmaliyudaiyāṇ Dēvan Śelvāṇḍān of Erukkattambuliūr <i>alias</i> Rājendraśōlapuram in Mērkāl-nāḍu for his own merit, for the god [Tirunallārudaiyār].
458	Do. To the right of No. 455 above	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Records the name Viramōhaṇ Kāḍavarāyaṇ Alagiyanambirāṭṭi. In characters of the 13th century.
459	Durgā shrine in the same temple, wall east to the deity.	Chōla	Kulōttuṅga I	Regnal year 25, Karkāṭaka ba. 15, Āyilyam,.... Probably=1094 A.D., July 15, Saturday, f.d.n..20.	Do.	Seems to state that this is the <i>tiruppaṇi</i> of Alagiyanambirāṭṭi [the queen of] Viramōhaṇ <i>alias</i> Kāḍavarāyaṇ. Do. Cf. No. 457 above.
<p style="text-align: center;">PUNJAB</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AMBALA DISTRICT</p>						
460	Chandigarh.—Vase kept in the State Museum, Findspot: Shāhpur, near Taxila, Pakistan.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Kharōṣṭhi	Partly built in and damaged. Commences with the king's <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pugaḷmādu viḷaṅga</i> etc. Appears to record that the <i>peruṅguri-sabhai</i> of Tirunallāru <i>alias</i> Virudarājabhayaṇkarach-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a <i>brāhmaḍēya</i> in Muḷaiyūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Rājanārāyaṇa-vaḷanāḍu, received 10 <i>kāṣu</i> from the temple of god Tirunallārudaiyār and exempted from taxes some lands for meeting the expenses of worship and food offerings to the god during the <i>ardhajāma</i> worship.
461	Do. Hāriti image. (Museum No. 1625). Findspot: Skārah Dhēri, near Spinvari, 8 miles north of Chārsadda, Pakistan.	....	....	Year 399, Āshāḍha 22nd day.	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>stūpa</i> in honour of all Buddhas of Takshāśilā by the two brothers Sihila and Siharakshita. In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Published in <i>CII</i> Vol. II, Part I, p. 87, and Plate XVII.2.
462	Do. Stone-slab. (Museum No. I. 107). Findspot: Abbottabad, Hazara District, Pakistan.	....	Mahārāja Kadambēśvaradāsa	Regnal year 25, Mārgaśīra, dina Pratha[mā].	Sanskrit, Brāhmi	Seems to contain an invocation to the goddess. In characters of about the 4th century A.D. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 124 ff., and Plate XXIII.8.
						Records the construction of Kumarasthāna by Shaphara, son of Maka. In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. XXX, pp. 59 ff., and Plate.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PUNJAB—<i>concl.</i>					
	AMBALA DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i>					
	Chhapra—<i>concl.</i>					
463	Stone-slab kept in the State Museum (Museum No. I. 161). Findspot: Jahangir Gate, Kangra Fort, Punjab.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Northern	Badly damaged. Begins with an invocation to Hara. Seems to record some construction, the details of which are not clear. In characters of the 7th-8th century. Noticed in <i>ASI, NC</i> , 1918-19 as No. 7.
464	Do. Stone-slab. (Museum No. I. 5)	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Seems to contain a eulogy of a ruler. Mentions Dāmōdara in line 5. Do.
465	Do. Stone-slab. (Museum No. I. 166)	....	....	Vikrama 1[8]54	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Damaged. Records the construction of the steps to a tank by some lady whose name is not clear. Gives a genealogy in which Jagadīśa, Vikramasinha, Rājasinha etc., are mentioned.
466	Do. Stone-slab. (Museum No. I. 72). Findspot: Badin, Jhandol Valley.	....	....	Chaitra	Sanskrit, Śāradā	Purport not clear. Reads <i>Pajātika</i> in line 3. In medieval characters. Noticed in <i>ASI, NC</i> , 1918-19 as No. 8.
	RAJASTHAN					
	BHARATPUR DISTRICT					
	NADBAI TAHSIL					
467	Nadbai.—Pedestal of a Jain image in the B.D.O.'s Office. Findspot: Katārā, Nadbai Tashil, Bharatpur District. Impressions from the Curator, State Museum, Bharatpur.	....	....	Vikrama 1065, Āshādha śu. 3, Sunday=1009 A.D., May 29.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records that an image of Ariṣṭanēmidēva was caused to be made by the <i>gōṣṭhikas</i> of the Śāntyāchārya [Vimal ?]-āchārya <i>santāna</i> .
	CHITTORGARH DISTRICT					
	CHITTORGARH TAHSIL					
468	Chittōrgarh.—Fragment found near the Tōpkhāna. Impression from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Fragmentary. Mentions Bhīllamāla in line 4. In characters of about the 9th century.
469	Ornamental pillar-like slab. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Mentions Māmikā and Dhana-vishnu who was the son of Trivikrama and a doyen of the merchant community of Chitrakūṭa. In characters of about the 10th century.

470	Another similar slab. Do. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 10[4]1, Phālguna śu.3.	Do.	Records the installation of an image of Mādhava facing westward in the temple of Samiddhāsvara by Yasas, son of Lulla, son of Rāndra-Gauḍa of a resident of Mahāsavarapura and Ātrēya-gōtra and Vāji Mādhyandina-[śākhā]. The last named is stated to have been formerly a resident of Māhāsavarapura and as residing at Chitrakūṭa at the time of the record.
471	Fragments found near the Tōpkhāna. Do. No. 1.	Paramāra of Mālwa.	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Gives the genealogy of the Paramāras. Mentions Vākpati, Sidhaladēva (probably Sindhurāja), Udayāditya, Naravarman and his son (name lost). Mentions Vārāpasi. In characters of about 12th century.
472	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to be part of a eulogy. The numerical figure 64 is found in line 3. Do.
473	No. 3. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. The word <i>jalaḥ</i> occurs in line 2. Do.
474	No. 4. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Damaged. Seems to be part of a <i>prastīti</i> . Refers to the roaring Gūrjara and to some person (name lost) belonging to the Bhāradvājasagōtra. Do.
475	No. 5. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Appears to be part of a eulogy. Do.
476	No. 6. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions a <i>kulaka</i> of five verses in line 6. Do.
477	No. 7.	Guhila of Mēwār	[Tōjasimha]	[Vikrama]....., Phālguna śu.....	Do.	Do. Contains a eulogy of the royal family. Seems to refer to the installation of images of Gōraksha (i. e., Kṛishṇa), and Yōginigana-vallabha (i. e., Śiva). Do.
478	No. 8.	Do.	Samarasimha	Vikrama 1328, Mārgaśīrsha, ba. 9, Wednesday=1276 A.D., October 28.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
NAGAUUR DISTRICT						
DEGANA TAHSIL						
479	Butali.—Memorial pillar set up in the north-eastern outskirts of the place. Impression from Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	....	Vikrama 1245, Āshāḍha ba. 2.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the death of Rā. Mōkala, son of Rā. Mōdhā, together with his wives named Suriyādēvi and [Vā.]jaladēvi.
480	Chāndni.—Memorial pillar near the village well. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1233, Phālguna ba. 11, Thursday=1177 A. D., January 27.	Do.	Records the death of Kum[ara]dēvi, mother of a person (name not clear). Also seems to record probably the construction of the well by her son.
481	Chōali.—Memorial pillar set up at a place half a mile south of the village. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 965 Āshāḍha śu. 11.	Do.	Records the death of Dulaharāja, son of Sāti.
482	Gōl.—Pedestal of an image in white stone in the temple. Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the names of Rāuta Bālapasā, his son Rāuta Gurapasā, and the latter's wife Rāutānī Ratnadēvi. In characters of about the 14th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> NAGAU DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> JAL TERSIL						
493	Gōtia.—White marble memorial pillar near the tank. Do.	Chāhamāna . .	Sōmēśvara	Vikrama 1232, Pausha śu. 1, Pūrvāshāḍha, Monday=1175 A.D., December 15.	Sanskrit, Nāgari .	Records the death by starvation of Rā. Dādā, son of Rā. Salakhana of Vachchhagōtra and Dahima-jāti, together with his wives Tribhūmyanadēvi and Vā[ga]ji.
494	Junjālā.—Pillar set up on the bank of the tank. Do.	Mughal . .	Aurangzeb	Vikrama 1735, Mārgaśīra ba. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgari,	Mentions <i>Mahārāja</i> Imdrisīṅgha (i.e., Indrasīṅgha). Other details are not clear.
495	Maṅglōd.—Dadhimatimātā temple, pillar. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1175, Jyēṣṭha śu. 2, Tuesday, Ārdra= 1119 A. D., May 13, f.d.n. 17.	Sanskrit, Nāgari .	Seems to record the death of a certain Mōkala, son of Rā. śri-Salakhanarāja. On the left margin are two lines which read: (1) <i>Pitāmahi</i> (2) <i>Dhūli</i>
496	Another pillar in the same temple. Do.	....	....	Vikrama [1207], Phālguna śu. 13, Friday=1151 A. D., March 2.	Do.	Damaged. Records the death of a person, name not preserved.
497	A third pillar in the same temple. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1223, Āśvina śu. 2, Sun- day=1167 A.D., September 17.	Do.	Records the death of Bharahā, son of <i>Sōlamki Rāva</i> . Dēva.
498	Kirtī-stambha inside the same temple, west face. Do.	....	....	Vikrama [12*]49, Jyēṣṭha ba. 6.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari.	Records the death of a certain Rāyasiha son of Jāgu together with a number of his wives such as Bhōgaladēvi, Dhāmdhala-dēvi, Abhayadēvi, etc.
499	Same stambha, south face. Do. . .	....	....	Do.	Do.	Seems to be a copy of the above record.
490	Same Stambha, north face. Do. . .	....	....	Do.	Do.	Seems to be another copy of No. 489 above.
491	Nōkhā Jōdhā.—Stray stone-slab outside the Mātāji temple. Do.	Chāhamāna . .	Chāchigadēva .	Vikrama, 1356, Vaiśākha, śu. 15, [Wednesday]1299 A.D., April 15.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of the ruler. Seems to record that a certain Rāva Sihada stated to be the chief of Sāmkhal-Āsavā caused the construction of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the temple of Śi (Śi) talādēvi.

492	Ratāṅgā.—Pillar set up at a place in the outskirts, to the east of the village. Do.	....	....	Vikramā 1134, Kārttika ba. 5, Sunday=1077 A.D., October 8, f.d.t. -26.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the death of <i>Thakkura śrī-L[ayaka?]</i> , son of <i>Thakkura śrī-Ādityarāja</i> .
NAGOUR TAHSIL						
493	Nagaur.—Slab in the western upper wall of the Fort. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 3594A).	....	....	Vikrama 1595, Āśvina ba. 7, Sunday=1538 A. D., September 15.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the construction of a cenotaph (<i>maḍāī</i>). Mentions one Rāmalālā.
PARBATSAR TAHSIL						
494	Aḍāni.—Marble stone set up in the field near a well called "Dhaulā Bērā".	....	....	Vikrama 1[2]94, Āśvina ba. 1, Sunday=1238 A.D., September 26.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Seems to record the death of a person (name not clear) and the setting up of a memorial. The characters appear to be later for the given date.
495	Another stone in the same place . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1574, Kārttika śu. 7.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Contains the name of one Rā° [Puṇṇasagha(?)]
496	Marble slab set up on a platform in the cremation ground near "Dhaulā Bērā".	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1686, Jyēṣṭha śu. 14. (2) Vikrama 168[2], Āśhāḍha śu. 3, Monday=1625 A.D., June 27.	Do. . . .	Records probably the construction on the first date, of the memorial of Jaumala, son of Davārikādāsa and of <i>Mahāsati</i> Chāndramata who performed <i>sati</i> on the second date.
497	Another stone set up in a place about a mile to the north of the well called "Hīrālā Bērā" in the village.	....	....	Vikrama 166[8], Jyēṣṭha śu. [11], [Sunday]=1611 A.D., May 12.	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
498	Marble stone set up in a place considered to be the old site of the village about half a mile to the west of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 123[0], [paṇṣa?] śu.	Sanskrit influenced by Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of a person whose name is not legible.
499	Bāgōī.—Stones set up in the cremation ground to the west of the village. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1663, Kārttika śu. 14.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to record the performance of <i>sati</i> .
500	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 16[68], Āśhāḍha śu. 1.	Do. . . .	Mentions a brāhmaṇa named Rāmadāsa (?).
501	No. 3. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1607, [Chaitra?] ba. [5].	Do. . . .	Seems to refer to a <i>mahāsati</i> (<i>mahāsati</i>) name not clear.
502	No. 4 on a platform . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 18[1]6, Śrāvaṇa, ba...., Monday.	Do. . . .	Partly worn out. Records the construction of the platform (<i>chaturā</i>) by Rājā Jidusighaji, Bhimasigha and others.
503	Stone set up near a well called "Khaldā Kuān" in the same village.	Vikrama 1671, Śrāvaṇa ba. [9].	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved. Records a gift of 101 <i>ṣṭhās</i> of land by Mahamada probably belonging to the Dēvarā(ḍā)-jāti. Mentions one Rāja Sōnasariji. Details are not clear.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> NAGAUER DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> PARDATSAR TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Bāgōt—<i>contd.</i>					
504	Stone built into the water-trough of a well near Bālāji's temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1198.	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Seems to record a gift of 30 Guḍahai (coins?) probably by one [Saku]pāla.
505	Stones set up in the field in front of the same temple. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 118[4], Āvina ba. 2 Monday = 1128 A.D., August 13. The month was Adhika Āvina.	Do. . . .	Worn out. Seems to record some construction. Details are not clear.
506	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 13[6]3, Vaiśākha śu. [15], Friday = 1307 A.D., June 16.	Do. . . .	Seems to record some construction by a certain Luhā, son of a person whose name is lost.
507	No. 3. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 12[13], Vaiśākha śu. ...	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record some construction in the Vāghōthagāma. The characters seem to be late for the date given.
508	Bhākri Maulas.—Marble slab set up on a platform near the east wall (outside) of the fort.	....	....	Vikrama 1930, Jyēṣṭha śu. 3, Thursday = 1873 A.D., May 29.	Do. . . .	Records that Jādūrāmaji, son of Jagarāmaji belonging to Khijiyojāti and the Thākura of Jagatēsapura died in a fight with Harisigha Jagatasighōta in Sila Bhakhari and states that one Manōradāsa Kripārāma made some gift called <i>bhairu-dāna</i> (<i>Bhairavadāna</i>).
509	Marble slab set up on another platform at the same place.	....	Mahārāja Jaisigha	(1) Vikrama 1797, Mārgaśirsha śu. 14, Thursday = 1740 A.D., November 20, f.d.t. .32 (2) Vikrama 18[0]3, Jyēṣṭha śu. 14, Thursday = 1746 A.D., May 22.	Do. . . .	Records the death of <i>Kamaras</i> (<i>Kumvaras</i> , i.e., princes) Sagata-sigha Pēmasigha and Pamajatā, descendants of Suratāna belonging to Kurvaḍa in a fight at Bhakhari on the first date and the setting up of the memorial stone (<i>dēvali</i>), on the second date, by the ruler who is stated to have come from Jōdhapura (Jōdhpur).
510	Another marble slab set up on the same platform.	....	....	Vikrama 1797, [Mārgaśirsha] śu. 14,.....	Do. . . .	Records the death of Rāt Malōta Sujānasighaji in a fight and the setting up of a memorial to him. Mentions a certain Jesighaji and Bhakhari.
511	Another marble slab set up in the same place.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the death of Rāthōḍa Sabalasighaji, who hailed from Mēḍtā, was a Rāmādāsōt and who was <i>kōṭi-pāla</i> of Bhakhari, in a fight with Rājā Jasagha. Cf. No. 510 above.

512	Marble slab set up on a third platform at the same place.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Partly built in. Purport not clear.
513	Marble slab set up on a platform in the field of Shri Bhiyan Bavari about 2 furlongs to the east.	....	....	Vikrama 1787, Āsvina ba. 10.	Do.	Seems to record the death of Barisāla (Vairisāla) of Āhamādā-bāda in a fight with Abhasighaji and the setting up of the memorial stone by Rāja Śri-Sōbhāsaghaji.
514	Stones set up on the bank of the tank. No. 1, on a dilapidated platform.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1743, Śaka 1608, Vai- śākha śu. 7, Mon- day = 1636 A.D., April 19. (2) Vikrama 1776, Bhādrapada ba. 14.	Do.	Records the performance of <i>sati</i> by Hirādē, wife of Surayā Hiranamda, son of Surayā Bhāmaji, in Blakhari village on the first date. States that Hirādē, who was born at Dēghānā village was the daughter of one Kapura Chōraṭha[na]. It is also stated that the platform was built and the memorial stones set up on the second date.
515	No. 2.	....	....	Vikrama 1778, Śaka 164[?], Bhādrapada [śu] 15.	Do.	Indifferently engraved and damaged. Probably records the performance of <i>sati</i> and the construction of a memorial.
516	No. 3.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 171[2], Kārttika ba. 2. (2) Vikrama[1]7[1]8, ba. 9.	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Seems to record the performance of <i>sati</i> by a person (name not clear) on the first date and mentions one Tējasigha (?) who probably built the memorial on the second date.
517	No. 4.	....	....	Vikrama 18[62], Māgha ba. 11.	Do.	Seems to record the performance of <i>sati</i> by a lady (name illegible), wife of a certain Mahēsa-guhalōta.
518	No. 5.	....	....	Vikrama 17[96], Jyēsthā śu. 4.	Do.	Mentions a <i>sati</i> named Gaṅgā. Other details are not clear.
519	No. 6 on a platform	....	....	Vikrama 18[....], Mārgaśīrṣa (?)	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
520	No. 7.	....	....	Vikrama 1[9]0[2], Vaiśākha śu. 12, Thursday = 1847 A.D., May 7, f.d.t. 22.	Do.	Records the death of Tābhura [Bharu] dāsaḥji in a fight.
521	No. 8 in a <i>chhatrī</i>	....	....	Vikrama 1703, Śaka 1568, Dakṣi- ṇāyana, Śarad-ritu, Āsvina ba. 11, Friday = 1646 A.D., September 25.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgari.	Records the death of a person (name not given) on the given date.
522	Bōrāvād. —Marble slab set up near the steps of the Lakshminārāyaṇa temple.	(1) Vikrama 1916, Jyēsthā ba. 6. (2) Vikrama 1920, Jyēsthā śu. 12, Saturday = 1863 A.D., May 30.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to record the commencement of the construction work (probably of the temple) on the first date and its completion on the second date, by Rāja Sādulasigha (Sādulasimha) of Bōrāvāda Kēsō[dāsōta] son of Nara-sighaji and a certain Kāmāji Kēsō[dāsōta] of Meḍatā. Mentions one Jōsi Harakarāṇa who probably supervised the work and a certain mason whose name is not clear.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—contd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—contd. NAGPUR DISTRICT—contd. PABBATSAR TAHSIL—contd. Bōrāvāḍ—contd.					
523	Marble slab set up in a small shrine in Sati Mātā's <i>chhatra</i> on the bank of the village pond.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1774, Phālguna śu. 15, Wednesday = 1718, A.D., March 5. (2) Vikrama 1780, Vaiśākha śu. 15.	Local dialect, Nēgarī	Records the death of <i>Rāja</i> Dēvisighajī and the performance of <i>sati</i> by Bināikavari (Vinayakumvari), daughter of Badrā-banadēsa (Vrindāvanadēsa) of the Chauhāna family on the first date and the construction of the cenotaph (<i>chhatra</i>) by his son <i>Rāja</i> Bhavānīsighajī on the second date. Mentions a certain Nuramahamada (Nūr Muḥammad) of Rāthōḍa family and a sum of Rs. [1]000 as the cost of the cenotaph.
524	Marble slab paved on the floor in a niche in the hall near the same <i>chhatra</i>.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1891, Jyēṣṭha śu. 10, Monday = 1834 A. D., June 16. (2) Vikrama 1898, Vaiśākha bs. 8, Monday. Irregular. (3) Vikrama 1901, Prathama-Śrāvapa śu. 15, Monday = 1844 A.D., July 29.	Do. . . .	Records the death of the son of Kāchanasighajī of Udaipur (Udaipur) on the first date, and the death of Lichhamapa-sighajī, ruler of Sikar on the second date and the construction of a <i>kama</i> (<i>hō</i> (?) at a cost of Rs. 401/- by <i>Thākara</i> <i>Rāja</i> Magala-sighajī and others, and the installation probably of the foot-print slab by (?) Bādarasimhōta at Bōrāvāḍa on the third date. Also mentions the names of some persons connected with the work.
525	Marble slab built into the floor outside the hall near the same <i>chhatra</i>.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1812, Pausa śu. 15. (2) Vikrama 1813, Mārgaśīrsha śu. 12. (3) Vikrama 1833, Āśvina śu. 12, Thursday = 1776 A.D., October 24.	Do. . . .	Records the death of <i>Rāja</i> Jālimasingha on the first date and of Sālēmasingha on the second date. States that <i>Rāja</i> Bakhātāvarasigha son of Bāhādha(<i>da</i>)rasamgha, caused the platform to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 401/ on the third date. Mentions some persons named 'Ja(Jai) mala, Kāchi Haṭhisingha, Chōdhari Mālapāli Jātā and the mason Balā of Śisōḍa family.
526	Marble slab set up on a dilapidated platform under a Neem tree on the bank of the pond.	....	....	Vikrama 17[5]8, Māgha ba. [15?], Sunday = 1702 A. D., February 15.	Do. . . .	Seems to records the death of a person (name not clear) in a fight and mentions a <i>maḥāsati</i> named Māhālīni. Other details are not clear.
527	Marble slab built into the floor of another platform in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 181[4], Prathama-Āśvina ba. 7, Sunday = 1757 A.D., September 4.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a platform in memory of <i>Rūpa</i> by his son Sagasigha in Bōrāvāḍa village. Also mentions <i>Thākara</i> Mōkādēsa.

528	Marble slab set up against a small platform in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 16[3], [Āśvina] śu.	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved and worn out.
529	Marble slab with footprints engraved on it, set up against a platform under a pipal tree in the same place.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1785, Māgha śu. 6, Monday. Irregular. (2) Vikrama 1794, Vaiśākha śu. 2. Thursday = 1737 A.D., April 21.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Rāja Rānasīnghaji in a battle, on the first date and the installation of the memorial slab (<i>dēvī</i>) by Rāja Vugara (Ugra) sīghaji on the second date. The figure <i>pratimā</i> (i.e., foot-prints) is stated to have been carved by <i>Vusatā Chādmīyā</i> .
530	Marble slab lying on another platform in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama [...] 65, [Jyēṣṭha] ba. [12].	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved and worn out. In late characters.
531	Khōkhar. — <i>Devalis</i> , (i.e., memorial stones) made of marble near "Baḍā Kuān" about 2 furlongs to the east of the village No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1162, Śrāvapa śu. 1.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the death of [Gha]gārasai, Gularā, Rupīnī, Lasha (kha) ta and Salashu (khu)ā.
532	No. 2, right side . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1177, Āshāḍha śu. 10.	Do. . . .	Worn out. Seems to record the death of some persons (names illegible).
533	Left side of the slab . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama [1177], Āśvina śu. 11.	Do. . . .	Contents similar to No. 532 above.
534	No. 3. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama [1]191, Āśvina ba. [2].	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Damaged. Records the death of a certain Bighul[ā], son of [La]haru[.].
535	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Defaced. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 12th century.
536	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1[2.]3, (2) Vikrama 1[2]96, Āshāḍha ba. [1]3.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Damaged. Mentions a certain lady named Lā[hi]nī and refers to an installation and construction.
537	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1230, [Māghaśirṣa ?], [.]10, Friday.	Do. . . .	Badly damaged and fragmentary. Records the death of a woman. Details are not clear.
538	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1[24]5, Jyēṣṭha ba. [7?], Monday = 1189 A.D., May 8.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the death of a person (name not given) who was the son of Jālī, who was the wife of Ālhiyā son of Bahula and the causing of the construction (of the memorial).
539	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1361,	Do. . . .	Badly damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record the death of a person.
540	Marble stone set up near "Bālāji kāsthān" in the field attached to the 'Intāwālā kuān."	....	....	Vikrama 18[.], Jyēṣṭha śu. 15, [Saturday ?].	Do. . . .	Worn out. Mentions one Ālhā in line 3. Details are not clear.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—contd. NAGAUER DISTRICT—contd. PARBATSAR TAHSIL—contd. Khokhar - contd.					
541	Stone pillar set up in the field near the same <i>kuān</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 15[39], (wrong for 1593) Śaka 1459, Āshāḍha śu. [..], Monday.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari.	Records the erection of the pillar (<i>kirtisthabha</i>) by Jalhā(?) son of Garigā and Rēlhā(?), son of Dēlhā who were residents of Ghōgharagrāma.
542	Stone set up near a tree in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1[5]56, [Vaiśākha ba.?]1.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear.
543	Another stone set up near another tree in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1533, Phālguna śu. 12, Monday=1477 A.D., February 24.	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. It seems to record the performance of <i>sast</i> by some one. Details are not clear.
544	Stone set up near "Jharadiyā kuān", half a mile to the south of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1524, Śrāvaṇa śu. 12.	Do. . . .	Damaged and carelessly engraved. Refers to the son of certain <i>Mahārāja</i> (name not clear).
545	Stone set up on a platform called "Bhō-mēji-kā-sthāna" near the house of Magana Ram Bhambi.	....	....	Vikrama 1[893], Jyēsthā śu. [7].	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Records the setting up of a <i>dēvalī</i> (i.e., memorial stone) in memory of.....sagaji. Seems to mention a certain Kavarasiga.
546	Makrāṇā. — <i>Dēvalis</i> (i.e. memorial stones) set up on the bank of 'Jhāra talāo' in the southern outskirts of the town No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1068, Phālguna ba. 15.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari.	Records the death of a person named Janapasaṇ.
547	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1233, Kārttika śu. 1, Tuesday=1176 A.D., October 5.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Damaged. Seems to record the setting up of the stone in memory of Dadhirāuta, son of a person named Kēsava ? and Mikarā, son of Rāuta Sahajarā. Other details are not clear.
548	No. 3, on a platform . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1644, Vaiśākha śu. [7].	Do. . . .	Seems to record the death of one [A]śa Chahapa (Chāhamāna).
549	No. 4, on a platform . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 176[5], Kārttika ba. 1, Tuesday=1706 A.D., October 19.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of platform (<i>chatarā</i>) in memory of Rājā Pirathirāja (Prithvirāja) who died fighting in a battle, by Phatasigha (Fateh Singh) and others. Seems to state that a sum of Rs. [26] was spent on this work.
550	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 156[2], Chaitra [śu.] 13.	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved. Seems to record the setting up of a <i>dēvalī</i> in memory of a <i>sast</i> (name not clear).

551	No. 6, in a <i>chhatrī</i>	....	....	Vikrama 1678, Phālguna ba. 5, Monday = 1622 A.D., January 21.	Do. . . .	Records the completion of the building on the given date and the installation (of the memorial slab containing the figures) of Pēmajī of Chauhāna-jāti and his wife mahāsati Lāchhā of Rāthōḍa-jāti by Rājā Mana Saṃgha (Mān Singh) at a cost of Rs. 3101. Also refers to the construction of three wells and erection of three <i>kirāṭabhas</i> (<i>kīrtistambhas</i>) at different places.
552	No. 7, under a pipal tree	....	....	Vikrama 1712, Māgha ba. 12.	Do. . . .	Records the setting up, evidently of the stone, (in memory of) <i>Chahāṇa</i> (<i>Chauhān</i>) Vi[ra]masi and mahāsati Sa[ta]mam by Anadāsa.
553	No. 8, in the same place	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1779 Śrāvana śu. 12, Sunday = 1722 A.D., August 12. The month was Nija-Śrāvana. (2) Vikrama 1804, Chaitra ba. 6, Wednesday = 1747 A.D., February 18. The month was Adhika-Chaitra.	Do. . . .	Records that Anadā of Rāthōḍa-jāti, who was the daughter of Naraharadāsa committed <i>sati</i> with <i>Chahavāṇa</i> (<i>Chauhān</i>) <i>Kavara</i> (<i>Kumvara</i>) [Nu]rasighji Rūpasighōta on the first date and that the construction of a platform and the setting up of the memorial stone took place on the second date.
554	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up under a Kikar tree near talāo.	....	....	Vikrama 15[9]5, Chaitra śu. 1.	Do. . . .	Mentions a <i>Chahāṇa</i> (<i>Chauhān</i>) whose name seems to read Dha[ra]jmu.
555	Another <i>dēvalī</i> at the same place	....	....	Vikrama 1651, Vaiśākha [ba.] 6.	Do. . . .	Records the setting up of the <i>dēvalī</i> in memory of a person whose name is not clear.
556	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up near a well called Makim Sahib kā kuān, in the southern outskirts of the town. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1610, Māgha ba. 1[1], Monday = 1554 A.D., January 29.	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved and worn out. Purport not clear.
557	No. 2	....	....	Vikrama 1626, ba. 15.	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear. Mentions a certain Dharmadāsa (?)
558	No. 3	....	....	Vikrama 166[8], Bhādrapada śu. 11, Saturday = 1611 A.D., September 7.	Do. . . .	Contains the date only.
559	No. 4	....	....	Vikrama 166[0], Mārgaśīrsha ba. 3.	Do. . . .	Refers to <i>Kachchahā</i> (<i>Kachavāhā</i> ?) Gōpāla (Gōpāla ?).
560	No. 5	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Purport not clear.
561	No. 6	....	....	Vikrama 1670, Vaiśākha ba. 3.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the performance of <i>sati</i> by Jacōdhā Tuvārī (?), wife of Gagan Chauhāna.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> NAGAVUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> PARBATSAR TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Makrānā—<i>concl.</i>					
562	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up on a platform near "Teliom-ki-Masjid", ward No. 3.	....	....	Vikrama 1795, Chaitra ba. 12, Monday=1738 A.D., March 6.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Records that <i>Marāja</i> (i.e., <i>Mahārāja</i>) Idarasigha (Indra Singh), son of <i>Rija</i> Bidarābanādāsa (Vrindāvanādāsa) and grandson of <i>Raja</i> Kēsarisighaji died in a fight in Makrānā village.
563	Mālās Gusāmiān. —Marble stones set up near a well belonging to Shri Jor Singh Bhome and Madan Singh Bhome. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 161[9], Āśvina ba. [.]	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved and damaged. Purport not clear.
564	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 121[0], Kārttika ba. . .	Do. . . .	Damaged. Purport not clear. Seems to refer to the death of a person in a battle.
565	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 162[9], Āshāḍha ba. 5.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the setting up of the memorial stone. Other details are not clear.
566	Marble stone set up in the cremation ground of the brāhmaṇas near a pond to the north-east of the same well.	....	....	Vikrama 1683, Śaka 154[2], (wrong for 1548), Māgha ba. 11, [Sunday]. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Mentions a brāhmaṇa. Details are not clear.
567	Parbatsar. —Black stone set up in the field of Chaudhari Bhamwar Lal Karwa about 2.5 km from Parbatsar on the road to Makrānā.	....	....	Vikrama ba. 10.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Early Nāgari.	Damaged. Records the death of a lady named Sava[du], wife of a person whose name is not clear. In characters of about the 10th century A.D.
568	Another black stone set up in another field of the same person about 2.5 km to the north-east of Parbatsar on the way to Rōñjā.	....	....	Vikrama [9]86,....	Early Nāgari . .	Badly damaged and worn out.
569	Marble slab set up in a field belonging to Shri Ramaji Bhadu near Lakshmi-Nārāyaṇa temple on a hillock in Dēva-khēḍā.	Tughluq . .	<i>Sulatāno</i> Mahamūdāsāhi (Muhammad).	Vikrama 1389, [Māgha? Śu. 14, Friday=1333 A.D., January 29, f.d.t. 61.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Carelessly engraved. Seems to mention one Jājala and his sister whose name seems to read as Chamḍēli Viriṇi.
570	Marble slab lying on a hillock to the east of Lakshminārāyaṇa temple in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama [.....], Āshāḍha ba. [13, Wednesday].	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to record the setting up of the memorial slab (<i>dēvalī</i>) of a <i>sati</i> named Rōṇiṇi.

571	Marble slab set up on a platform to the south of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1538, Āshāḍha ba. 15, Monday = 1481 A.D., May 28.	Do. . . .	Refers to the death of a person (name erased) along with (his) <i>sati</i> Pāṇi <i>Maṇayāri</i> .
572	Marble stone set up by the side of the road to Makrāpā at a distance of about 2 km from Parbatsar.	....	....	Vikrama 15[...], Chaitra śu. [3], Monday.	Do. . . .	Worn out. Seems to record the setting up of the memorial stone (<i>dēvali</i>) of a person (name not clear), son of a certain Lākhaṇa.
573	Marble stone lying between two ponds about 2.5 km to the north-east of Parbatsar.	....	....	Vikrama 1536, Jyēṣṭha śu. 3, Monday = 1479 A.D., May 24.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari.	Seems to record the death of some persons and the performance of <i>sati</i> by their wives like Gōyada, Chhājala and Bāsā. Details are not clear.
574	Marble stone set up in the field of Shri Bhagirath, a <i>māli</i> , about 2.75 km to the north-east of Parbatsar.	....	....	Vikrama 180[...], Jyēṣṭha śu. 11, Friday.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Damaged. Records the death of the son (name not clear) of a certain Tōlā.
575	Marble stone set up on the bank of a pond to the west of Dahāni, a hamlet of Parbatsar.	....	....	Vikrama 1526, Āsvina ba. 1, Monday = 1470 A.D., September 10, f.d.t. .65.	Do. . . .	Seems to refer to a memorial.
576	Marble stone lying to the west of a pond near the same hamlet.	....	....	(1) Vikrama [1889], Māgha śu. [1?]1. (2) Vikrama [...]	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari.	Carelessly engraved. Seems to record the death of a <i>mahata</i> (<i>mahanta</i> ?) (name not clear) on the first date and the setting up of the memorial probably on the second date.
577	Marble stone set up in the field of Shri Suja a <i>māli</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1463, Āshāḍha ....11.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the setting up of a <i>dēvali</i> in memory of a person (name not clear).
578	Marble stone known as "Gaṅgavāḍi kā dēvalā" set up in the field of Swami Jagdishji, about 1.6 km to the east of the town.	....	....	Vikrama [...]25, Māgha ba. 3, Wednesday.	Do. . . .	Do. Purport not clear.
579	Marble slab in a <i>chhatrī</i> near a pond in "Bohrānkā bās".	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1872 (current), Śaka 1737 (current), Uttarāyana, Śīśira-ritu, Phālguna ba. 15, Amāvāsyā, Sunday = 1815 A.D., April 9. (2) Vikrama 1894, Āshāḍha śu. 3, Thursday = 1837 A.D., July 6.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgari.	Records that a certain Vōhōrā Lakṣminārāyana, son of Vōhōrā Chanarāma and grandson Vōhōrā Udarāma belonging to Hariyāni-jñāti, Kavachachha-gōtra with three <i>pravaras</i> , Māṇḍadhaniśākhā (Mādhyandina-śākhā) of the Yuyaravēda (Yajurveda) died fighting on the first date and that a <i>chhatrī</i> was constructed and the memorial slab installed therein near the pond in the <i>Vōrā-ka hāsa</i> in the city of Pavattasara (Parbatsar), by <i>Śutra</i> (i.e., <i>Sātradhāra</i>) Kēdāra-nātha, on the second date.
580	Stone slab built into a niche in the temple of Sitalā Mātā near the cremation ground called "Rāṇē Rāo" on the northern outskirts of the town.	Rāthōḍ . . .	Abhaisirgha . . .	Vikrama 1788, Śaka 1853, Āshāḍha śu. 5, Monday = 1731 A.D., June 28.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the temple of Sitalādēvi by <i>Bham-dāri</i> Bijayarāja and <i>Bhamdāri</i> Jīvanadāsa in Parbatsar-grāma at the instance of the ruler.

B—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965 66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> NAGOUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> PARBATSAR TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Parbatsar—<i>contd.</i>					
581	Marble stones set up in the same cremation ground. No. 1, in a <i>chhatrī</i>.	....	Gopāladāsa	Vikrama 1665, Śaka 1529, Dakṣiṇāyana, Hēmantarītu, Pausa ba. 1[1].	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the death of Naraharadāsa, the ruler's son and the performance of <i>sati</i> by his wife (name not clear) who was the daughter of <i>Maharāja</i> Bhānasaghaḥ of the Kachhavāhā family and the death of Kachhavāhā Pēmaḥ with his wife (name not clear) on the bank of the tank named <i>Ranilā</i> in Parbatsara-nagara. Also seems to refer to one more <i>sati</i> .
582	No. 2, in another <i>chhatrī</i> . . . .	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1686, Phālguna śu. 6, [Wednesday]=1632 A.D., February 15, f.d.t. 38. (2) Vikrama 1[7]03, Āshāḍha śu. 3, [Friday]= 1646 A.D., June 5, f.d.t. 14.	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Seems to record the death of Voharā Pīṇā and the commission of <i>sati</i> by his wife (name not clear) on the first date and the installation evidently of the slab in their memory.
583	No. 3, on a platform . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1918	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the setting up of the memorial of <i>Sardār</i> Barisāla who died in a clash in the village Barava.
584	No. 4, on another platform . . . .	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1775, Śaka 1640, Dakṣiṇāyana, Varshārītu Śrāvama śu. 2, [Friday]= 1718 A.D., July 18. (2) Vikrama 1675, Āshāḍha śu. 14.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of the platform and setting up of the memorial slab (<i>dēvalī</i>), on the first date, of <i>Maharāja</i> Hamira and his wife Harsha-chelhi (?) who are stated to have died on the second date, by Raghuvira and Hiraṇaudi, sons of Hagēsaghaḥ.
585	No. 5, lying near a dilapidated platform	....	....	Vikrama 1690, Śaka 1556, Dakṣiṇāyana, Hēmantarītu, Māgashirsha śu. 9, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of Bōharā [...] kamaji Bhānaji and the performance of <i>sati</i> by his wife (name not clear).

586	No. 6	Rāṭhōḍ	Udaisingha	Vikrama 164[7], Āsvina ba. 11.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the setting up of the memorial of Sāghā Gauḍa.
587	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1525, [Māgha śu. 3], Mon- day=1469 A.D., January 16.	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the performance of <i>sati</i> by a woman whose name is not clear.
588	Stone set up on a dilapidated platform near the cremation ground on the southern outskirts of the town.	....	....	188[6] A.D., March 16.	Do.	Worn out. Mentions a person (name not legible) who was a resident of Chāṇḍauli village in Farakhabāda District (i.e., Farrukhabad District of Uttar Pradesh).
589	Marble slab called "Jujhārōn kī dēvalī", set up on a platform.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 187[1], Vaiśākha śu. 7. (2) Jyēsthā ba. [1], Wednesday.	Do.	Records the death of a person (name not given) on the second date and mentions Sōdhō Siradāsīgha, Nāthusīgha..... and Bhāṅgōtasīgha of Parbatsar fort. Details are not clear.
590	Stone built into the floor in the fort . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions the name of a certain Jatanasīmha, who was a <i>kilādāra</i> and who hailed from Baḡavāli. In late characters.
591	Marble slab set up in a shrine called "Tōjāji kī sthāna".	Rāṭhōḍ	Abhaisingha	Vikrama 1791, Śaka 1656, Bhādrapada ba. 6, Thursday 1734 A.D., August 8, f.d.t. 45.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nā- gari.	Records the installation of Tōjāji (i.e., the slab with the figure of Tōjāji and the inscription) by Vijairāja, the chief <i>Bhām-dārī</i> of the ruler.
592	Another slab in the same place	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	A copy of No. 591 above.
593	Stone set up inside the Śiva temple	[Do ?]	[Si]vasīghajī	Vikrama 1[8]13, [Śaka] 1[.]7[.]	Local dialect, Nāgari.	Damaged and worn out. Mentions a <i>mahājana</i> (name not clear) in line 12.
594	Stone set up against the wall (outside) of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1801, Śaka 1666, Vaiśākha śu. 2, Tuesday = 1744 A.D., April 3.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgari.	Records the setting up of the inscribed stone (<i>dēlī</i>) by Rājā Bhāṇōtasīmha.
595	Marble slab set up in a small shrine in a <i>chhatrī</i> to the east of "Khārijā-talao"	(1) Vikrama 1843, Śaka 1708, Āsvina ba. 3, Sunday=1786 A.D., September 10. (2) Vikr 1843, Śaka 1708*, Āsvi- na ba. 9, Saturday= 1786 A.D., Sep- tember 16. (3) Vikrama 1844, Jyēsthā ba. 1, Thursday = 1787 A.D., May 3.	Do.	Records the death of a certain Sukharāma, son of Luṇāvata <i>Bhāṇḍārī</i> Dōlatarāma and a resident of Jōḍhpur, at Mathurā on the first date, the performance of <i>sati</i> at Parbatsar by his wife Maṇhōṭī Subhakarīvara, daughter of Udaichānda on the second date and the construction of a <i>chhatrī</i> by (their) son Chaturbhuja on the third date. Mentions a certain Gajadharadōḷe, son of Śrī-Rāmakhusipālu of Makarāṇā.

B—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> NAGAUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> PARBATSAR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Makrāpā—<i>concl'd.</i>					
596	Marble slab set up in a small shrine near the same <i>chhatra</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1846, Śaka 1711, Āśvina ba. 9, Sunday=1789 A.D., September 13.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgari.	Built in at the bottom and damaged. Records the death of a person named...sirāma of Parbatsar and mentions a certain <i>Kaṃvara</i> ...(name not clear), son of Sitārāma.
597	Marble slab set up on a platform near the Tahsil Office.	....	....	Vikrama 1809, Śaka 1674 Dvitiya Āshāḍha ba. 13, Sunday = 1752 A.D., June 28.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Damaged. Records the setting up apparently of the slab by <i>Kavara</i> (<i>Kuṃvara</i>).... (name not clear) son of <i>Rāja Jaisigha</i> and grandson of <i>Rāja Rāmasigha</i> .
598	Marble slab set up near Shri Rameshwar Bhagadiya's shop in the Main Bazar.	Rāsthōḍ	Takhatasingha	(1) Vikrama 1900, Phālguna śu. 3. (2) Phālguna [śu.] 13	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to record that on the orders of the ruler exemption from <i>ḍaṇḍa-birād</i> (i.e., a kind of tax) was granted to the <i>mahājanas</i> of Parbatsar. The document (<i>sanada</i>) was written on the first date and perhaps engraved on the second date.
599	Another slab set up in the same place	....	Bhu-singha	Vikrama 1706, Āśvina śu.....	Do. . . .	Lower portion buried and badly damaged. Mentions Jērājaji, Mulachandaji and Siradārasaghaji. Other details are not clear.
600	Piplād. —Marble slabs set up on platforms and <i>chhatris</i> around the village pond. No. 1, on a platform.	....	....	Vikrama 1776[0], Chaitra ba. 1.	Do. . . .	Mentions a <i>mahāsati</i> named Gōthala, perhaps wife of Rāva Sāmadāsa, and a certain Gōkala of Sha(Kha)dhāḍha (?) family.
601	No. 2, on another platform	....	....	Vikrama 1721, Mārgaśīrsha śu. 1[3], Monday=1664 A.D., November 21.	Do. . . .	Records the performance of <i>sati</i> by Rēkhā who belonged to Lahauthani caste and was the daughter of Pithā, on the death of her husband Chadarabhāpa-mantari (Chandrabhāna-mantri) son of a certain Harirāma.
602	No. 3, on a third platform	....	....	Vikrama 1[6]81, Kārttika ba. 11, Monday=1624 A.D., September 27, f.d.t. 21.	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record the construction of a memorial. Other details are not clear.
603	No. 4, on the same platform	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1741, Chaitra ba. 8,	Do. . . .	Records the commission of <i>sati</i> by a woman named Jiva daughter of Bhagatamu[di] of the Gaganani caste and wife

				Thursday = 1685 A.D., April 16.		of Hara-Nārāṇa, son of Tejasi, in Papalaja (i.e., Pipḷāj or Pipḷād) on the first date and the construction of her memorial by one Kirapa (Kṛipā)rāma and Śūbhachandā, sons of Akharāma, on the second date.
604	No. 5, in the same place . . . .	....	....	(2) Vikrama 1784, Āshāḍha ba. 8, Thursday = 1728 A.D., July 18.		
				Vikrama 1[6]85, Vaiśākha śu. [11].	Do. . . .	Refers to a <i>sati</i> . Details are not clear.
605	Marble slabs set up in the cremation ground, a few yards to the west of the same pond. No. 1, in a <i>chhatrī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1757, Pau- sha śu. 2, Saturday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Rāja Bhānasigha in a battle at Pipalāja (i.e., Pipḷād).
606	No. 2, on a platform . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1816, Śrī- vapa ba 5, Satur- day=1759 A.D., July 14.	Do. . . .	Records the death of <i>Kavara</i> (<i>Kumvara</i>) Sumsha(kha)-sigha (?), son of Rāja Ki[sa]na-sigha, in a battle at Parbatsar.
607	No. 3, on another platform . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1811, Phāḷ- guna śu. 11.	Do. . . .	Records the name of one Māla, son of <i>Kaṣvara</i> Chamdara- bhāpa.
608	No. 4, in a <i>chhatrī</i> . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1944, Vaiśā- kha ba. 13, Friday= 1887 A.D., May 20.	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Mentions a certain Suratāpa. Details are not clear.
609	Stone built into the wall of "Bhairōnji kā sthāna"	....	....	Vikrama 18[2]7, Māgha śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Partly built in. Mentions a chief (Rāja) whose name appears to read Sa[chi]vasigha. Details are not clear.
610	Marble slab set up on "Satī Mātā kā sthāna".	....	....	Vikrama 17[7]4, Śaka 16[3]9, Chaitra śu. 14, Friday=1717 A.D., March 15.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Rāyaji, son of Pavāra Nathāji and the performance of <i>sati</i> by his wife (name not given) who was the daughter of a person (name not clear).
611	Stone slab set up against the wall of "Bālāji kā sthāna" near the step-well.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to record some construction and mentions names of some persons (not legible). Details are not clear. In late characters.
612	Marble slab set up on "Jujhārōn kā sthāna", near the step-well.	....	....	Vikrama 1917, Śrī- vapa śu. 6.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the setting up of the memorial slab of Rāja [Sāmvala]-sighaji who probably died fighting.
PALI DISTRICT						
DESURĪ TAHSIL						
613	Nādōl.—Nilkanth Mauḍey temple, pillar. Impressions from the Superin- tendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	Pātasāki Salamaji Nūr Mahamada	Vikrama 1666, Jyē- shṭha śu. 15, Wed- nesday=1909 A.D., June 9.	Do. . . .	Purport not clear.
614	Another pillar in the same temple Do.	....	Do.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do.
615	Padmaprabhuji Jain temple, pillar. Do.	Gubhā of Mawār	Amarasitha . . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—contd. SIROHI DISTRICT ABU ROAD TAHSIL					
616	Hrishikēśa (near Mungthalā).—Pedestal of a stone image of Vishnu in a small shrine near the shrine of Hrishikēśa.	....	....	Vikrama 1188	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records that an image of Dāmōdara (obviously the one on which the inscription is engraved) was made by a learned brāhmaṇa named Hachi(ri)vaṃśa for the prosperity and welfare of his father.
617	Pedestal of a stone image fixed in a niche in the parapet wall in front of Hrishikēśa's shrine.	....	....	Vikrama 1525	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to record the making of an image by Rāghōbā Brahmachāri for (the merit of) his parents.
618	Stone slab set up against the back wall (outside) of the Varāha shrine near Hrishikēśa's shrine.	Dēvaṛjā Chauhān	Mahārājā Rāśāṅgajī (Rāyi Singh)	Vikrama 1599, Āśvina ba. 3.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgari.	Records the construction of the <i>maṭha</i> of Śrī-Rashikēśa (Hrishikēśa) by <i>Bhaṭa</i> Rāyamala at a cost of 20500 Pīrōji (Firōzi coins). Mentions <i>Vrā.Ṭhakura</i> , <i>Vrā.Sōmā</i> and <i>Sū.Ajā-rāyamala</i> .
619	Inscription on a pillar in the <i>sabhāmaṇḍapa</i> of the Hrishikēśa temple No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1727, Bhādrapada śu. 11, Monday=1671 A.D., September 4. The year was <i>Kṛttikādi</i> .	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari	Records the successful pilgrimage of Dēdā, Rūpā, Jasavanta and others.
620	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1808, Śrāvaṇa śu. 2, Monday=1841 A.D., July 19, f.d.t. 35.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the completion of the work in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> by Kasaṇā (Krishṇa) of Sirōhi, son of <i>sūtradhāra</i> Gōvida (Gōvinda).
621	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Pilgrims' record. Mentions the names of Sīdalapanāji, the <i>dārōgā</i> of Sirōhi, Bhudarajī and Sevāji.
622	Mungthalā.—Jain temple near the village. Pedestal of a stone image in the <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1389, Phālguna śu. 8, Monday=1333 A.D., February 22.	Do. . . .	Records that <i>Maham</i> °. Dhārdhala belonging to Kōrēṇṭakiya-gachchha and Nannāchārya-santāna, son of Pūnasīha and his wife Pūnasiri, caused to be made two images of the Jinas in the Mahāvira-chaitya at Mungthalā, together with his brothers (Mu)llā, Gēhā and Rūdā, for the merit of his elder brother (?) Mādhaba and <i>Maham</i> ° Dēda. The installation ceremony was performed by Nanna-sūri and Kakka-sūri.
623	Pedestal of another image in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1389, Phālguna śu. 8.	Do. . . .	Contents similar to those of No. 622 above and seems to refer to the setting up of the second of the two images (<i>Jinayugulam</i>) mentioned there.

624	<i>Sambhamaṇḍapa</i> , 1st pillar	5	6	f	....	....	Vikrama 1216, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Monday=1160 A.D., March 28.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that Visala caused a <i>stambhalatā</i> (i.e., the pillar) to be made for Jāsā and Bahudēvi (i.e., parents of Visala) out of devotion. Noticed in <i>PRAS. WC.</i> , 1906-07, No. 2278. Text published in <i>Arbudāchala-pradakṣiṇa-Jainalīkha-saṁdōha</i> , No. 44.
625	2nd pillar	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records that Visala and Dēvaḍā caused the construction of a pillar (<i>stambha-latā</i>) together with Viradēva, son of Salakhana and Padmā for their own merit. Ibid., No. 47.
626	3rd pillar	.	.	.	....	....	Vikrama 1426, Vaiśākha śu.2, Sunday=1370 A.D., April 28. The month was Nija-Vaiśākha.	Do.	Records the renovation of the temple of Mahāvira in Muṇḍasthala-grāma and the installation of a <i>kalāśa</i> and a <i>daṇḍa</i> (flag-staff) on the temple along with the installation of the (images of) twenty-four Tirthaṅkaras in the <i>dēvakulikas</i> (subsidiary shrines) by Sāvadeva of the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Kakka-sūri, of the Namāchārya-saṁtāna and of the Kōraṇṭa-gachchha. Ibid., No. 49.
627	4th pillar	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the renovation of the temple of Jivatsvāmi-Mahāvira and the installation of a <i>kalāśa</i> and a <i>daṇḍa</i> and of the (images of) twenty-four Tirthaṅkaras in the subsidiary shrines by Sirapāla of the Prāgvāta-jñāti who was the son of <i>Tha°</i> . (<i>Thakkura</i>) Mahipāla and his wife Rūpīni. A line written on another face of the pillar as if in continuation of the word <i>Sirapālē</i> of line 5 of the main record mentions the name of Mahārādēvi who was probably the wife of Sirapāla. Ibid., No. 50.
628	5th pillar	.	.	.	....	....	Vikrama 1442, Jyēṣṭha śu. 9, Monday=1286 A.D., May 7, f.d.t. 53.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Seems to record the gift of a <i>vāḍī</i> (orchard) by <i>Rāja</i> Visalava, son of <i>Rāja</i> Kānhaḍadēva, probably to the temple of Mahāvira. Ibid., No. 51.
629	<i>Gurū-griha</i> of the temple, main entrance, <i>hātēl</i>.	.	.	.	....	....	Vikrama 1426	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Contains a verse in <i>Sragdharā</i> metre which states that in ancient times, a king named Pūrṇarāja caused a stone image of Jina (i.e., Mahāvira) to be made at Muṇḍasthala. Mahāvira is here said to have wandered over the Arbuda region in his thirty-seventh year. Ibid., No. 48.
630	Marble slab lying near the <i>araha</i> called "Tīṭh Vāy" belonging to <i>Māli</i> Rama Raghunath.	Dēvaḍā Chauhān	.	.	.	Akhērāja (II)	Vikrama 1666, Āśvina ba. 11.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record an order of the ruler enjoining the observance of the <i>clādusī</i> (11th day of the fortnight) on all the communities, like the brāhmanas, mahājanas, Kāpūts, artisans, black-smith, etc. Mentions <i>Thākara</i> Sāṁkāsā, Nārāyaṇa and Dēvaḍā Gōpāla. The writer was Nārāyaṇadāsa. A part of this record is published in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 52.
631	Mahādēva temple about half a mile to the east of the village, ante-chamber side walls, two slabs built into them.	.	.	.	....	....	Vikrama 89[1], Māgha ba. 8.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Siddhamātrikā.	Partly damaged. Records the grant of some plots of land by a certain Subhadra in Muṇḍasthala (i.e., Muṅḍthalā) for the purpose of carrying out repairs and for offering incense and oil for lamps in the temples of Mudgarēśvara, Har (śbē)śvara, etc. Mentions a number of <i>sākshis</i> e.g., Chhamaṇḍa, son of Bhaṭa, Bhādra-[japa], son of Jhāmīha, etc. A sum of 100000 <i>drammas</i> is stated to be the value of the gift land in case it is taken back. Noticed in <i>PRAS. WC.</i> , 1906-07, Nos. 2278-80.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> ABU ROAD TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Munghthalā—<i>concl.</i>					
632	<i>Subhāmaṇḍapa</i> of the same temple, stone beam resting on two pillars.	....	....	Vikrama 1234. Śrāvāṇa ba. 9. Wednesday = 1177 A.D., June 22 The month was Adhika- Śrāvāṇa.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Siddhamātrikā.	Worn out. Seems to record the gift of a sum of 9 <i>dramma</i> s by Rājapāla, son of a person whose name seems to be Gōpāla (?).
633	1st pillar, to the left, in the same place	....	....	....	Nāgari	Reads : 1) <i>Jōgt A—</i> 2) <i>chyamta Dhaja</i> In characters of about the 14th century.
634	2nd pillar, to the right, in the same place	....	....	Vikrama 1569. Āshāḍha [śu. 41]	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari.	Carelessly engraved and worn out. Seems to mention Munḍa- sthalā village and a Dēvaḍā.
635	Madhusūdana temple, slab set up against a platform outside the main gate.	Paramāra of Chan- dravati	<i>Maṇḍalika Dhāravarsha</i>	Vikrama 1245. Bhādrapada śu.1. Wednesday = 1188 A.D., August 24.	Sanskrit, Nāgari .	Records an order of the king enjoining on the <i>Bhaṭṭaputras</i> of Vasishthāśrama and of the <i>maṭha</i> at Philipigrāma to sow the seeds of various trees in Vasishthāśrama and in the garden in the Philipigrāma and grow the same every year. Further it is stated that those <i>Bhaṭṭaputras</i> who do not observe the above injunction are liable to be punished. Noticed in Bhandarkar's List, No. 417 and in <i>PRAS. WC.</i> , 1906-07, No. 2277.
636	<i>Garbha-griha</i> of the same temple, pilaster to the right of the entrance.	[Dēvaḍā Chauhān?]	Chūmḍā	Vikrama 15101 (probably wrong for 1501). Māgha ba. 11, Monday= 1445 A.D., January 4.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari.	Seems to stipulate that one <i>pa. (pala)</i> of (oil ?) per <i>ghaṇṭ</i> should be given to the temple of Madhusūdana at Munḍa- sthalā.
637	<i>Subhāmaṇḍapa</i> , pillar	Dēvaḍā Chauhān .	Suratāpa	Vikrama 1660 .	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to record some gift by <i>Sūtāra</i> (i.e., <i>Sūtradhāra</i>) Shi- (Khi)mā (and?) Viala in the temple of Madhusūdana. Also mentions a person named Damadara (i.e., Dāmodara) and a <i>sūtra</i> (<i>sūtradhāra</i>) Philā.
638	Main gate, door-jamb . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 165[9], Jyēṣṭha ba. 15.	Do.	Records some constructions in the temple of Madhusūdana. Mentions a <i>Thākara</i> whose name is not clear.
639	Stone slab built into a niche in the west wall of a step-well near the same temple	Dēvaḍā Chauhān .	<i>Mahārāja Mānasāṅgha</i> (Mān Singh) .	(1) Vikrama 1621. (2) Śrāvāṇa śu. 11, Thursday.	Do.	Records the gift of some amounts in Firōzi coins by the ruler and others probably for the construction of the step-well (ku[ṇ]ḍa).

PINDWARA TAHSIL						
640	Jhādōli.—Stone set up against the left wall, inside, of a step-well.	(1) Chāhamāna of N-gōi (2) Paramāra of Chandrāvati	(1) <i>Mahārāja</i> Kēlhapadēva (2) <i>Maṇḍalika</i> Dhāravarshadēva	Vikrama 1243, Phālguna ba.	Do.	Badly damaged and slightly broken. Seems to record some gift made by <i>Sigādēvi</i> (i.e., <i>Śringarādēvi</i>), the <i>paṭṭamahārāṭ</i> of Dhāravarshadēva, a feudatory chief of the ruler. Mentions another queen (<i>rānī</i>) [Dhī]radēvi and two persons named Lakhaṇa and Vi[ra?]pāla. Contains also the <i>gardabha</i> curse.
641	Another stone in the same place	.....	<i>Rāja</i> Sōyiladēva(?)	Vikrama 1339, Bhādrapada ba. 3, Sunday=1282 A.D., August 23.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect Nāgari.	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of money probably in favour of some person or institution belonging to the Jhādōli-grāma. Refers to another gift made to some brāhmaṇas of the [Ka]rādā-grāma. Also contains the <i>gardabha</i> curse.
642	Sāmvalāji temple, stone set up against the platform near the steps.	.....	<i>Rānā</i> Safrasālā	Vikrama 16[1]3, Jyēṣṭha ba. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Mentions a person named Gadāsura[?] of Jhādōli. Other details are not clear.
SHEOGANJ TAHSIL						
643	Andōra.—Pārśvanātha temple, marble stone fixed against the wall (outside) near the steps.	Dōyavā? Chauhān	<i>Mahārāja</i> Akharāya	(1) Vikrama 1720, Phālguna ba. 13. (2) Vikrama 1725, Vaiśākha śu. 9.	Do.	Seems to record some gift by Udasaga (i.e., Udayasimha) in Anadārā (i.e., Andōra). Mentions names of persons such as <i>Rāja</i> Śrī-Ramaji, and <i>Dēvadā</i> Ugarāji. A certain <i>sūtradhāra</i> Ramā seems to have written the record.
644	Pālādī.—Mahāvira temple, <i>sabhāmandapa</i> , pillars. No. 1.	.....	.....	Vikrama 1248, Āṣāḍha ba. 1, Friday=1192 A.D., May 29.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records that a <i>laga</i> , i.e., pillar (?), was caused (to be erected) by the <i>śrāvaka</i> Ālhaṇa and others. Noticed in <i>PRAS. WC.</i> , 1916-17, p. 64.
645	No. 2 . . . . .	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	Records the gift of a <i>laga</i> (pillar ?) by two <i>śrāvakas</i> named Dēlhaṇa and Yaśōvira in the Mahāvira-chaitya. Ibid.
646	No. 3 . . . . .	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	Contents similar to those of No. 645 above except for the fact that here <i>śrāvakas</i> Mahichandra and Jagadhara figure as donors. Ibid.
647	No. 4 . . . . .	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	Contents similar to those of No. 645 above, but the donor was <i>śrāvika</i> Dēvaśiri. Ibid.
648	No. 5 . . . . .	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	Contents similar to those of No. 645 above, but the donor was <i>śrāvika</i> Maha(hā)mati. Ibid.
649	No. 6 . . . . .	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	Contents similar to those of No. 645 above, but the pillar was donated by some <i>śrāvakas</i> , one of whom was Jasadhara. Ibid.
650	Porch of the same temple, stone set up against the wall nearby.	.....	.....	Vikrama [Bhā- drapada] śu. 12, [Monday]:	Local dialect, Nāgari	Carelessly engraved and worn out. Purport not clear. In late characters.
651	Central shrine, east wall	.....	.....	Vikrama 1882, Mārgaśirsha śu. 3, [Monday]=1825 A.D.; December 12.	Do.	Records some construction by a person named Daḍa (?), son of Viḍālāji on the advice of Kēsāravijaya. The <i>sūtradhāra</i> was [Ja]gālā.

B—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> SHIVGANJ TALUK—<i>concl.</i>					
652	Uthman.—Pārvanātha temple, <i>garbhagriha</i> , platform on which the image is placed, stone fixed into it.	....	....	Vikrama 1243, Māgha śu. 10, Wednesday = 1187 A.D., January 21.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that a <i>jalavattā</i> was caused to be made by Dēvadharma, son of Dhanēsara and Dhāramati, together with Āihā and Pālā in Uthūna-chaitya in the Nāgakiya-gachchha. Noticed in <i>PRAS. WC.</i> , 1916-17, pp. 65, No. 2765. Published in P. C. Nahar's <i>Jaina Inscriptions</i> , Pt. II, p. 276, No. 2079.
653	Uthamēvara Mahādēva temple, pilaster to the right of the door-way.	Guhila . . .	Sāvamtasimha . . .	Vikrama 1256, Jyēshtha śu. 14, Monday = 1200 A.D., May 29.	Do. . .	Records some gift made by Prithavasīha (Prithvisīrha), son of Kuvarapāla (Kumharapāla), and others in Dhavalāpāgrāma in favour of god Ūthūpēsara-dēva. Ibid., p. 66, No. 2767. Bhandarkar's List. No. 441.
654	Pilaster to the left of the door-way in the same place.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Vikrama 125[6], Jyēshtha śu. [1]4, Monday = 1200 A.D., May 29.	Do. . .	Records a gift made by a person named Kōlā, son of Sō* (Sōlami ?) Gunarā, to god Ūthūpēsara-dēva. Also records another gift by a certain Sā[m]bhava. Mentions Prithavasīha, son of Kuma(rva)rapāla. Ibid., No. 2768.
655	Small pillar set up near the porch in the same place.	Sōngirā Chāhamāna .	Sāmhvatasimha . . .	Vikrama 136[2], [Jyēshtha ?] ba. 6, Saturday = 1305 A.D., May 15.	Do. . .	Worn out. Records some constructions in the temple of [Ūthavaṇēsara] in Ūthavaṇa-grāma in Nāḍūla-dēsa. Mentions a <i>pañchakula</i> and some persons named Pūṇasiha, <i>Māṇḍalika</i> [Sajapa] and Surapāla. Ibid., No. 2760. See Bhandarkar's List, No. 657.
656	Vāgīn.—Śāntinātha temple, <i>sabhāmanḍapa</i> , pillar.	....	....	Vikrama 1264 .	Do. . .	Records the construction of the pillar by Lītvadēva and Vōsari, sons of Tēū, wife of Mahapiga who was the son of Mahipāla, for the merit of their mother. Noticed in <i>PRAS. WC.</i> , 1916-17, pp. 18 and 65, No. 2752.
657	Another pillar in the same place . . .	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Records the gift of the pillar by Guṇiyāka, son of Nāgēmdra. Ibid., No. 2753.
658	Main shrine, architrave of the doorway .	Sōngirā Chāhamāna	Mahārāja Sāvamtasimha . . .	Vikrama 1359, Vaiśākha śu. 15, Saturday = 1302 A.D., April 8, f.d.t. 51.	Do. . .	Records the gift of four <i>Sētis</i> of wheat per <i>arakaṭa</i> (Skt. <i>arakaṭa</i>) and two <i>Sētis</i> of wheat per <i>dhīmāḍā</i> in the villages of Vāghasiha (i.e., Vāgīn) and Bhuliyā by a number of persons (names given) of the Sōlami family for the annual festival (<i>yātrā-mahōtsava</i>) of Śāntinātha. Ibid., No. 2754. Published in P. C. Nahar's <i>Jain Inscriptions</i> , Pt. I, p. 267, No. 959. Also published in Jinavijaya's <i>Prākīna Jainalēkha-saṃgraha</i> , Pt. II, No. 425.

UDAIPUR DISTRICT					
KUMBHALGARH TAHSIL					
659	Kumbhalgarh.—Fragments of slab. Impression from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda. No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. Mentions Kumbhal[mēru]. In characters of about the 15th century.
660	No. 2	Guhilōt	[Kumbhakarna] . . . . .	....	Do. Refers to Karṇa in line 2. Do.
661	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. Describes a king who is said to have outshone Karṇa in munificence. Do.
662	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. Mentions Duggarāja. Do.
663	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. Seems to be part of a <i>prastasi</i> . Mentions <i>Hēmāchala</i> and a commentary on the <i>Chandīkataka</i> . Also contains the numerical figures 157, 158, 183 etc. Do.
664	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1517. Śaka 138[2].	Do. All other details lost.
665	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. Seems to be part of a <i>prastasi</i> . The numerical figure 363 is indicated in line 5 while line 8 contains the name Gōvinda. In characters of about the 15th century.
666	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. Seems to be part of a <i>prastasi</i> . Mentions Gandhamādana in line 3. Do.
667	No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. Do. Mentions Gūrjara and Mālava. Do.
668	No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. Do. Mentions <i>Gūgōvinda</i> . Do.
669	No. 11 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. Seems to record the construction of a temple with <i>gōpura</i> . Do.
670	No. 12	Guhilōt	[Kumbhakarna] . . . . .	....	Do. Seems to be part of a <i>prastasi</i> . Mentions the construction of a fort at Kumbhalamēru and the temple of Kumbhasvāmi. Do.
671	No. 13	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do. Seems to be part of a <i>prastasi</i> . Do.
672	No. 14	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do. Appears to be part of a <i>prastasi</i> . Seems to state that the king wrote <i>Samgitarāja</i> , <i>Sūdaprabandha</i> , <i>Samgītāmṛta</i> and four dramas.
MAVLI TAHSIL					
673	Dariba.—Slab in the Mātāji temple. Impressions received from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	Guhila of Mēdapāṭa	<i>Maśārājokula</i> Samarasimha	Vikrama 1356, Jyēṣṭha ba. 10, Saturday = 1300 A.D., May 14.	Do. Impressions not clear. Seems to record the grant of some amounts in <i>drammas</i> . Details not clear.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1965-66—*concl'd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
RAJASTHAN—concl'd. UDAIPUR DISTRICT—concl'd. SALUMBAR TAHSIL						
674	Jalara.—Slab in the Jain temple. Do.	....	Sahasā	Vikrama 1512, Pausha śu. 15, Wednesday = 1455 A.D., December 24.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Contains the genealogy of the ruler who is stated to have belonged to the Rāshtrakūṭa family. Seems to record the installation of by <i>Bha. Sōmadēva</i> , a Jaina pontiff of the Dhārōdhira-gachchhā. Names of several other Jaina teachers and of their disciples are also mentioned.
675	Salumbar.—Slab in the Kōṭhārī Mahādēv temple. Do.	Rāṭhōḍ	Rāṇā Rājasiṃha	Vikrama 1715, Jyēṣṭha śu. 5, Monday = 1659 A.D., May 16.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records that <i>Rāṇa</i> śrī-Raghunātha and <i>Yuvārāja Kuśhvara</i> śrī-Ratna-siṃha, the laudatories of the ruler, caused the construction of the temple of god Sōmēśvara, together with a well and a garden at Kōṭhārī as well as the installation and consecration of the deity. Mentions the names of several persons probably connected with the work.
UTTAR PRADESH MATHURA DISTRICT						
676	Mathurā.—Pedestal of a broken stone image of standing Rūddha unearthed during the construction work of the new Bridge over the Yamunā. (The whereabouts of the image are not now known).	Kushāṇa	Vāsudēva	[Saka] 93, H (Hō-manta) 4, di (diva-sa) 25.	Sanskrit influenced by Prakrit, Brāhmī	Records that (the image of) the holy Pītāmaha (i.e., the Buddha) and a <i>chhatra</i> (parasol) probably over it, were installed by the <i>Kāyatha</i> (<i>Kāyastha</i>) named Siamaṇa after having honoured the <i>Ārya</i> Dharmēśvara, <i>Ārya</i> Māgha, <i>Ārya</i> Dhana and (his own) father Śarvanandin and (his own) mother Jiva[s]ri (Jivaśrī). Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> Vol. XXXVII, pp. 151 ff.
677	The Archaeological Museum. Pedestal of a broken sand-stone image of the Buddha unearthed while digging for the foundation of a new English Record Room in the Collector's Office.	Gupta	Kumāra Gupta	Gupta 125, Āśvayuj di. 9.	Sanskrit, Brāhmī. Late	Fragmentary. Seems to record the gift of the image by the Māthura (i.e., native of Mathura) named [Kumārādāsa-bhaṭṭa. Ibid.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES AFGHANISTAN						
678	Kabul.—Afghan National Museum, lime-stone slab. Findspot: Kandahar. From photograph received from Prof. D. Schlumberger, Strasbourg, France.	Maurya	Aśōka . . . . .	....	Greek	Fragmentary. Contains portions of the 12th and 13th Edicts of a new version of Rock Edicts of the emperor, wherein technical terms from the contemporary Greek philosophical and political works are found used. In characters of about the 3rd century B.C. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVII, pp. 193 ff., and Plate.

CAMBODIA						
676	Cruoy Ampil. —Temple, slab. Findspot : Phnom Samper Kalei , Sturn Tren Province.	Kambuja	Chitrasēna <i>alias</i> [Mahēndravarman]	....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Fragmentary. Records the establishment of Śivaliṅga by the king with the consent of his parents and out of devotion to lord Sambhu. Do. See <i>ibid.</i> , p. 112, and Plate. Published in <i>Inscriptions du Cambodge</i> , Vol. 11, p. 134.
THAILAND						
680	Bangkok. —Stone slab in the National Museum. From photograph. Findspot : Prasat Khao Chongsra Chaeng , Aranyapradae District.	Do. . . .	Mahēndravarman . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Records the excavation of a tank (<i>jalāśaya</i>) named Śaṅkara-tatāka by the king. In characters of about the 7th century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, pp. 111 ff., and Plate.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
GUJARAT						
AHMEDABAD DISTRICT						
AHMEDABAD TALUK						
2208	Ahmedābād.—Niche in the south wall of the first gallery of a well called Dādā Harir's well.	Sultān of Gujarāt	<i>Pātāsāha</i> Mahmūda (Mahmūd Begarha)	Vikrama 1556, Śaka 1421, Pausa śu. 13, Monday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	States that Bāi Harira, the general superintendent at the door of the king's harem, caused a well to be built in Harirapura in the Gurjara country at a cost of 3,29,000 <i>Mahmūdīe</i> . <i>Malika</i> Bihāmada was an officer supervising the work of construction. Also mentions the names of some artisans. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 297 ff.
2209	Tin Darwāzā; central arch, niche in the east face of the north wall.	Mughal and Peshwa	<i>Pātāsāha</i> Akabar and Bājī Rāo	Vikrama 1869 (wrong for 1869), Śaka 1734, Subhānu Dakṣiṇāyana, Ās-vina śu. 5, Saturday = 1812 A.D., October 10.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records that at the instance of Chimanāji Raghunātha, younger brother of Bājī Rāo, governor of Amadābāda (Ahmedābād), Anada (Ananda) Rāva Gāyakavāda (Gaekwād), the <i>Senā-khāsakhēla</i> and Phatēsīngha Gāyakavāda (Fateh Singh Gaekwād), an official at Barōdarā (i.e. Baroda) assembled at Ahmedābāda and heard a representation, made by the local people including <i>Śrēṣṭhīha</i> Bakhatachanda and Khutāla-chanda. The representation seems to relate to succession to property of a person, which was accepted by the assembly and an order proclaimed accordingly. Seems to mention an official of the Kupani (i.e., East India Company).
VIRANGAM TALUK						
2210	Maṇḍal.—Stone in a <i>Chhatrī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1868, Mārgaśīrsha śu. 10, Thursday. Irregular.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the installation of [a slab containing] the footprints of Bābā Krishnadāsa by Bābā Rughanāthadāsa.
2211	Virangām.—Mansar Talāv; north wall between miniature temples Nos. 3 and 4. Inscriptions, No. 1.	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Ā[ṭma]dēva</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
2212	No. 2	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Jagadēva</i> . Do.
2213	Basement moulding of the miniature temple No. 5.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: [<i>Ḥva?</i>]yajā. Do.
2214	West retaining wall at the back of miniature temple No. 11.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Āśa[.]Ḥ</i> . Do.
2215	West retaining wall between miniature temples Nos. 13 and 14.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Chhatrī-Jagadēva</i> (2) <i>Dharuṇiya</i> In characters of about the 14th century.
2216	West retaining wall behind miniature temple No. 18.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Dharuṇiya</i> . Do.

2217	West retaining wall between miniature temples Nos. 20 and 21.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: [Gha]rti-Jagadēva. De.
2218	West face of the south pillar of the sluice gate.	....	....	Vikrama 1928, [Ashādha śu.] 9.	Local Nāgarī.	dialect, Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear.
BARODA DISTRICT						
DABHOI TALUK						
2219	Karnāli.—Front wall of the small temple of Viṣṇu.	....	....	Vikrama 1856 (<i>raṣa-bhāga-paṇa- kālā</i>), Madhumāsā (i.e., Chaitra) bā. 10 (Vijaya), Friday = 1798 A.D., March 29, f.d.t. -96.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the building of a temple of Gadādhara near Sōmāśvara, perhaps referring to the temple of that god, and setting up of the footprints of Hari in it, by a certain Subhanāthaji, son of a Nāgara Brāhmana named Gautama. Noticed in <i>PRAS. WC.</i> , 1914-15, No. 2699.
2220	Peṣj.—Pillar in east porch of the temple of Kapiśēvara Mahādēva.	....	....	Vikrama 166., Vaiśākha [śu.]	Local Nāgarī.	dialect, Fragmentary. Reads: <i>Dēva Nāhā</i> , in line 5. Purport not clear.
2221	Ten Talāy.—Memorial stone to the north of a tank.	....	....	Vikrama 19[1]8, Dvi ^o Bhādrapada śu. 9, Sunday = 1261 A.D., September 4.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	States that <i>Rāja Jagasiha</i> died fighting with the robbers near the tank (name illegible) while rescuing some Brāhmanas who had fallen in their hands. <i>PRAS. WC.</i> , 1914-15, No. 2700.
2222	Another memorial stone to the north of the same tank.	....	....	Vikrama 188[5], Kārtika śu. 2,	Do. . .	Impressions damaged and incomplete. Records the death of a person (name not clear) in a fight. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 2701.
JUNAGADH DISTRICT						
MAHOGOL TALUK						
2223	Māngrū.—Slab built into the wall to the right of the stairs of the Sōghali well.	Chaulukya Gujarat.	of Kumārāpāda	Vikrama 1202, Śukla- <i>śaṣṭi</i> 37, Āvina bā. 13, Monday = 1145 A.D., October 15, f.d.t. -18.	Do. . .	Records the assignment of several dues from the customs revenues by Māluka to the temple of Śiva built by his younger brother Sōmarāja and named Sahajigēśvara after his father. States that Māluka described as <i>Surāśhira-nāyaka</i> and Sōmarāja his younger brother were the sons of Sahajiga, an <i>amgaṇigūhaka</i> of the Chaulukya dynasty, and grandsons of Sāhāra of the Gahila family. Also records the gift of a step-well called Dēgnyā by the <i>mahājana</i> s of Chōruyāvāda (i.e., Chōrvād) in favour of the same temple. The composer of the record was <i>Mahāpādāpāda</i> Prasarvvaṇja who is described as <i>Paramapādāpādāchārya</i> . Published in <i>A collection of Prabrit and Sanskrit Inscriptions</i> , pp. 158 ff., and Plate XXXVII. See Bhandarkar's List, Nos. 288 and 1461.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
GUJARAT— <i>concl'd.</i>						
JUNAGADH DISTRICT— <i>concl'd.</i>						
VERAVAL TALUK						
2224	Chōrwāḷ.—Slab lying loose in the temple of Nāganātha, originally obtained from the Sun temple in Khōrāsā.	....	Śivarāja	Vikrama 1445, Phālguna śu. 5; Monday = 1389 A.D., February 1.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the reconstruction of the dilapidated temple of the Sun by Malladēva, son of Rājasiṃha and Rantādēvi, daughter of the <i>Vāghēla</i> Vira who came to Saurāshtra and died fighting for Khambhāra when Jīrnadurga (i.e., Jūnāgaḥ) was besieged by <i>Pūtasāhī</i> Mahammada (Muhammad Tughlak). Gives the pedigree of Malladēva. The record was composed by Trivadi (Tirvāḍi) Vāchhā. Madha(dhu)sūdananārāyaṇa son of Sālha was the engraver. Published in <i>New Indian Antiquary</i> , Vol. II, pp. 34 ff. Ibid., No. 731.
2225	Palu stone lying in the Nāganātha temple	....	Do.	Vikrama 1450, Śaka 1316, Vikrama-samvatsara, Dakṣināyana, Śiśira-ritu, Bhādrapada śu. 9, Friday, Pūrva-nakṣatra (Probably for Pūrva-Āshāḍha) = 1394 A.D., September 4, The Vikrama year was <i>Kārttikādi</i> .	Do.	States that Sāthāka (?), son of Bagatar (?), grandson of Śūra and great-grandson of Guhilōttama of the Chūdāsama family, fought with his 36 soldiers against the ruler when the latter attacked Chōruāḍa (i.e., Chōrwāḍ). Sāthāka died in this battle and his wife named Pūtasā (?) probably committed <i>saṭi</i> . Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 41.
MEHSANA DISTRICT						
PATAN TALUK						
2226	Vaḍali.—Stone in the compound of the Vaidyanātha temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1[4]3[1], Āsvina, bā. 13, Wednesday=1374 A.D., October 4. The month was <i>Amānta</i> .	Do.	Worn out. Mentions a <i>Rāṇao</i> śri-Dhādha[la]dēva who is stated to be ruling over . . . chaturāsikā through the grace of <i>Rāṇao</i> śri-Ā[haṇa]-dēva.
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT						
2227	Thān.—Shrine on a small hill . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1765, Phālguna śu. [2].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to mention a person named Parasōtama (Purnashōttama).
2228	Deserted Jaina temple on a hill . . . . .	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Mentions a certain Sāchadēva. In late characters.

2229	Temple of Kālāsvara Mahādēva close to the talāv.	----	Vajērāja (?)	Vikrama 1899, Śaka 17[6]4, Kārttika ba. 3. Monday = 1842 A.D., November 21. The month was <i>Amānta</i> .	Local Nāgarī	dialect,	Records the construction of a shrine of Kālāsvara Mahādēva probably by Bābā Rādhegaraji Gōṣṭī. Mentions Gōṣṭī Narasimha-puri also.
2230	A pillar in the Sūrya temple	----	----	Vikrama 1898	Do.	----	Impression incomplete. Mentions a certain <i>ari Rama[ra]</i> , resident of Navānagara.
2231	Semi-circular slab in a temple near the Vāsukinātha temple.	----	Mahārāja-Karapaṣaigha	(1) Vikrama 1946, Jyēṣṭha ba. 6, Sunday = 1890 A.D., June 8. The year was Kārttikādi. (2) Vikrama 1947, Jyēṣṭha śu. 5, Thursday = 1891 A.D., June 11. The year was Kārttikādi.	Do.	----	Records the installation, on the second date, of [a <i>linga</i>] of Mahādēva by Mahanta Rāvāgira and Bhāt Hama-puriḥ Bhagavānapuriḥ over the grave of Mahanta Saṃbhūgiri Rāvāgiri who died on the first date.
WADHWAN TALUK							
2232	Wadhvan.—Inscriptions in the well in the Chandra Vilās garden. No. 1.	-----	Mahārāja [.....]	Vikrama 120[1], Pauṣa [ba.9].	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	----	Damaged. Seems to record a grant of some <i>dra[ma]</i> made with the knowledge of Mahant Sō[ma?] to god Siddhāsvara-dēva. Mentions the king as [the ruler] of Varddhamaṇa (i.e., Wadhvan) and a person named Hridaya(?)śimha.
2233	No. 2	----	----	----	Nāgarī	----	Reads: <i>Chāḍga</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
2234	No. 3	----	----	----	Do.	----	Damaged. Contains some letters and numerals such as 3 and 6. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13th century.
2235	Beam in Mahāvīrasvāmī's temple near the river.	----	Mahārāja Rāyasaigha	Vikrama 1892, Śaka 1757, Uttarāyana, Vasantāritu, Phālguna ba. 1, Friday, Uttarā-Phalguni=1836 A.D., March 4. The month was <i>Amānta</i> .	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	(corrupt),	Records the installation of [an image of] Jina Varddhamaṇa, probably by Thākara Rājaraṭna . . . son of Pitāmbara (Pitāmbara) of the Śrīmālī-jāṭī. The record was written by Vam(chaṇ)ḍajī, son of Rishi Sumdaraḥiva.
MADHYA PRADESH							
CHHATARPUR DISTRICT							
CHHATARPUR TALUK							
2236	Khajurāhō.—Pedestal of a Jain image in a Jain temple.	----	----	Vikrama 1089	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	----	Damaged. Records that the image of Śī(Śā)ntinātha was caused to be made by Chandra and his brother (name illegible), who were probably the sons of Thākara Dēvadhamasēna.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> CHHATARPUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> CHHATARPUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Khajurāhō—<i>concl'd.</i>					
2237	Pedestal of a broken red-stone Jain image in the same place.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Mentions the name of a Jaina teacher beginning with the letter <i>Śa</i> who was the disciple of Ravichandra who was the disciple of Dullabhanamdyāchārya. In characters of about the 10th century. Cf. <i>ASIR.</i> , Vol. XXI, p. 61; and also <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1963-64, c.1945.
	DEWAS DISTRICT DEWAS TAHSIL					
2238	Dēwās.—Wall of the well of Mōdi . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1889, Vaiśākha śu. 9.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a step-well at a cost of Rs. 1000 by a certain Bālamakunda, an inhabitant of Mōravāna in Māvāda. He is described as the <i>nātī</i> (i.e. daughter's son) of Vā° Ōmkāraji. The mason was Rūpachanda of Sārahgapura.
2239	Do. <i>Chhatrī</i> of Bāwāji . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1866, Phālguna śu. 1.	Do. . .	Records the construction of a <i>chabūtarā</i> (i.e. platform) at a cost of Rs. [2]25, by Bābā Ghanasyāmapuriji in memory of Bābā Sivapuriji.
	GUNA DISTRICT RAGHOGARH TAHSIL					
2240	Parkana.—A stone set up in the north-east of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1326, Jyēshtha śu. 10, Sunday=1269 A.D., May 12.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Seems to record the performance of <i>sati</i> at Pātaganā village by Vālha[ghā] probably the wife of <i>Pañ.</i> śrī-Nāmā.
2241	Another stone to the south of the village	....	....	Vikrama 1[7]49, Māgha śu. 9.	Do. . .	Damaged and indifferently engraved. Mentions a certain <i>Mahārāja</i> śrī- Lālasigha. Seems to refer to the construction of a <i>samādhi</i> of <i>Gusāim</i> Rēvāpuri. Details not clear.
2242	Phākrā.— <i>Sati</i> stone in a field near the village.	....	....	Vikrama 17[0]4, Māgha śu. 11, Monday=1737 A.D., January 31.	Do. . .	Damaged. Records the performance of <i>sati</i> on the given date by a woman whose name is not clear.

2243	Raghogarh.—Stray stone in the <i>Kacheri</i>	....	....	Vikrama 1732, Śaka 1597, Jyēṣṭha, [śu. 6].	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Records probably the construction of a step-well by a certain <i>Māharāja</i> śri-Gaviyadāsa, and refers to some gift. Details not clear.
Gwalior (GIRD) DISTRICT						
Gwalior Tahsil						
2244	Gwalior.—Stone slab in the Archaeological Museum. Findspot: <i>Mandsaur</i> , <i>Mandsaur Tahsil</i> and District.	....	Prabhākara	Mālava Samvat 524	Sanskrit, Brāhmi	Late Records the construction of a <i>śūpa</i> , a well, a charitable water-stall (<i>prāpa</i>), and a garden (<i>ārāma</i>) by Dattabhata, who is described as the commander of the army of the ruler and the son of Vāyurakṣita who in turn was the Commander of the Gupta emperor Gōvinda-gupta, son of Chandragupta. The composer was Ravila. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVII, pp. 12-18, and Plate.
Jabalpur District						
Murwara Tahsil						
2245	Bargaon.—Stone in the ruins of a temple	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgari	Fragmentary. Seems to record the gift of a cess on the threshing floor (<i>khala-bhikṣā</i>) together with granary to some ascetic residing in the temple in the settlement of brāhmaṇas for the benefit of god Śaṅkaranārāyaṇa. Mentions a certain Sabara. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXV, pp. 278-81; and <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 195-98, and Plate XXXIII.
Morena District						
Sopur Tahsil						
2246	Dubbunda.—Stone slab lying in the ruins of a temple.	Kachchhapaghāta	Vikramasinha	Vikrama 1145, Bhādrapada śu. 3, Monday=1088 A.D., August 21.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	In two parts. The first part gives an account of the genealogy of the king, while the second records the foundation of a temple by some local people and assignment of one <i>Vimāśpaka</i> (i.e., a tax) on each <i>gōṇi</i> (gunny-bag of grain?) and donation of a piece of land in the village of Mahāchakra capable of being sown with four <i>gōṇis</i> of wheat and a garden with a well to the east of Rājakandra by the king for the purpose of the construction of the temple and for keeping it in good repairs as well as for worship there. Also states that the king made provision of oil for lamps and for anointing the bodies of holy men. The writer of the <i>prastāvi</i> was Udayarāja and its engraver was Tilhapa. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 232 ff.
2247	Fatehpur.—Temple of Rāmēśvar, pillar in the courtyard.	....	....	Vikrama 1823, Vaiśākha śu. 13.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to record the setting up of images of Śiva and Śivā, (i.e. Pārvatī) in the temple of Rāmēśvara in Sōpura (Sivapuri) probably by Dādābhārji Naraśimhaji. Refers to a certain śri-Bhāśimhaji.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> MORENA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> SEOPUR TAHSIL—<i>concl.</i> Fatehpur—<i>concl.</i>					
2248	Another pillar in the same temple	Sindhiyā	Jayājirāva	Vikrama 193[7], Śaka 1802, A.H. 129[9].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the construction of a <i>śaḍhī</i> (memorial) in the garden of the temple Rāmēsarajī at Fatehpur by some persons named [Shōhō]rājī, Lālajī, Rāmajī, etc. Mentions one Haradēva-khēsi, an inhabitant of Mēnapura.
2249	Stone slab built into a niche in the same temple.	....	Pātaśha	Vikrama 1836, .....13.	Do.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. Mentions one <i>Gaśhī</i> (i.e., <i>Gōśvāmī</i>) (name lost).
2250	Hambardī.— <i>Śaḥī</i> pillar in the village	....	....	Vikrama 1771, Śaka 1636, Aśvina śu. [8].	Do.	Engraved indifferently. Seems to record the construction of <i>Sūti</i> (memorial). Mentions one Lachhīrāma belonging to Bīrāvala-gota (i.e., <i>gōtra</i>) and Gujara-jāti.
2251	Haṭhī.— <i>Śaḥī</i> stone in the village	....	....	Vikrama 1708, Vaiśākha ba...	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to some construction.
2252	Another similar stone in the same village	....	....	Vikrama 1694, Vaiśākha ba. 9.	Do.	Records the death of Karamasi.
2253	A third stone	....	....	..	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Seems to read: <i>Paṁ^o Hara[nātha]k</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
2254	Hirāpur.— <i>Śaḥī</i> pillar in the village	....	....	Vikrama 1[9]15, ..., [śu.] 8.	Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
2255	Another pillar in the same village	....	....	Vikrama 1783 (wrong for 1786), Śaka 1651.	Do.	Engraved indifferently. Purport not clear.
2256	Stone slab built into the step-well called "Jogi ki Bāvadī".	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Vikrama 1744, Mārgaśīrṣha ba. 3.	Do.	Records the construction of a stepwell by <i>Gusai</i> (<i>Gōśvāmī</i>) Bhagavata-muni. Mentions two princes Dugarasigha and Ratanasigha, as the sons of the local chief <i>Mahārāja</i> Harakē. [sava]. The names of more than one mason are mentioned.
2257	Mānpur.—Stone slab in the temple of Gōrājī Mai.	....	....	Vikrama 18[...]	Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
2258	Pillar near the platform of Hanumānjī in the same village.	....	....	Vikrama 1888, [Phālguna] śu. 13.	Do.	Engraved carelessly. Seems to record the setting up of the image of Hanumān probably by a certain <i>Bāḥā</i> Rāmabhavana and a priest named [Hīrāmala].

2259	Stone slab inside the same temple . . . . .	....	Pāṭisāha Muhammadasāha and Indrasinga	Vikrama 1801, Śaka 1666, Āṣāḍha ba. 10, Thursday=1744 A.D., May 24; f.d.t. '90. The month was Adhika Āṣāḍha.	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>dēharā</i> (temple) by <i>Gujarātī</i> Brāhmaṇas of Avadhya-jāti belonging to Mānapura. Also records the construction of a <i>sabhāmandapa</i> and the installation of the image of Gōpalarāya in the temple, by Dēvadatta, son of Dēvākaraji.
2260	Mānwāḍā.—Pillar in the <i>samādhi</i> of Krasanadāsa in an orchard.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the construction of the <i>samādhi</i> of <i>Swāmi</i> Krasanadāsa by his disciple Chatrudāsa. In characters of the 18th century.
2261	Another inscription in the same place . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1883, Śaka 1748, Māgha..	Do.	Impression not good. Records the construction of a <i>samādhi</i> of his <i>guru</i> by Rāmabhavana, the disciple of <i>Swāmi</i> Dēvādāsa who was the disciple of Chatrudāsa who in his turn was the disciple of Krasanadāsa. The other details are not clear.
2262	Mōnaipūr.— <i>Sati</i> stone near the temple of Mahādēva.	Sindhiyā	Janakurāva	(1) Phālguna ba.10, Thursday. (2) Vikrama 1886, Chaitra śu. 1.	Do.	Records that Lādūbāi, wife of <i>Thākura</i> Gumānasigha belonging to the Pāmṡāra (Paramāra) [caste], who hailed from Mēvāḍa-parganā and resided in Rāmagañja of Sōpura (Sivapuri) died on the first date and that a <i>chabūtārā</i> was constructed in her memory by her brother <i>Thākura</i> Namdarāmaji Pavāra on the second date. Mentions the names of some officials like Bhaṡasāha. The mason was <i>Usala</i> Syōkisana (i.e., Śivakrishṇa).
2263	Raipurā.—Stone slab built into the step-well.	....	Muhammada-sāha	Vikrama 1791, Śaka 1656, A. H. 1143 (wrong for 1147), Kārttika śu. 11, Saturday = 1734 A.D., October 26, f.d.t. '31.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the construction of a garden and a step-well at the village Sivanāthapura by Sivanātha, son of Putanachanda of Kāyasatha-gauḍa <i>gōtra</i> . Genealogy is also given. Also records the consecration of the same by <i>Swāmi</i> Bhagavānadāsa and others, when Uttamarāma, son of Indrasimha was ruling over Gaḍha Raṡathambhōra a <i>subā</i> (sub-division) of Ajmer. The mason was Shēmā (Khēmā).
2264	Šōḡpur.—Slab in the Tomb of Mr. Thomas	....	....	A.D. 1812, December 27.	English, Roman	Records the death of a certain Englishman named Thomas on the date given.
2265	Stone slab built into the first gate of the fort.	....	....	Vikrama 1688, Bhādrapada ba.[6].	Local dialect, Nāgari	Seems to record the salutations to Dayānātha Jōgi by his lady disciple named Kusuma. Contains the engraving of a pair of palms to the right side.
2266	Stone slab built into the Rādhā Vallabha temple inside the fort.	Mughal	Aligauhar (Shāh Ālam) II	Vikrama 1813, Śaka [1678], Vaiśākha śu. 3 (akshaya tṛtīyā), Monday. Irregular.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the construction of the temple of Śrī Rādhā-vallabhaji by Kēsavarāva, a Māthura Kāyasatha belonging to the Kakarāpiyā <i>gōtra</i> on the advice of his <i>guru</i> named Himśaji (Hamsaji) and the consecration of the temple by some persons like Namdarāma etc. Records the setting up of the image of Śrī Rādhāvallabhaji also in the temple on the given date. The supervision of the construction was done by <i>Darōgā</i> Surajamala. The mason was <i>Ustā</i> Lāla.
2267	Stone slab built into the <i>chhātari</i> of Rājā Indrasimha in the same place.	Do.	Sāha Ālam (II)	Vikrama 1826, Śaka 1692 (wrong for 1691), Jyēṡtha śu. 13, Saturday=1769 A.D., June 17.	Do.	Records the death of Rājā Indrasimha and the construction of a <i>chhātari</i> for him by his grandson Puraṡhōttamasimha, son of Uttamarāma.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> MORENA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> SEOPUR TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Seōpur—<i>contd.</i>					
2268	<i>Chhatari</i> of Rājā Kishōrdāsa in the same place.	Mughal . .	Śāha Ālam II	Vikrama 1842, Śaka 1707, Chaitra śu. 8, Thursday=1785 A.D., March 17; f.d.t. 41. The month was Adhika Chaitra.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the construction of the <i>chhatari</i> of Rājā Kishōrdāsa, son of Rājā Krishnāsīha and grandson of Rājā [Adi]tesīha, by the minister Vyāsa Namdarāma Pārīka. Mentions the names of masons like Tōḍua, Ashai(khai)rāma, etc.
2269	Stone slab built into the old bridge .	Sindhiyā . .	Janakūji	Vikrama 1884, A.H. 1240 (wrong for 1242), Phasalī (i.e., Fasli), Chaitra ba. 13, Tuesday=1827 A.D., April 24.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the construction of the bridge by Jayasingha Bhāu Pāṇi of the <i>Sūryavansha</i> under the supervision of one Vāsudēva Ananta. The mason was Chaudhari Syaukisana. Noticed in <i>Annual Report of the Archaeological Department, Gwalior State</i> , for 1931-32, No. D 20.
2270	Stone slab built into the temple of Dātūji Mahārāja.	Do. . .	Do.	Vikrama 1888, Śaka 1753, Uttarāyana, Vāsanta-rītu, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Monday=1831 A.D., May 16. The month was Nija Vaiśākha.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the construction and consecration of a temple and the setting up of the images including that of Baladēva by Jayasingha who figures in No. 2269 above. The mason was Baladēva Chaudhari who belonged to Sōpura (i.e. Seōpur).
2271	Stone slab built into the temple of Lakshminārāyana in the village.	Mughal . .	Akbar II	Vikrama 1883, Śaka 1748, A.H. 1236, Māgha śu. 5, Thursday=1827 A.D., February 1.	Do. . .	Records the construction of the temple of Śrī Lakshminārāyana by Peshavā Paṭel Daulatārāva and the consecration of the same by Giradhōrilāla, an astrologer. Mentions one Svāmī Chakravartī-Vyāmkaṭāryaji of Kāmchīpurī. The mason was Syōkisana.
2272	Another stone slab in the temple of Lakshminārāyana inside the fort.	....	Mahamadaśāha	Vikrama 1783, Śaka 1648, A. H. 1134, Ashādha śu. 9, Monday. Irregular.	Do. . .	Records that during the time of Indrasimha, the <i>dhārā</i> (i.e., temple) of Lakshminārāyana was caused to be constructed by Śrī Kāśēdāsaji who was a <i>Kārjaha-gōda</i> . States that the installation of images and the consecration of the temple were done by Svāmī Bhagavāndāsa and others. Mentions the names of several other persons like Darōgā Dayārāma belonging to the Gūjara-jñāti.
2273	Stone slab built into the temple of Mahādēva.	Sindhiyā . .	Jayājīrāva	Vikrama 1920, Śaka 1784 (wrong for 1785), Śrāvana śu. 12 and 13, Wednesday=1863 A.D., August 26. The month was Nija Śrāvana.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the construction of the temple and setting up of the image of Mahādēva in Sōpura (i.e., Seōpur) on the orders of the ruler.

2274	Another record in the same place . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1823, Śaka 1888, śu. 11, Thursday.	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of a <i>chaturās</i> (i.e., a platform) probably in memory of <i>Bābā Nārāyaṇadāsa</i> by his disciple during the time of Indrasimha.
2275	Pillar in Mohallah Bālāpurā . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1896, Pau-sha ba. 12.	Do.	Do. Seems to record the death of a person named Gōpāla.
2276	Slab built into the <i>Chhatari</i> of Hanḍērāva in Mohallah Karanail Bazar.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1956, Mārgaśīrṣa śu. 2, Sunday=1899 A.D., December 4. (2) Kārttika śu. 7, Friday, November 10, (probably of the same Vikrama 1956)=1899 A.D., November 10. (3) 1899 A.D., December 9. (4) Vikrama 1956.	Do.	Records the death of one Gaṇapatarāva Kṛishṇaṇḍe probably belonging to Sōpura (i.e., Śeōpur).
2277	Stone slab in the temple of Mahādēvajī in Mohallah Bhūripādā.	Sindhiyā	Jivājirāva	(1) Vikrama 1931, (<i>bhū-iri-anka-iṇḍu</i>), Chaitra (Mādhava) śu. 13, Monday=1874 A.D., March 30. (2) Vikrama 1932	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgari.	Records the installation of an image of Śiva and the consecration of (the images) of Kālī, Saṁhara and Gaurā (i.e. Śiva and Pārvatī) probably on the first date by Ambā-tanḱarananda and other brāhmaṇas of Gautama-gōtra and Udichya-kula are also mentioned. Also records some donation for the worship of the deities probably by Sukhālā on the second date.
2278	Stone slab in the temple of Narasimhaji . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1945, Māgha śu. 15.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Engraved indifferently. Purport not clear.
2279	Stone slab in the temple of Muralimanōhara in Mohallah Masāldār.	....	....	Vikrama 1888	Do.	Do. Seems to record the construction of the temple of Muralimanōhara and refers to a temple of Mahādēva. Seems also to record the gift of a house probably to the temple. Details not clear.
2280	Another inscription in the same place	Sindhiyā	Jayājirāva	Vikrama 1914, Śaka 1779, Sukla, Uttarāyana, Grishma-ritu, Jyēṣṭha śu. 2, Monday, Mṛgaśīrā, Dhṛiti-yōga, Kau-lava-karṇa, Sindhā-lagna=1857 A.D., May 25.	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgari	Records the construction of a temple perhaps the one where the record is found, in Śivapura by one Anandarāva-Nivājī-gha[ṭṭ]kara. The mason was <i>Ustā</i> Chaudhari Dūgarasīha. Rāma Nārāyaṇa was the Kānugō and Nārāyaṇarāva was the <i>karakuna</i> (i.e., supervisor).
2281	Slab built into the <i>Chhatari</i> of Rājā Manōharadāsa in Mohallah Chhārkkāgha.	Mughal	Aurangazeb	Vikrama 17[1]9, Vaiśākha ba. 13, Monday=1662 A.D., March 5.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the construction and consecration of the <i>chhatari</i> of Rājā Manōharadāsa by Udyōtasimha, who is stated to be the brother of Uttamarāma, son of Kuvara Puruṣōttamasimha and grandson of Manōharadāsa whose participation probably in the feud for succession between Shāh Jehān and Aurangazeb is mentioned. Also records the self-immolation of a person probably his wife. The record was written by <i>Dasōdī</i> Savalasimha.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> MORENA DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> SEOPUR TAHSIL—<i>concl.</i> Seopur—<i>concl.</i>					
2282	Slab built into the <i>Chhatra</i> of Rājā Narasimha in the same place.	----	----	Vikrama 1732, Phālguna śu. 2.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the <i>chhatra</i> of Rājā Narasimha probably by Rājā Anuruddha and Rājā Bīṭhaladāsa. Mentions the names of some persons like <i>Darḡā Munsī Rāmālā</i> etc. The mason was <i>Dūgarasī Sīlvaṇa</i> .
2283	Stone slab built into the temple locally called "Rāniji kā Mandir".	----	----	(1) Vikrama 1835, Vaiśākha śu. 13. (2) Vikrama 1836, Āshāḍha śu. 8.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a <i>dēharā</i> (i.e., temple) of Śrī-Sītārāma by Bālātani, the queen of Indrasimha on the first date and the setting up of the image of Sītārāma and its consecration by <i>Paṇḍita Rāmachandra</i> on the second date.
2284	Pillar locally called "Bhairōmji kā khambhā" in Muhallāh Turakān.	----	----	Vikrama 1846, Māgha śu. 1.	Do. . . .	Impression not good. Seems to refer to some construction on the orders of Rādhikādāsa. The name of Indrasimha is engraved at the top. Details not clear.
2285	Stone slab in the temple opposite Andhēr Bāvaḍī in the village.	Mughal	Akbar (II)	Vikrama 1884, Śaka 1649, A.H. 1235.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the construction of a temple by a person (name not clear) and the setting up of the image of Gōpinātha probably by another (name not clear) during the time when Rādhikādāsa was the local chief. Mentions a <i>pūjāri</i> named Harasa-[na]dāsa and Rāpathambhōra.
2286	<i>Sōin Kalām Satt</i> pillar	----	----	Vikrama 1712, Bhādrapada ba. 1.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to refer to the performance of <i>satt</i> by two women named Sāmā(?) and Bhōgā, probably the wives of <i>Ahōra Narahara Shai (Khai) dāvāla</i> .
2287	Stone slab in the temple in the village	Sindhīyā	Janakōji	Vikrama 1804, Śaka 1760, Āshāḍha ba. 6.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of Raghunātha (i.e., Raghunātha) and the setting up [of the image] of the deity probably by Nānudāsa Niramjani, the disciple of Bisanudāsa. States that the ruler was himself present on the occasion. Seems to record the gift of land and some amount of cash also in favour of the deity perhaps by the ruler. Also states that an amount of 750 (in coins) was spent on the temple by the public and an amount of 350 by Bābā Nānudāsa.
2288	Stone slab built into the gate of the fortress.	----	Pātasāha	Vikrama 1745, A.H. 1002, Thursday for 1700, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Thursday=1688 A.D., April 26.	Do. . . .	Seems to refer to the construction of the gateway of the ramparts at the village Sōi probably by Rājā Kisanasimha, son of Kīśorasimha. Mentions also Rājā Manoharadāsa and some others. The mason was <i>Taṇḍarasa[gha]</i> .

2289	Stone slab built into a <i>samādhi</i>	....	....	Vikrama 1641, Śrāvana śu. 12, Saturday=1584 A.D., August 8.	Do. . . .	Engraved indifferently. Mentions <i>Rājā</i> Rughunātha pro- bably a local chief. Details not clear. The writer was Narāṇa, son of [Naraj]. Mentions a certain Gōvānda- dāsa.
NIMAR EAST DISTRICT						
BURHANPUR TAHSIL						
2290	Burhānpur.—Slab built into the Rājā's <i>chhatrī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1731, Phāl- guna ba. 13.	Do. . . .	Records the completion of the construction of the <i>chhatrī</i> . Mentions a <i>parādita</i> named Giravarāma.
KHANDWA TAHSIL						
2291	Māndhātā.—Amarśvara temple. Inner face of the northern wall of the <i>arāha- maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Contains a verse in <i>Śragdhārā</i> metre in praise of the serpent which adorns the ear of Śiva.
PANNA DISTRICT						
AJAIGARH TAHSIL						
2292	Ajaigarh Fort.—Left side of the Ashtaśakti images near the Tarani gate.	....	....	Vikrama 1349	Do. . . .	Records the making of the images of Saptamī, Surabhi, Śivā, Jivāntaputrīkā and Gaurī by Dēvalladēvi, daughter of <i>Thakura</i> Dēvadhara and wife of Śu[bha]dradēva, who was the son of <i>Thakura</i> A[kh]au, the grandson of <i>Thakura</i> Vāśa and the great-grandson of <i>Thakura</i> Vāha[la] who was the ruler of Jayapura (i.e., Ajaigarh) fort which possessed high- roads.
2293	Inscriptions on the left door-jamb of the upper gate. No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance to goddess Chamḍikā by <i>Parādita</i> Śrī- Jaitā. In characters of about the 13th century.
2294	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1...., Kārttika śu. 11, Wednesday.	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance to goddess Chamḍikā by Śrī-Dharmmā- ditya. The <i>sūtradhāra</i> was [Vā]dhā. Do.
2295	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance to goddess Chamḍikā by <i>Rāta</i> Śrī- Harichanda. Do.
2296	Inscriptions on the right door-jamb of the same gate. No. 1.	Chandālla	Madanavarman	Vikrama 1208, Mārgaśīrṣa ba. 15, Saturday = 1208 A.D., November 10.	Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgarī.	Worn out. Seems to record some donation (specified, but not clear), by <i>Rāta</i> Vāda, who was in charge of Jayapura- durgga, who was the son of <i>Rāta</i> Jaunapāla and who belonged to Kōṭiā-grāma for performance in a <i>kṛīḍāyuddha</i> . Mentions the names of <i>Thakuras</i> like Jālhana, Mahidhara, etc. The <i>sūtradhāra</i> was Suprada. Cf. <i>ASIR.</i> , Vol. XXI, p. 49; Bhandarkar's List, No. 282.
2297	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1237 Āshāḍha śu. 2, Monday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record a donation probably during a famine by <i>Rāta</i> Vira, son of Tejāla belonging to Kōṭiā-grāma who was in charge of Jayapuradurgga. <i>ASIR.</i> , Vol. XXI, pp. 49-50; <i>ibid.</i> , No. 347.
2298	No. 3	Vikrama 1243, Jyēṣṭha śu. 11, Wednesday = 1187 A.D., May 20.	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record the arrangement made for the contain- ment of robbers by <i>Rāta</i> Śiṣaḍa, son of <i>Rāta</i> Śāvana who was a resident of Kōṭiā-grāma and who was in charge of Jayapuradurgga.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i> PANNA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> AJAIGARH TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i> Ajaigarh Fort—<i>concl'd.</i>					
2299	Stone set up to the right of the fort	Chandēlla	Bhōjavarman	Vikrama 1346 (current), Marga-sīrsha ba. 14, Wednesday = 1288 A.D., November 24.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgari	Badly damaged. Records the performance of <i>sañc.</i> Mentions Bhatalladēvi in line 7 and Gōpāladēva in line 9. Cf. <i>ASIR.</i> , Vol. XXI, p. 53.
2300	Rock above the Gaṅgā Jumnā Kuṇḍ to the right of the fort.	...	.....	Vikrama 1379 . . .	Sanskrit, Nāgari . .	Do. Purport not clear.
2301	Rock near the Tirhawan gate in the same place.	Chandēlla . . .	Bhōjavarman . . . . .	.....	Do.	Records the construction of a temple by Subhata, the superintendent of the treasury. Also gives the genealogy of the Vāstavya race of Kāyasthas to which Subhata belonged. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 330-38; Bhandarkar's List, No. 1515.
2302	Stone slab built into the plinth of the right outer door-jamb of the top gate.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions one Karṇa in line 3. In characters of about the 13th century.
	REWA DISTRICT HUZUR (REWA) TAHSIL					
2303	Rēwā. —Stone slab. Findspot: Kastara Tank in the same Tahsil.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	Vijayasimhadēva	Kalachuri-Chēdi 944, Bhādrapada śu. 1, Friday=1193 A.D., July 30.	Do.	Records the excavation of a tank and its completion at the cost of 1500 <i>ṭankakas</i> bearing the figure of the Bhagavat by Malayasimha, a chief, under the superintendence of Harisimha. Gives the genealogies of the king, the chief and the superintendent. The composer of the record was Purushōttama, son of Divākara and grandson of Rāma-chandra, who belonged to Krishnātrēya <i>gōtra</i> and was an inhabitant of Kāśī. The mason was Ananta, son of Galhana. Mentions <i>prathāra</i> Dalha[ṇa], son of Ra[lh]ṇa. Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 346 ff., and Plate.
2304	Stone slab from the fort, now preserved in the Police Office.	....	....	Śaka,	Do.	Fragmentary and obliterated. Seems to record the construction of a Śiva temple by a person (name not preserved) in a town (name not preserved) and to refer to the grant of some amount in <i>gadyānas</i> to meet the expenses connected with the worship of the deity. In characters of about the 11th century.

SAGAR DISTRICT							
BANDA TAHSIL							
2305	Eran.—Red sand-stone column . . .	Gupta . . .	Buddhagupta	Gupta 165, Ashādha su. 12, Thursday= 484 A.D., June 21.	Sanskrit, Brāhmi . . .	Late . . .	Records the erection of a <i>dhvaja-stambha</i> of god Janārdana for the merit of his parents by <i>Mahārāja</i> Mātrivishnu and his younger brother, Dhanyavishnu. Mentions <i>Mahārāja</i> Surāsmichandra, a feudatory of the Gupta emperor, who is said to have ruled the country between the rivers Kālinḍi and Narmmadā. Published in <i>CII.</i> , Vol. III, pp. 88-90, and Plate XII; Bhandarkar's List, No. 1237.
2306	The smaller stone figure of a boar in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	. . .	States that [the figure of the boar was caused to be made] by Mahēśvaradatta and Varāhadatta. In characters of about the 5th century.
2307	Large pillar in the same place . . .	....	....	....	Late Brāhmi . . .	. . .	Seems to read: <i>Ja[la]</i> . Do.
SHAHNOL DISTRICT							
BANDHOGARH TAHSIL							
2308	Bāndhōgarh.—Cave No. 7, about a mile and a half to the west of Gōpālpur, back wall of a big hall.	Ruler of Kauśāmbi	Pōthasiri	[Śaka] 86, Grishma- paksha 6(?), divasa 10.	Prakrit, Brāhmi . . .	. . .	Records that a cave-shelter was caused to be constructed by the minister Bhabāṭha, son of the merchant Ujha. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXI, p. 182, No. X, and Plate.
2309	Cave No. 12, back wall	Do.	Do.	[Śaka] 87, Vāsa- paksha 2, divasa 5	Do. . . . .	. . .	Records [the gift] of a tank, a cave-dwelling and a gymnasium by the merchant Pusa, son of Āyāsaka, a resident of Parvata. Ibid., p. 185, No. XVII, and Plate.
2310	Cave No. 9, north wall of the hall, two sides of a doorway.	Magha of Kauśāmbi	Śivamagha . . . . .	....	Do. . . . .	. . .	Damaged. Seems to state that these are the nine cave-dwellings. In characters of 2nd-3rd century A.D. Ibid., p. 184, No. XIV and Plate.
2311	Cave No. 13, left wall of the verandah . . . . .	....	Vaiśravaṇa . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmi . . .	. . .	Damaged. Records that the cave-dwelling was caused to be excavated by the king, son of <i>Mahāsēnāpati</i> Bhadrabala. In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Ibid., p. 185, No. XVIII and Plate.
2312	Cave No. 1, back wall of the inner hall . . . . .	....	....	[Śaka] 80, Grishma- paksha, divasa 6.	Prakrit, Brāhmi . . .	. . .	Records that this cave-dwelling [is the gift of] Vachha's son Bhōja and Bhōjapili. Ibid., p. 186, No. XX-A, and Plate.
MAHARASHTRA							
KOLABA DISTRICT							
2313	Kudā.—Cave No. 1, over the door of the cell.	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	. . .	Records that the cave is the gift made by Sivabhūti, son of Sulasadata and Utaradatā. It is stated that he was the writer to the <i>Mahābhōja</i> Śaḍagēri Vijayā. In characters of about the 1st century A.D. Lüders' List, No. 1037.
2314	Cave No. 2, left wall, outside . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . . .	. . .	Badly damaged. Seems to state that the cave is the gift probably of [Siva]bhūti. Do. Cf. ibid., No. 1038.
2315	Cave No. 5, to the right of the recess to the left.	Do.	Do. Records the gift of two <i>Pōḍhīs</i> (cisterns). Do. Ibid., No. 1039.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—<i>contd.</i> KOLABA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> Kuṇḍā—<i>concl'd.</i>					
2316	Wall to the right of the same cave	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Do. Records the gift of the cave. Mentions the <i>pavāṭa</i> (i.e., monk) Gōā who was the pupil of <i>thēra bhādanta</i> Sivadatta, and a woman named Sātimita (Svātimitrā) too. Do. Ibid., No. 1040.
2317	Left end of the verandah of the same cave.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the gift of a cave and a cistern made by the <i>Pāvayitikkā</i> (i.e., nun) named Padumanikā, daughter of the nun Nāga-nikā, the sister's daughter of <i>thēra bhādanta</i> Pātimita and <i>bhādanta</i> Agimita. It is stated that the female donor's pupil Bōdhi and her pupil Asāhamitā were with her at the time. Do. Ibid., No. 1041.
2318	Cave No. 7, left end wall . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the gift of the cave made by the physician Sōmadēva, the son of Māmaka-Vējiya, physician Isirakhita and the former's sons and daughters whose names are given. Do. Ibid., No. 1048.
2319	Back of the recess over a cistern in the same cave.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the gift of Kumāra Madava, son of Savama who was the chief(?) of Maṇḍavas. Do. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 1049.
2320	Cave No. 9, right end of the verandah	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the <i>chētiyagghara</i> (i.e., <i>chaityagriha</i>) is the gift made by the <i>baṇṇmani</i> (i.e., brāhmaṇi) named Bhayillā, wife of the <i>baṇṇmhana</i> (i.e., brāhmaṇa) <i>upāsaka</i> named Ayitilu. Do. Ibid., No. 1050.
2321	Cave No. 10, over the window to the left of the door of the court.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the cave is the meritorious gift of Sivaprita, a gardener, son of the gardener Vedhuka. Do. Ibid., No. 1051.
2322	Cave No. 11, right end wall of the verandah.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions Maṇḍavi, daughter of a <i>Mahābhōja</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 1052.
2323	Cave No. 12, over the recess and partly on the back wall.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that this is the cave of Gōyammā, daughter of Hāla who was the king's minister. Do. Ibid., No. 1053.
2324	Cave No. 13, back wall, over the window to the left of the door leading into a square chamber.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the cave is the gift of Vijayanikā, daughter of <i>Mahābhōja</i> Sāḍakara Sudamṣa. Do. Ibid., No. 1054.
2325	Cave No. 14, left end wall and round the back over the window.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the cave is the gift of the <i>lōṣaṇḍhiya</i> (i.e., iron-monger) named Mahika, belonging to Karahika. Do. Ibid., No. 1055.

2326	Back of the recess of the tank in the same cave.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records that this is the bathing tank of Vasula, the householder and the banker. Do. Ibid., No. 1056.
2327	Back of another recess, in the same cave	....	....	.. :	Do. . .	Obliterated. Purport not clear. Do. Ibid., No. 1057.
2328	Cave No. 15, left wall in the verandah	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of a <i>chēṭiya-ghara</i> and a cell by the <i>Adhaga-chhaka</i> Rāmadata, son of Ahūla, and of a cell by his wife Vēlēdatā, when the Mamdava Vēlēdatā, son of Kōchhi was <i>Mahābhōja</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 1058.
2329	Cave No. 16, back of the recess of the tank to the left of the entrance into the court.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Damaged. Mentions a female disciple named Bōdhi. Do. Ibid., No. 1059.
2330	Between the door and the window in an oblong chamber in the court of the same cave.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of the cave by the nun called Sapilā, the disciple of <i>ihēra bhayata</i> Vijaya, together with Lōhitā, and Vēnhuyā and her female disciple Bōdhi. Do. Ibid., No. 1060.
2331	Back of the recess of the tank to the right of the entrance into the court of the same cave.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Damaged. Records that the cistern is the gift of the gardener Mugudā[sa]. Do. Ibid., No. 1061.
2332	Cave No. 17, back wall of the front chamber close to the ceiling and to the left of the cell door.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Partly damaged. Records the gift of the cave by Nāga, the trader and householder and the son of ..svāmin. Do. Cf. ibid., No. 1062.
2333	Cave No. 18, back wall of the verandah	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of a cave by Vasulanaka, the banker. Do. Ibid., No. 1063.
2334	Cave No. 21, back of the recess of the tank.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of a cistern by Vasulanaka, the banker. Do. Ibid., No. 1064.
2335	Cave No. 23, over the window on the left	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of a cave by Sivedatā, [wife] of the trader Vēhamita and mother of Pusapaka. Do. Ibid., No. 1065.
2336	Cave No. 24, to the right of the door	....	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary and partly damaged. Records the gift of a cave by Asājsmita, [son] of the trader Achaladāsa. Do. Ibid., No. 1066.
NAGPUR DISTRICT						
NAGPUR TAHSIL						
2337	Nāgpur.—Slab in the Central Museum. Findspot: Mandlā, Mandla Tehsil, Mandla District, M.P.	....	....	[Vaiśākha] śu. 3, Monday.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Fragmentary. Seems to record the construction of a gateway. Mentions a certain <i>ṭhakura</i> (name not clear) and a mason named <i>Ustā Kalana</i> (i.e., Kalyāna). In late characters. Hiralal's List, second edition, No. 124.
2338	Pedestal of a sculpture in the same Museum. (Museum No. 69). Findspot: Do.	[Gōpā of Gaḍhā-Mandlā].	Nijāmaśhi	Vikrama 181[2], Mārgaśīrṣa ba. 7.	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records only the date and the name of the ruler. Cf. ibid., No. 125.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—concl'd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—concl'd. NAGPUR DISTRICT—concl'd. NAGPUR TAHSIL—concl'd. Nāgpur—concl'd.					
2339	Door-sill of a Jain temple, now preserved in the same Museum. (Museum No. 24). Findspot: Lakhanadon, Lakhanadon Tahsil, Seoni District, M.P.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Damaged. Seems to record some construction by [.]drasēna, the disciple of Trivikramasēna, who was perhaps the disciple of Amritasēna. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 127.
2340	Sati stone in the Museum. Findspot: Bālōd, Sanjari Tahsil, Durg District, M.P.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Middle Damaged. Reads: (1) [Na]matika[da] sanakapha (2) Sanakasa chila (3) ... sa[pha][la] In characters of about the 3rd century A.D. <i>ASIR.</i> , Vol. VII, p. 137. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 233.
	ORISSA PHULBANI DISTRICT BAUDH TAHSIL					
2341	Baudhgarh.—Back of the image of Rāmachandē.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Records the Buddhist formula <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 14th century.
	PUNJAB KANGRA DISTRICT KANGRA TAHSIL					
2342	Bilāspur.—Stone in the temple in the village.	....	Dilipasiṃha	1. Vikrama 1756, Śāstra 75, Śaka 1621, Regnal year 4, Chaitra śu.15, Tuesday, Chitrā=1699 A.D., April 4. 2. Vaiśākha ba. 7 .	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the setting up of the image of goddess Vimalā <i>alias</i> Mahishāsūramardīnī in the temple at Vilāsapura by the king and his mother Vilāsadēvī, the queen of <i>Mahārājā</i> Rājasiṃha for the attainment of <i>dharma</i> , <i>artha</i> , <i>kāma</i> and <i>mōksha</i> , longevity, health and progenies by the king and for the spiritual welfare of the subjects.
2343	Kāngrā.—Stone in a stepwell between this place and Dērā-Gōpīpur.	....	....	Vikrama 1628, Vaiśākha ba. 1.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Records the construction of the step-well by one Dēbidatta, an inhabitant of Kāngadā, who originally belonged to Aṭayālā.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1965-66

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
ANDHRA PRADESH						
KURNOOL DISTRICT						
ADONI TALUK						
1	Adoni.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Two side-medallions over the entrance of the northern minaret.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughra-i-Ma'kūs</u>	Each medallion contains a Quranic text (chapter XXIII, verso 58) repeated twice. In characters of about the 17th century.
2	Medallion in the centre . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads! <i>Yā Muḥallīḥu'l-Abwāb</i> (O Opener of gates). Do.
3	Medallion over the entrance of the southern minaret.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughra</u>	Contains Quranic text (XV, 99). Do.
4	Medallion to the right, same place . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains Quranic text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , LXXII, 18). Do.
5	Central <i>mihṛāb</i> . Medallion on the right side.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughra-i-Ma'kūs</u>	Contains only <i>Bismi'llāh</i> . Do.
6	Second row of arches from west. Right and left corners of the east and north sides of the central arch.	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains part of a Quranic verse (XLII, 19) and a Persian couplet in praise of the first four caliphs, both repeated four times. Do.
7	Do. South and west sides . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u>	Each contains the same couplet as in above. Do.
8	Do. North-west and south-west faces of the base of the dome.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains a Quranic verse (LXXII, 18) repeated twice. Do.
9	Do. North-east and north-west faces .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Each face contains a Tradition about the merits of frequenting a mosque. Do.
10	Do. South-west and south-east faces .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Each face contains another Tradition, about the mosque being the best of places. Do.
11	Do. South-east and north-east faces .	....	....	....	Persian <u>Thulth</u> verse.	Each face contains a couplet composed by the scribe Jalāl, son of <u>Shāikh</u> Maḥmūd stating that he wrote (these epigraphs) in the time of Mas'ūd <u>Khān</u> . Do.
SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT						
ICHCHAPURAM TALUK						
12	Ichchāpuram.—Mosque on the hill called Pirulakonda. Niche. Impressions from the Government Epigraphist for India.	Persian <u>Nasta'liq</u> verse.	Records the construction of a mosque on the hill by Nawwāb <u>Mustafā Khān</u> . In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH— <i>concl.</i> SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT— <i>concl.</i> ICHCHAPURAM TALUK— <i>concl.</i> Ichchapuram— <i>concl.</i>					
13	Mosque at Lālāpet. Tombstone. Do. .	....	....	A.H. 1295, <u>Shā'ban</u> 1, Friday night=1878 A.D., July 31.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mahtāb Bibi, daughter of Haider Sharif and wife of Muḥammad Qudratu'llāh Khān, the preacher (<i>khafīz</i>).
14	On the mosque. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naṣṣḥ	Contains only the <i>Nāḍ-i-'Alī</i> . In characters of about the 18th century.
15	Loose slabs in the Taluk Office No. 1. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1302 (words), Ramaḍān 28, Sunday afternoon=1885 A.D., July 11.	Urdu verse, Nasta'liq	Registers the demise of Sulṭān Bī.
16	No. 2. Do. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1305 (words), Safar 28, Tuesday=1887 A.D., November 15.	Do.	Records the death of Bādshāh Bī.
17	No. 3. Do. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1308, (words), Safar 15, Tuesday morning=1890 A.D., September 30.	Do.	Records the demise of 'Abdu'l-Qhaṣṣār.
18	No. 4. Do. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1311 (words), Ramaḍān, night of 17, Monday=1894 A.D., March 24.	Do.	Records the death of Muḥammad Roḡḡan, son of 'Abdu'r-Raḥmān.
19	No. 5. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the name Mastān Bī. In characters of about the 19th-20th centuries.
20	No. 6. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the name Chinnā Bī. Do.
21	Tombstone near a mosque in the town. Do.	....	....	....	Persian Naṣṣḥ verse,	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Sayyid Salim. In characters of about the 18th century.

BENGAL, WEST						
BIRBHUM DISTRICT						
RAMPURHAT SUB-DIVISION						
22	Bārā.—Dargāh of Makhdūm Shāh Husaini. Loose basalt beam (of a door-frame).	Sultāns of Bengal	Ruknu'd-Dīn Bārbak Shāh	A. H. 864 (words), Jumādā I, 11=1460 A.D., March 4.	Arabic, Na'kh	States that a mosque was constructed by the great Khān Ulugh Ajlakā Khān, son of Bakhahish Khān, chief agent (<i>sargu-māshā</i>) of the town (<i>gasba</i>) of Dhākā-Khāss for Imām Jhāb (?) Qādi, son of Qādi Ahmad, son of Shaikh Alāwal. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind., Ar. Per. Sup.</i> , 1953 and 1954, p. 21 and <i>Inss. Beng.</i> , vol. IV, pp. 70-71.
23	Above the central opening of the Khānqāh mosque nearby.	....	....	A. H. 1261 (chronogram) = 1845 A. D.	Persian Nasta'liq	verse, States that when Mihr 'Ali became a helper (<i>mu'in</i>) of Ḥafizu'n Nisā, he built the mosque.
BIHAR						
PATNA DISTRICT						
SADAR SUB-DIVISION						
24	Manhānwān.—Sides of a sarcophagus	....	....	A. H. 991=1583 A.D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Damaged and fragmentary. Records the date of the death of Shaikh 'Abdu'r-Rahmān, better known as Mir 'Wā'iz, son of Sayyid Ahmad Bukhārī.
25	Patna.—Grave near the old T. B. ward in the General Hospital.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1042? (and chronogram yielding 1040)=1632-33 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq	verse, Records the construction of a lofty mosque on the bank of the (river) Gang (i. e. Ganges) by the much venerated Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Karīm. Composed by Diyā'i.
26	Sarcophagus in Mahalla Khwāja-Kalān	....	....	A. H. 1191 (aīd words), Jumādā I 20, Friday = 1777 A.D., June 26.	Arabic, Na'kh	Records the demise of Muḥammad, better known as Ḥājī Muḥammad 'Alī Khān Shustarī.
27	Southern door of the Dargāh of Makhdūm Ḥasan 'Alī. same locality.	....	....	A. H. 1224 (and chronogram)=1809-10 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the date of the death of the saintly Makhdūm Ḥasan 'Alī. Published, <i>Jour. Bih. Ori. Res. Soc.</i> , Vol. XVI, p. 384.
DELHI						
28	Delhi.—Nabī Karīm in Pahārganj. On a grave.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Modern. Records the name of Khwāja 'Ubaidu' llāh, son of Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Raḍīu' d-Dīn Ahmad, better known by his title Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Bāqī Bi'llāh.
29	Another grave	....	....	A. H. 1014=1605-06 A.D.	Do	Modern. Records the date of the death of Khwāja Ḥusām'u'd-Dīn Sayyid.
GUJARAT						
SURAT DISTRICT						
CHORASI TALUK						
30	Surat.—Tomb of Khwāja Saḥar. On the entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic, Na'kh	Contains the Throne Verse (<i>Qur'ān</i> , II, 255).

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
<p>GUJARAT—<i>concd.</i> SURAT DISTRICT—<i>concd.</i> CHORASI TALUK—<i>concd.</i> Surat—<i>concd.</i></p>						
31	Headstone of a grave in the northern corridor.	....	....	A. H. 1151 (and chronogram), Rajab 22, Wednesday=1738 A.D., October 25.	Arabic, <u>Thulh</u>	Damaged. Records the demise of 'Ambar. Date that of writing.
32	Tomb of <u>Khawja Dāmā Shāhib</u> . Headside of a grave.	....	....	(1) A. H. 1290, Dhi'l-Qa'da 11, Tuesday=1873 A.D., December 31. (2) A. H. 1313, Dhi'l-Hijja 4, Wednesday=1896 A.D., May 17, which was Sunday.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	States that Nawwāb Maḥmūd 'Ālam <u>Khān</u> , son of Nawwāb Sa'id 'Ālam <u>Khān</u> , son of Nawwāb Maḥmūd 'Ālam <u>Khān</u> , originally from Bela in Deccan, who was born at Surat port on the first date, expired on the second date.
33	Step-well in the Gopi-Talāo. On the southern arch.	Mughal . . .	Farrukhsiyar . . .	A. H. 1150 (and chronogram) = 1717-18 A.D.	Persian . . . Nasta'liq . . .	Badly damaged. States that Mir 'Ālam, a faithful servant (<u>muḥlis</u>) of Haidar Quli <u>Khān</u> constructed the reservoir at Surat from the bricks of a temple. Composed by Nashā' and written by Walīu'llāh. Also designates the king as 'Ālamgir II. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1933-34 (Suppl.), p. 41.
34	Western arch	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Same as above. Ibid.
35	Northern arch	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Letters mostly pecked off. Same as above.
<p>KERALA ALLEPPEY DISTRICT ALLEPPEY TALUK</p>						
36	Alleppey.—Muqām graveyard. Headstones of graves. No. 1. Both sides.	....	....	A. H. 1274, Sha'bān 7, Friday=1858 A.D., March 26, which was Tuesday.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Registers the demise of Zainab, daughter of Raḥmatu'llāh and wife of Hājī Ādam.

37	No. 2 Do.	....	....	A. H. 1287, Sha'bān 29, Wednesday = 1870 A. D., November 24.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Hāji Zakariyyā, son of Hāji 'Abdu'llāh.
38	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1243. Safar 16, Saturday = 1827 A. D., September 8.	Do. . . .	Registers the death of Hāji Turāb, son of Hāji 'Abdu'l-Qādir.
39	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1250, Jumādā II 16, Tuesday = 1834 A. D., October 20.	Do. . . .	Records the demise of Hāji Sulaimān, better known as Hāji Doṣṣal, son of Hāji 'Abdu'l-Qādir.
40	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1278, Rabi' I 8, Saturday, early morning = 1861 A. D., September 13.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Hāvvā, daughter of Abū Bakr (son of) Sulaimān and wife of Nabī Maulānā.
41	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1254, Jumādā II 12, Sunday morning = 1838 A. D., September 2.	Do. . . .	Registers the demise of 'Āishā, daughter of Hāji 'Abdu'l-Qādir.
42	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1257, Jumādā II 21, Monday = 1841 A. D., August 10.	Do. . . .	Registers the death of Sīhrā, son (?) of Sulaimān.
43	Graveyard to the south of the Nūrāni Jāmi' mosque. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 1290, Dhī'l-Qa'da 28, Sunday = 1874 A. D., January 17.	Do. . . .	Records the demise of Sārā, daughter of Hāji Ilyās.
44	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1290, Sha'bān 15 = 1873 A. D., October 8.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Maryam, wife of Hāji Ilyās.
45	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1280, Rabi' I 15 = 1863 A. D., August 30.	Do. . . .	Registers the demise of Hāji 'Isā, son of Ṣāliḥ Muḥammad.
46	Graves in the compound of the above mosque. Headstones of graves. No. 1. Both sides.	....	....	A. H. 1296 (and words), Ramaḡān 18, Wednesday = 1878 A. D., September 5.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Hāji Ya'qūb, son of Hāji Yūsuf (son of) Nūr Muḥammad.
47	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1264, Dhī'l-Qa'da 20, Wednesday = 1848 A. D., October 18.	Do. . . .	Records the demise of Hāji Yūsuf, son of Nūr Muḥammad.
48	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1261 (and words), Jumādā I 21, Friday = 1845 A. D., May 28 which was Wednesday.	Do. . . .	Registers the death of Hāji Sulaimān, son of Hāji Ibrāhīm.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	KERALA—<i>contd.</i> ALLEPPEY DISTRICT—<i>concd.</i> ALLEPPEY TALUK—<i>concd.</i> Alleppey—<i>concd.</i>					
49	Graves in the compound of the above mosque. Headstones of graves. No. 4.	....	....	A. H. 1297 (and words), <i>Dhī'l-Hijja</i> 18, Thursday=1880 A. D., November 21, which was Sunday.	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i>	Registers the demise of <i>Hājī Ilyās</i> , son of <i>Hājī Yūsuf</i> (son of <i>Nūr Muḥammad</i>).
	CALICUT DISTRICT CALICUT TALUK					
50	<i>Beypore</i> .— <i>Jāmi'</i> Masjid. Wooden plank on the pulpit.	....	....	A. H. 1132 (words)=1719-20 A. D.	Do. .	Records the construction of the pulpit by the ship-master (<i>nā'ihudā</i>) and merchant, <i>Fanikkar</i> (i. e., <i>Panikkar</i>), son of 'Abdu'r-Raḥmān.
51	Loose pieces of stone, same place .	....	....	....	Do. .	Fragmentary. Contains part of the Throne Verse. In characters of about the 14th-15th centuries.
52	<i>Calicut</i> .—Old mosque called <i>Pālayapalli</i> . Loose plank.	....	....	A. H. 1166 (words)=1752-53 A. D.	Do. .	Records the date of the construction of the mosque designated as <i>Faḍḍa Faḍḍi</i> .
53	<i>Mithqāl</i> mosque. Middle plank in the back side of the pulpit.	....	....	A. H. 1088 (words)=1677-78 A. D.	Do. .	Records the construction of the pulpit by the chief among the Muslims, <i>Khwāja Shāh-Bandar 'Umar al-'Antābl</i> .
54	Upper plank . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. .	States that the pulpit, after its being burnt down, was remade by <i>Hājī Abu'l-Faṭḥ</i> (?), son of 'Abdu' llāh, with the permission (<i>iḡān</i>) of the 'crown among the Muslims' <i>Khwāja Shāh Bandar Jamālu'd-Dīn 'Antābl</i> . In characters of about the 17th century.
	Lower plank . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. .	Contains a Quranic verse (LXXII, 18) and a Tradition of the Prophet on the merit of visiting mosques. Do.
56	<i>Jāmi'</i> Masjid. Plank above the entrance of the main hall.	....	....	A. H. 885 (words)=1480-81 A. D.	Do. .	States that this noble edifice was renovated and strengthened by the respected <i>Khwāja Badru'd-Dīn Hasan</i> , son of <i>Abī Bakr a's-Su'radī</i> , popularly known as <i>Kaifi</i> .
57	Plank in the back side of the pulpit, same place.	....	....	A. H. 1004 (and chronogram)=1682-83 A. D.	Arabic verse, <i>Naskh</i>	States that <i>Shaiḫ</i> , son of <i>Ibrāhīm</i> better known as <i>Nākhudā</i> (ship-master) renovated and strengthened the pulpit.

58	Slab to the right of the inner entrance of the mosque called Muchohandipalli.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh; Tamil, Vattejuttu	Bilingual. Damaged. Seems to state that <u>Shihābu'd-Dīn</u> Raihān, freed slave (<i>'atig</i>) of the late Mas'ūd, purchased (?) land, out of his own money, from its owner and constructed thereon this mosque and well (?) and made (provision) for its leader of prayers (<i>imām</i>) and caller to prayers (<i>mu'adhḍin</i>) by constructing a big edifice (?). In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. A. R. Ep., 1947-48, No. B, 94.
59	Dargāh of Sayyid 'Abdu'llāh. Headstone of the grave.	....	....	A.H. 1185 (and words), Sha'bān 22, Saturday = 1771 A.D., November 30.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of a well-known savant and saintly personage. Sayyid 'Abdu'llāh, son of Muḥammad al-Muqri (or al-Mahdī).
60	Dargāh of Sayyid <u>Shaikh</u> Jifri. Plank above the entrance.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1222, Dh'i'l-Qa'da 8, Thursday morning = 1808 A.D., January 7. (2) A.H. 1238 (words) = 1822-23 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of the saint Sayyid <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad, son of Al-Jifri Bā'alawī, on the first date and construction of his tomb by Hājī Muḥyīu'd-Dīn Sāhib and his brother Ḥasan sons of Ruknu'd-Dīn Bādqalyān (?), on the second date.
61	Mosque of <u>Shaikh</u> Shādhilī. Plank over the door in the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1140 (words) = 1727-28 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque designated as 'Mosque of <u>Shaikh</u> Shādhilī'.
62	Plank over the door of the main hall, same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains Quranic text (IX, 18). In characters of about the 18th century.
63	Parpiḷ Muḥyīu'd-Dīn's mosque. Plank above the door of the main hall.	....	....	(1) A.H. 958 (words) = 1551 A.D. (2) A.H. 1197 (words) = 1782-83 A.D.	Do.	States that the mosque designated as 'Mosque of Muḥyīu'd-Dīn' which was previously built on the first date, was reconstructed by Nākhudā Muḥyīu'd-Dīn, son of Hājī 'Alī al-Kāhikoti (i.e. of Calicut), on the second date.
64	Dargāh of <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad. Plank over the inner door.	...	....	A.H. 980 (words), Rajab 10, Saturday = 1572 A.D., November 22.	Do.	Records the death of the saint <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad entitled Abu'l-Wafā, son of 'Alāu'd-Dīn (born) of the sister of Sharif, Ḥasan al-Hirgī.
65	Mosque of <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad. Plank over the entrance.	....	....	A.H. 1152 (words) = 1739-40 A.D.	Do.	Records the renovation of the mosque designated as 'Mosque of <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad'. Also contains two tabular charms.
66	Plank over the three doors of the main hall, same place.	....	....	A.H. 1152 (chronogram) ? = 1739-40 A.D.	Do.	States that the renovation and reconstruction of the mosque was done by <u>Khoj(a)</u> Bāhāu'd-Dīn, son of <u>Khoj(a)</u> Ḥusain, servant (i.e. disciple) of <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad, son of 'Alāu'd-Dīn. Contains a charm in tabular form.
67	Plank in possession of Hājī 'Alī Kutty, residing near the Jāmi'-Masjid.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains Quranic text (XII, 64; XXIV, 61; XXVI, 1-2; LXI, 13) and two charms in tabular forms. In characters of about the 18th century.
68	Chāliyām.—Kannamkulangara mosque. Plank over the door of the main hall.	....	....	A.H. 756 (words) = 1355 A.D.	Do.	Assigns the reconstruction of the mosque to Muḥammad, son of Ahmad, known by the title Kunj-Baidal and well-known as Koyā Mutṭī and born at Shāliyāt.
69	Headstone of a grave in the graveyard near the Chhoṭi-Masjid.	A.H. 706 (words) = 1305-06 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Records the demise of Muḥammad, son of Ḥasan.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	KERALA—<i>contd.</i>					
	CALICUT DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	EENAD TALUK					
70	Malappuram-Jāmi' mosque. Plank over the door of the outer hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains traditions of the Prophet regarding mosques. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
	QUILANDY TALUK					
71	Kollam.—Graveyard called Parapalli. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 684 (words), Muḥarram 10, Sunday=1285 A.D., March 10.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Registers the death of a person whose name reads like Shaikh 'Abdu'r-Rahmān.
72	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 629 (words), Rajab 10 ? = 1232 A.D., May 2.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the demise of a person (name illegible).
73	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 674 (words)?, Jumādā II=1275 A.D., November- December.	Do. . . .	Do.
74	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 696 (words)?= 1296-97 A.D.	Do. . . .	Do.
75	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 695 (words), Rabi' I 2=1296 A.D., January 9.	Do. . . .	Do.
76	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. In the same characters as in Nos. 72-75, above.
77	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Records the death of Ḥasan, son of Muḥammad and grandson of Ḥusain. Do.
78	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Records the death of a person whose name reads like Kamālud-Dīn 'Umar, son of Raiḥān. Do.
79	Quilandy.—Dargāh of Sayyid Ṣāhib. Plank at the head of the grave.	....	....	A.H. 1160, Rajab, night of Mi'rāj, i.e. 26=1747 A.D., July 23.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Sayyid Muḥammad, son of Ḥamid, son of 'Abdu'llāh, son of 'Alī, son of Ḥasan, son of 'Alī, son of Abu Bakr a's-Sukrān, son of 'Abdu'r-Rahmān a's-Saqqāf, son of Muḥammad Maulā a'd-Duwailā (?), son of 'Alī, son of 'Alawī, son of the saint (<i>qutb</i>) and theologian (<i>faqīh</i>) Muḥammad, son of 'Alī, son of Muḥammad, the author (<i>adhib</i>) of <i>Mirbāf</i> .
80	Mosque of Muḥyī'd-Dīn. Plank on the pulpit.	....	....	A.H. 1325 (words)= 1907-08 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the date of the remaking of the pulpit.

81	Jāmi' mosque. Plank on the pulpit . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1204 (and words) = 1867-68 A.D.	Do.	States that the pulpit was got remade by the people of the town in the tenure of Qāḍī Aḥmad, son of Shaikh al-Hamadāni.
82	Plank over the door of the main hall . . . . .	....	....	(1) A.H. 999 (words) =1590-91 A.D. (2) A.H. 1186 (and words)=1772-73 A.D. (3) A.H. 1379 (and words)=1959-60 A.D.	Do.	States that this mosque which was earlier built by the learned and accomplished Qāḍī Kunj Ibrāhīm, son of 'Alī al-'Ummānī on the first date, was later on renovated by the people of the town on the second date and reconstructed again from its very foundation on the third date.
83	Loose plank . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1250 (and chronogram and words), Dhī'l-Hijja 10 = 1835 A.D., April 9.	Arabic prose and verse, Naṣḥ.	States that the Jāmi' mosque was built through the efforts of all the people of the town, big or small.
TIRUR TALUK						
84	Paravanna.—Jāmi' mosque. Plank over the entrance. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1100 (words)= 1688-89 A.D.	Arabic verse, Naṣḥ.	Records the reconstruction of the mosque by Muḥammad, a merchant. .
85	Plank over the three doors of the main hall. . . . .	....	....	Do. (only chronogram).	Do.	Records the reconstruction of the mosque.
86	Headstones of graves in the compound. No. 1 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 889 (words), Shawwāl 7, Friday after-noon = 1484 A.D., October 28.	Arabic, Naṣḥ	States that a merchant named Khwāja Ibrāhīm, son of 'Alī, who had come to this place (on business?) expired on the given date.
87	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1031 (words), Muharram 27, Sunday after noon=1621 A.D., December 2.	Do.	Damaged. Records the demise of Nākhudā Kunj Mūsā.
88	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 889 (words), Shawwāl 15, night of Saturday=1484 A.D., November 5.	Do.	Records the demise of a learned theologian (faqīh) Maḥmūd a's-Sindāfūrī.
89	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1004 (words), Dhī'l Hijja 15, night of Saturday= 1696 A.D., July 21.	Do.	Records the death of Nākhudā Zaim'u'd-Dīn, son of Ḥasan.
90	Shaikh's mosque . Plank on the door of the main hall. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1171 (words) =1787-88 A. D.	Arabic verse, Naṣḥ.	Records the date of the reconstruction of the mosque.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
KERALA—contd.						
CANNANORE DISTRICT						
CANNANORE TALUK						
91	Cannanore.—Dargāh of Sayyid Maulā 'Alī. Plank at the head-side of a grave.	....	....	A. H. 1027 <u>Shawwāl</u> 3, Tuesday early morning=1618 A.D., September 13, which was Sunday.	Arabic, <u>Nasḥ</u> .	Registers the death of a saint, the great <u>Shaykh</u> Muḥammad, son of Muḥammad al-Bukhārī.
92	'Isā's mosque. Planks over the three doors of the main hall.	Rājā (of Cannanore)	'Abdu'l Qādir 'Alī son of 'Abdu'r Raḥmān.	(1) A. H. 873 (words), <u>Dhī'l-Hijja</u> 17=1469 A.D., Jun 28. (2) A. H. 1228=1813 A.D. (3) A. H. 1228 (and words), <u>Dhī'l-Hijja</u> 2, Friday=1813 A.D., December 26.	Do. . . .	States that the building of the mosque originally built on the first date, by Māfīla (Māppilla) 'Isā, son of Ibrāhīm, was worn out, on the second date and consequently the king ordered for its reconstruction which was completed on the third date by Muḥyīu'd-Dīn, son of Koy-Barāin (?).
93	Muḥyīu'd-Dīn's mosque. Plank over the three doors of the main hall.	....	....	A. H. 1116 (words)=1704-05 A.D.	Do. . . .	Gives the date of the construction of the mosque.
94	Madāyī.—Dargāh in the north-west corner of the compound of the Jāmi' mosque. Graves. No. 1, Headstone, both sides.	....	....	A. H. 684 (words), <u>Rabi' I</u> 4, Friday=1285 A.D., May 10.	Do. . . .	States that the grave is that of 'Abdu'līlāh, son of 'Isā and grandson of Abī Tāhira b. Takrītī.
95	Footside of the same grave . . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. Quotes also the title of the deceased, viz., Najībū'd-Dīn.
96	No. 2. Headstone . . . .	....	....	A. H. 672 (words), <u>Ramaḍān</u> 2, Tuesday=1274 A.D., March 12.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the demise of a great scholar and theologian 'Abdu'r-Raḥmān, son of Muḥammad and grandson of 'Alī, son of Rūzbih.
TELLICHERRY TALUK						
97	Kottayam.—Jāmi' mosque. Plank on the roof of the outer hall.	....	....	....	Arabic verse, <u>Nasḥ</u>	Contains only verses imploring Allāh's mercy and favour. In characters of the 18th-19th centuries.

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

COCHIN TALUK

98	Cochin.—Kachchhi's mosque. Graves in the compound. Headstones. No. 1.	....	....
99	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....
100	No. 3 (Loose). . . . .	....	....
101	Shāfi' i Jāmi' mosque, locally called Chem-battapalli. Plank over the three door of the main hall.	....	....

PALGHAT DISTRICT

PONNANI TALUK

102	Ponnani.—Jāmi' mosque. Two planks over the central door of the main hall.	....	....
103	Two planks over the left door . . . . .	....	....
104	Two planks over the right door . . . . .	....	....
105	Plank over the door of the facade . . . . .	....	....
106	Plank on the northern entrance . . . . .	....	....
107	Plank on the western entrance . . . . .	....	....
108	House of 'Abdu'l Qādir near the Jāmi' mosque. Plank over the inner door.	....	....
109	House of Maḥmūd Sāhib or 'Abdu'r-Rahmān, same place. Plank over the inner door.	....	....
110	Plank over the door in the facade of the mosque called Takiyapalli.	....	....

A. H. 1280, Rabi' I 4, Thursday=1863 A.D., August 19.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the demise of 'Abdu' sh-Shakūr, son of Hājī Ilyās.
A. H. 1281, Rabi' I 29, Tuesday=1867 A.D., May 4, which was Saturday.	Do.	Registers the death of Ayyūb, son of 'Abdu' sh-Shakūr.
A. H., Sha'bān 21, Wednesday.	Do.	Records the demise of Ṣafūra Bā'i, daughter of Hājī 'Abdu'-Sattār Nūrānī. Year lost.
A. H. 926 (words)=1519-20 A. D.	Arabic prose and verse, Naskh; Malayālam, Tamil.	Bilingual. Records the date of the construction of the mosque. For the Malayālam portion, see No. 61 of Appendix B.
....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains traditions of the Prophet regarding mosques. In characters of about the 16th century.
....	Do.	Do.
A. H. 975 (words), Rajab=1568 A.D., January.	Arabic prose and verse, Naskh.	Do. Also quotes the date, which is of writing.
A. H. 956 (chronogram)=1549-50 A.D.	Arabic verse, Naskh	Records the date of the construction of the mosque.
A. H. 1137 (words)=1733-54 A. D.	Do.	Damaged. Assigns the construction of the mosque to Khojā Muḥammad, the most prominent among the ship-masters (na'khūdā).
A. H. 1244 (words)=1828-29 A. D.	Do.	Records the date of the construction of some edifice.
A. H. 1252 (chronogram)=1836-37 A.D.	Do.	Records the date of the construction of the house (dār) by one Ahmad.
A. H. 1181 (words)=1718-19 A.D.	Arabic prose and verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of a house by (?) Sayyid Hasan Nūrānī, son of Shaikh, known as Maḥmūd.
....	Arabic verse, Naskh	Contains verses enjoining devotion in the mosque and forbidding buying and selling. Also invokes prayers for those who look after the mosque.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	KERALA—<i>concl.</i> PALGHAT DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> PONNANI TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Ponnani—<i>contd.</i>					
111	Dargāh of 'Aidrūs. Plank over the inner door.	....	....	(1) A. H. 1184 (also in Arabic numerals)=1750-51 A. D. (2) A. H. 1294=1877-78 A. D.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of the great saint, 'Abdu'r-Rahmān 'Aidrūs, who died at Punnani (<i>i.e.</i> Ponnani) in the country of Malabār on the first date, and the reconstruction, on the second date, of his tomb (first constructed by his son) Sayyid 'Alī. Written by Shaikh Muhyi'u'd-Dīn, son of 'Alī.
112	Planks over the three doors of the main hall of the mosque called Totnapalli.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Partly damaged. Extant portion only contains the traditions of the Prophet. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
113	Muhammad Muslih's mosque. Plank over the entrance.	....	....	A. H. 925 ? (chronogram)=1519 A. D.	Arabic verse, Naskh	Records the date of the construction of the mosque by Jalāl'u'd-Dīn (?).
	QUILON DISTRICT QUILON TALUK					
114	Quilon.—Masjid-i-Kabir in Mahalla Jayanagappuram. Slab in the east wall, outer side.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic verse (XLVIII, 12-15). In characters of the 18th-19th centuries.
	MADHYA PRADESH GUNA DISTRICT MUNGAOLI TAHSIL					
115	Chanderi.—Nimjhai Bāoḍi. On the south wall.	Sultāns of Malwa	Nāsiru'd-Dīn	A. H. 911 (words), Rabi'ī=1505 A.D., August.	Persian verse, Naskh	Badly damaged. Seems to record that the step-well was constructed in the name of (Prophet) Muhammad during the time of Malikū'sh-Sharq Ikhtiyār'u'l Muḥk. Name of the builder lost.
116	Tomb of Shāh Kamāl. West wall	Rulers of Chanderi(?)	Qadr Khān	A.H. 818 (words), Dhi'l-Qa'da 9, Friday=1416 A.D., January 10.	Do.	Records the construction of a mosque by Timar entitled Jawād (lit. generous).

117	Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Wajīḥu'd-Dīn Yūsuf Shūh Wilāyat. Foot side of a grave.	....	....	A. H. 924 (words), Muḥarram 13, Monday=1518 A.D., January 25.	Do.	States that Barakat <u>Shaiḥ</u> , son of Naḡīb and grandson of Sirāj, expired on the given date.
118	Another grave . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains only the Throne Verse. In characters of about the 16th century.
119	Graveyard near the Kūkū-ki-Talaiyya, on the Lalitpur Road. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A. H. 1067(?), Muḥarram-1656 A.D., October-November.	Persian, Naskh	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of a mosque (?).
120	Mosque near the above. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal Year 31 (A. H. 1098-99)=1686-87 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Malik Musalmān.
121	Ḥauḍ-i-Khās tank. Sarcophagus, lying loose on the eastern bank.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains only the Throne Verse. In characters of about the 16th-17th centuries.
122	Another loose sarcophagus nearby . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
123	Chopḍe-ki-Masjid on the western bank. Loose fragmentary slab.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains only a part of the same. Do.
124	Another loose slab, same place. . .	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Contains First Creed and prayers for the deceased. In characters of about the 18th century.
125	Mungāoli.—Masjid-Imām Bārā in Maḥalla Jogīpura. West wall.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1065 (and chronogram)=1654-55 A. D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque was constructed by <u>Shaiḥ</u> Mubārak, through the efforts of Mirzā Khurram Baig.
126	Malkhan-Bāori. Left side	Sultāns of Mālwa .	Ghiyāṭhu'd-Dīn	A. H. 900 (words), Rajab=1495 A.D., March.	Persian verse, Naskh	Badly damaged. States that the step-well with a garden around was constructed by Malik Lādan, the prince among ministers, who had received the title <u>Shāriq</u> 'l-Mulk from the king. Also mentions Chanderi. Composed by Dānyāl Cf. A. R. Ep., 1962-63, No. D. 65.
GWALIOR (GIRD) DISTRICT						
GWALIOR TAHSIL						
127	Gwalior.—Fort. Gangōlā Tāl. Slabs unearthed at the time of clearance. No. 1. Photographic print of the estampage received from Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums, Raipur.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains a literary couplet. In characters of about the 17th century.
128	No. 2. Do.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal Year 37, A. H. 1105 (words), Shawwāl 23=1694 A.D. ? June 7.	Persian, Nasta'liq; Local dialect, Nāgari.	Bilingual. Fragmentary and damaged. Exact purport not clear. Records the name of the king and those of the holder of the <i>jaḡir</i> , Nawwāb Miyyān Sayyid Muzaḥḥar, the superintendent of buildings (<i>Mir-i-'imārat</i>) Miyyān Sayyid Yāsīn Shāhib, and the superintendent (of police) (<i>dāroghā</i>), Miyyān Sayyid Fath Muḥammad Miyyān. For the Nāgari portion, see No. 85 of Appendix B.
129	No. 3. Do.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the Second Creed. In characters of about the 16th-17th centuries.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> GWALIOR DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> GWALIOR TAHSIL—<i>concl.</i> Gwalior—<i>concl.</i>					
130	Chhoti-Masjid in Mahalla Mirzāpur. On the central <i>mihrab</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1031=1621-22 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, Naskh and Nas-t'liq.	Invokes blessings on the poor creature 'Abdu'l-Karim (builder of the mosque)?.
131	Bari-Masjid, same locality. On the entrance.	Sūr	Islām Shāh	A. H. 9[5]6, Dhī'l-Hijja = 1549-50 A. D., December-January.	Persian, Naskh	Records the construction of a well by the orders of the king. Also records the name of Daulat Khān (the supervisor?).
132	Mosque in Mahalla Masitpura. On the entrance. RAJGARH DISTRICT KHILCHIPUR TAHSIL	Do. . . .	Muhammad 'Adil?	A. H. 902? (words)= 1554-55 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to some construction. Name of the king and the date are legible.
133	Zirāpur.—Loose slab in the compound of a mosque. NARSINGGARH TAHSIL	....	....	A. H. 891 (words), Jumādā I 14=1486 A. D., May 18.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that the tomb is that of Malik Sarbāz(?) Rustam Khāni. Date evidently that of construction.
134	Bihār.—Dargāh of Hājī Wali. Main gate of the enclosure.	Sultāns of Malwa .	Mahmūd Shāh I . . . .	....	Persian verse, Naskh	Letters almost peeled off. Seems to be a copy of No. 135 below.
135	Entrance of the tomb proper	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	A. H. 873 (words)= 1468-69 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the date of the completion of the tomb of Shaikh Hājī Shihāb by Shaikh Sultān Shāh, (son of) 'Umar. Composed by Qāḍī Budh, (son of) Jamāl.
136	Below the above . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains verses in Sufistic strain. In characters of about the 15th century.
137	In the <i>mihrab</i> in the west wall. Top panel, No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
138	Do., No. 2. . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains a tradition of the Prophet stressing the necessity of acquiring knowledge. Do.
139	Middle panel, No. 1. . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Naskh	Contains eulogistic verses (in praise of kings). Do.
140	No. 2. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains verses in praise of God. Do.
141	No. 3. . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic text (CXII).

142	Bottom panel . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ahā</i> (repeated seven times).
143	Narsinghgarh.—Jāmi 'mosque. Inside the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Persian and Urdu, Nasta'liq.	Invokes God's mercy on those who offer prayers in the mosque and curse on those who prevent outsiders from offering prayers. Also records the name of the builder Sayyid Qāsim, son of Sharif 'Alī Arāq. In characters of about the 19th century.
SEHORE DISTRICT						
BHOPAL TAHSIL						
144	Bhopal.—Mosque of Haqiqat Khān in Maḥalla Mandī. On the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1172 (and chronogram)=1758-59 A. D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque by Māh Bānā, wife of the deceased 'Aqil Khān.
145	Mādār Dornī's mosque, in Maḥalla Ibrāhimpūra. On the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1234=1830-31 A. D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains only religious text (First Creed, etc.), names of the first four caliphs and the date.
146	Tomb of Nawwāb Faiz Muhammad Khān, in Kamālā Park. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A. H. 1195 (and chronogram), Rabi' II 29=1778 A. D., May 27.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the date of the demise of Nawwāb Faiz Muhammad Khān.
147	Tomb of Sardār Dost Muhammad Khān in the compound of the Gandhi Medical College, in Maḥalla Qal'a Fathgarh. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	(1) A. H. 1087=1676 A. D. (2) A. H. 1153, Rajab 5=1740 A. D. September 13, Thursday (irregular).	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq; English, Roman.	Bilingual. Modern. Records the dates of birth and death of Khān-i-Mu'azzam, Dilair Jang, Masnad-i-'Alī, Sardār Dost Muhammad Khān, born at Tirah, in North West Frontier Provinces, who founded the ruling dynasty of Bhopāl. Executed by Sami'ud-Din Engraver. For the English portion see Appendix B 141.
148	Headstone of another grave, same place .	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Modern. Records the name of Fathū Begam, wife of Sardār Dost Muhammad Khān, the founder of Dārū'l-Iqbāl (lit. House of Fortune) Bhopāl.
SHIVPURI DISTRICT						
KARERA TAHSIL						
149	Karera.—Qal' a-ki-Masjid. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal	Shah Jahān	A. H.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Partly damaged. States that the mosque was constructed by Sayyid Sālār. Listed, <i>An. Rep. Arch. Dep. Gwalior State</i> , 1927-28, No. D, 97.
150	Narwar.—Mosque in front of a High School. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do.	Akbar	A. H. 979 (words). Ramaḍān = 1572 A. D., January-February.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the completion of the mosque by the chief among the great Khāns, Mirak Ahmad Khān Kulābi (i.e. of Kulāb). Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, No. D, 96.
151	Above No. 150	Arabic, Thulth	Contains a Quranic verse (IX, 18).

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—concl'd. SHIVPURI DISTRICT—concl'd. KARERA TAHSIL—concl'd. Narwar—concl'd.					
152	Grave in a field near the Dak Bungalow	....	....	(1) A. H. 1153=1740-41 A. D. (2) A. H. 1163, Jumādā II 17=1750 A.D., (May 13).	Armenian ; Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq ; Hindi, Nāgari.	Trilingual. States that Tir Arākel, son of Pūghūs of Julfā (in Irān), the priest (<i>pādri</i>) of the Armenian Christians who used to live in the Church of Shāwālī came, by chance, to Narwar in India on the first date and after staying there for 10 years died on the second date at the age of 72, and that his sons after having kept his body for six months in this grave, carried it to the Hoog(h)ly-Bandar (near Calcutta). For the Nāgari version, see No. 249 of Appendix B of <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1954-55. Cf. <i>An. Rep.</i> , <i>Arch. Dep. Gwalior State</i> , 1923-24, No. D. 22.
	VIDISHA DISTRICT BASODA TAHSIL					
153	Bāsoda.—Dargāh-ki-Masjid. Headstone of a grave in the compound.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of some one, probably named Ghulām 'Alī. Date illegible. In characters of the 18th century.
154	Pir Sāhib-ki-Masjid. Loose slab . . .	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb	Regnal Year 45 (A.H. 1112-13)=1701-02 A. D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Records the construction of the mosque (by ?) Pir Hīmāyatu-llāh.
155	Udaypur.—Qāḍi-ki-Masjid. North wall, outer face.	Do.	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1041 (and words), Dhī'l-Hijja 10=1632 A. D., June 18.	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	State that the mosque in the qaṣba of Udaypur situated in the Chanderi province of Mālwa, on the border of Gondwāna, was commenced by Qāḍi Auliya, son of Sayyid 'Abdu's-Samad, in the reign of Abu'l-Muzaḥfar Nūru'd Dīn Muḥammad Jahāngir Badshāh, but the mosque was not even half complete when both the Qāḍi and the emperor expired, whereupon, after a year, Sayyid Ambiyā strove for its completion, but he also died in the meantime, and ultimately, Sayyid Hāmid and Sayyid Dā'ūd, sons of Sayyid Auliya, completed it in the first year of Shāh Jahān's reign. Ends with a request of prayers for the Qāḍi and the Firdaus Makāni (sic.) i.e. emperor Jahāngir. Date that of writing (†). Cf. <i>Ind. His. Quar.</i> , vol. III, No. 4 (1927), pp. 715-18, plate.
156	Gur Daup-Bāoḍi. Right side . . .	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq ; Sanskrit and local dialect, Nāgari.	Bilingual. Assigns the construction of the well to Damodar Dās and Gokul Dās, sons of Haridās gāwūngo. For the Nāgari portion, which also contains the date, see No. 142 of Appendix B.

157	On the 'Idgāh	Do.	Jahāngīr	A. H. 1014 (and words), Ramaḍān 4=1606 A. D., January 3.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that the mosque was built by Khwāja Barāwan, son of Bahādur Khān, during the governorship ('amal) of Rāj(a) Bikramājī, son of Bhārathi Chānd.
<p style="text-align: center;">MADRAS TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT TIRUCHENDUR TALUKA</p>						
158	Kāyalprtnam.—Tombstone in the graveyard attached to the mosque. Estampage from Old Collection.	....	....	A. H. 957 (words), Junādā II 9, Wednesday afternoon=1550 A. D., June 25.	Arabic prose and verse, Naskh.	Records the demise of 'Abdu'l-Ghaffār, son of 'Alī, son of Jamālu'd-Dīn, son of Shihābu'd-Dīn Sayyidi Ahmad, son of the just amir Jamālu'd-Dīn, son of Sayyidi Ahmad Sa'du'd-Dīn al-Ma'bari.
<p style="text-align: center;">MAHARASHTRA AKOLA DISTRICT AKOT TALUKA</p>						
159	Dhārul.—Sarcophagus under a Big Dome	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Contains religious text (Throne Verse, etc.) only. In characters of about the 16th century.
<p style="text-align: center;">BALAPUR TALUKA</p>						
160	Bālāpur.—Rauḍa mosque. On the facade	....	....	A.H. 1150 (words)=1737-38 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that when Rustam Khān died, he was buried by the side of the saint Zahiru'd-Dīn and that his son Mirzā Amān entitled Sher Baig, built the mosque at the place in his memory. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. (Mos.)</i> 1907-08, p.18.
<p style="text-align: center;">AMRAOTI DISTRICT ELLICHPUR (ACHALPUR) TALUKA</p>						
161	Ellichpur (Achalpur).—Bē-Bahā Bāgh. Over the main entrance.	Nawwābs of Ellichpur.	Nāmdār Khān	Faḡlī 1250, A. H. 1256, Shawwāl 7, Wednesday=1840 A.D., December 2.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	States that the construction of the gate and the compound-wall of the sacred tomb of Muḥammad Sulṭān Khān Bahādur Pannī Afghān Sulaimānza'i Mahdavi, was carried out by the orders of Nawwāb Muḥammad Nāmdār Khān Bahādur, son of Muḥammad Salābat Khān Bahādur, son of the martyr, Muḥammad Ismā'il Khān Bahādur, who was the son of Muḥammad Sulṭān Khān.
162	Do. Western entrance . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1198 (and chronogram) = 1783-84 A. D.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Records the demise of Wilāyat Khātūn.
163	Over the eastern door of the Tomb of Ismā'il Khān Pannī in the same garden.	....	....	A.H. 1216 (and chronogram) = 1801-02 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Ismā'il Khān at a young age.
164	South wall of the same Tomb, outer face.	A.H. 1256 (and chronogram) = 1840-41 A. D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Registers the death of Sayyid Rihm 'Alī or Rahmā.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—<i>contd.</i> AMRAOTI DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> ELLICHPUR (ACHALPUR) TALUKA—<i>concl'd.</i> Ellichpur (Achalpur)—<i>concl'd.</i>					
165	Zari-kā-Imāmbārā. Over the entrance. .	....	....	A. H. 1226 (and chronogram)=1811 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of a lofty building (lit. palace) in the name of Imām (Husain) to Muhammad Fatḥ Jang Khān.
166	Do. North wall of the enclosure . . .	....	....	A. H. 1255 (and words and chronogram), Muḥarram 14, Saturday=1839 A.D., March 30.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Ḥayāt Khātūn.
167	Graveyard in Maḥalla Hirāpura. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A. H. 1270 (and chronogram), Jumādā II 8, Monday=1854 A.D., March 6.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Mandī Khān. Written by Hirālāi Mu'jiz-Qalam Khush-Raqam Rāi 'Ilichpūri. Cf. A.R. Ep. 1964-65, No. D, 115.
168	Rāfiḍiyon-ki-Masjid. Headstones of graves in the compound. No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 1226, Ramaḍān 20=1811 A.D., October 8.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	States that Mirzā Qāsim Beg died on the given date.
169	No. 2. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1235 ? (and chronogram), Sha'bān, Tuesday = 1820 A.D., May June.	Do	Badly damaged. Registers the death of Ḥasan Ridā (?).
170	No. 3. . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Munawwar 'Alī. In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.
171	No. 4. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1253 (and chronogram) = 1837-38 A.D.	Arabic prose and Urdu verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Dajhan Shāhiba. Composed by Daigham.
172	No. 5. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1284 (and chronogram)=1867-68 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Mirzā Kāzim Ḥusain at a young age.

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

AURANGABAD DISTRICT					
AURANGABAD TALUKA					
173	Aurangabad.—Chowk-ki-Masjid. On the facade.	....	....	A. H. 1072 (and chronogram) = 1661-62 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq. After describing the praises of the mosque, assigns its construction to <u>Shahista Khān</u> and also states that its two flowing reservoirs supplied water to the city. Composed by Yumni (see Nos. 174-75 below).
174	Above the arches in the prayer-hall.	....	....	Do	Do Same as above. Also refers to the mosque's being constructed in Dakhn. (i.e. Deccan). Composed and written by Mirzā Muḥammad, son of Muḥammad Sharif, Yumni.
175	Ek Khāne-ki-Masjid. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 1071 (chronogram) = 1660-61 A.D.	Do Assigns the construction of the mosque to Muḥammad Sharif. Composed by Yumni (cf. No. 174 above).
176	Daulatābād.—Sides of a grave in front of the tomb of Mirzā 'Abdu'llāh Khānu'z-Zamān.	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq. Assigns the grave to one Humāyūn Shāh. In characters of the 17th-18th centuries.
177	Dargāh of Haḍrat Mu'min 'Arif. Obverse and reverse of a loose slab.	....	....	....	Arabic <u>Thulūḥ</u> . Damaged. Contains the First Creed and <i>Nad-i-'All</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
178	Sides of a grave nearby.	....	....	A. H. Rabi' II 15 Friday.	Arabic, Nasta'liq. Badly damaged. Records the demise of a lady named Rābi'a. In characters of about the 17th century.
179	Facade of the mosque, same place. Upper slab.	....	....	A. H. 1229 (chronogram) = 1813-14 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq. Mentions the construction of the mosque near the tomb of Shāh 'Arif.
180	Do. Lower slab . . . . .	....	....	Do. (also in figures)	Do. Do.
BIR DISTRICT					
BIR TALUKA					
181	Bir.—Qādir Bādgāh-ki-Masjid, near the Kotwāli gate. Compound-wall.	....	....	A. H. 1111 = 1699-1700 A.D.	Do. Registers the construction of the mosque by one Ibrāhīm in the name of (Haḍrat) 'All, master of (the sword named) <u>Dhu'l-Faqr</u> .
182	Mosque in Mahalla-Sadar. Central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 1116 (and chronogram) = 1704-05 A.D.	Do. Assigns the construction of the mosque to Sadr Shāh. Composed by his son Muḥammad Shāh. Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1961-62, Nos. D, 60, 317; etc.
183	Mosque in Mahalla 'Azizpāra. East side of a platform in the compound.	....	....	(1) A. H. 1259 (words) = 1843-44 A.D. (2) A. H. 1261 (words) = 1845 A.D.	Do Records the demise of Basālat Jāh on the first date and the construction of his tomb by his brother <u>Shaiḫ</u> Banda 'All, Amir-i-Kabir, on the second.
184	Well in the Takiya of Shāh Miskin.	....	....	A. H. 1241 (and chronogram) = 1825-26 A.D.	Do. Records the construction of the well and (near?) the <i>Takiya</i> by Shāh Miskin.

Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
MAHARASHTRA—contd. BUR DISTRICT—contd. KANJ TALUKA					
185 Dhārur. —Jāmi'-Masjid. Over the entrance	....	....	A. H. 12.. (and chronogram).	Persian verse, Naskh.	Damaged. Records the construction of the Jum'a (i.e. Jāmi') mosque of Pēt-Fathābād.
186 Mosque in Maḥalla-Nāikwādi. Above the entrance.	....	....	A. H. 1091 (and chronogram) = 1680-81 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to 'Abdu'l-Wahhāb, the servant of the firm faith (i.e. Qādi.)
187 Tomb of I'tibārū'l-Mulk. Above the entrance.	....	....	(Chronogram, unintelligible).	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of some one (name not mentioned). In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
188 Below No. 187 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Assigns the construction of the tomb to Muḥammad Khān. Do.
189 Fort. Bastion to the right of the main entrance.	....	....	Shuhūr 979 (words), A. H. 986, Dhī'l-Hijja=1579 A.D., January-February.	Do.	Records that the bastion dedicated to the memory of the twelve Imāms was completed during the regime of Turk Khān.
190 Fatḥ-Burj	'Adil Shāhi (?)	'Alī (?) I	A. H. 977 (words) = 1569-70 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	States that the bastion named <i>Burj-i-'Alī</i> was completed through the efforts of Kishwar [Khān] Ghāzi, by 'Alī, the slave of 'Alī. Cf. <i>Ind. Arch.</i> , 1964-65 <i>A Review</i> , p. No. 18.
191 Hāthi-Burj	Nizām Shāhi	Murtaḍā I	A. H. 985 (words), Ramaḍān 20=1577 A.D., December 1.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh; Marāthi, Nāgari.	Bilingual. States that this fort was entrusted by Nizām Shāh to the protective charge of Ahmad Āqā who constructed and named this bastion after the king as <i>Burj-i-Hadrat-i-Diwān-i-A'lā Murtaḍā Shāhi</i> . Cf. <i>ibid.</i> For the Nāgari portion, see No. 191 of Appendix B.
192 Ruined mosque in the Fort. Above the entrance.	Do.	(Do.)	A. H. 981 (chronogram) = 1573-74 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Sanjar Khān. Cf. <i>ibid.</i>
193 Tomb in Nūr-Bāgh. Above the arches on four sides.	....	....	A. H. 1099 (and chronogram)=1687-88 A.D.	Do.	Records the erection of the dome over the remains of the great Khān Qala'dār Khān.
194 Well in a field near Nūr Bāgh	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal Year 41, A.H. 1109 (words) =1697-98 A.D.	Do.	Assigns the construction of the spring (i.e. well) to Murād, son of Muḥammad Kabir.

BULDANA DISTRICT						
MALKA PUR TALUKA						
195	Malikapur.—Over the Jum'a gate . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1142-1729-30 A.D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Records the completion of the gate by Muhammad during the governorship ('amir) of Ma'sali <u>Khān</u> . Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. (Mos.)</i> , 1907-08, p. 20.
196	Facing No. 195 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.
197	Jāmi'-Masjid. Over the entrance . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Letters almost peeled off. Seems to contain part of a Quranic verse. In characters of about the 16th century.
198	Over the central mihrāb . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains Quranic text (VI, 1-3). Do.
199	Rājūr.—Jāmi' mosque. Loose slab	Khalji	Qutb-ud-Din Mubārak Shāh	....	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Records the construction of some structure by one of his servants (name lost). It styles the king's reign as 'caliphate'. Cf. <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1964-65, No. D. 192.
200	Rohankhed.—Jāmi' mosque. Over the entrance.	....	....	A.H. 990 (chronogram) = 1582-83 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to <u>Khudāwand Khān</u> . Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. (Mos.)</i> , 1907-08, p. 20.
201	Over the central mihrāb . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq.	Contains part of a Quranic verse (LXXII, 18). In characters of about the 16th-17th centuries.
MEHAR TALUKA						
202	Fatehkheldā.—Jāmi' mosque. Over the eastern entrance.	....	....	A.H. 990 (and chronogram) = 1582-83 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Refers to the construction of the mosque by <u>Khudāwand (Khān)</u> . Cf. No. 200 above. Also, cf. <i>Ep. Ind. (Mos.)</i> , 1907-08 p. 20.
OSMANABAD DISTRICT						
UDGIR TALUKA						
203	Udgir.—Fort. North wall of a building near the munsif's Court.	....	....	A.H. 1094, Muharram 1=1682 A.D., December 21.	Do.	Refers to Murshid Quli <u>Khān</u> , son of Dayānat <u>Khān</u> , as the builder. Object of construction not specified.
204	House of Sazawāru'l-Mulk. Middle medallion, above the entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth (Tughrā-i-Ma'kūs).	Contains only <i>Bismi'llāh</i> . In characters of 16th century.
205	Medallion, below the above. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains <i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> so written as to form the figure of a lion. Do.
206	Two medallions to the extreme left and right, same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Each medallion contains <i>Yā Mufattiḥ-i'l-Abwāb</i> (O Opener of Gates). Do.
207	Travellers' Bungalow, Facade. . . . .	....	....	Fajli 1199 (A.H. 1192)=1778 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Seems to be modern. Records the words <i>Musafir Bangala-i-Udgir</i> and the date.
208	Begji's mosque. Above the entrance of a <i>hujra</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh (Tughrā).	Contains <i>Bismi'llāh</i> , etc. In characters of about the 19th century.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—<i>concl'd.</i> SATARA DISTRICT KARAD TALUKA					
209	Karād.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Two medallions, one each to the right and left of the central <i>mihṛāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Thulṭh</i> (Tughṛā i-Ma'kūs).	Each medallion contains a Quranic text (LXI,13). In characters of about the 16th century.
210	Around the central <i>mihṛāb</i>	ʿAdil Shāhi	ʿAlī I	A.H. 981? (and chronogram) = 1573-74 A.D.	Persian verse, Nastaʿliq.	Damaged. States that the mosque was constructed by Kāmil Khān, through the efforts of his religious minded deputy, the Khān, Mir, Muḥammad. Name of scribe illegible. Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mus.</i> , 1933-34 (Sup.), pp. 48-49.
211	Medallion in the central <i>mihṛāb</i> . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Kāfi and <i>Thulṭh</i> .	Contains the first Creed and <i>Nad-i-ʿAlī</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
212	Another slab, same place . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Thulṭh</i> (Tughṛā).	Contains the Second Creed. Do.
213	A column in the middle row of the prayer-hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Thulṭh</i> .	Contains a Quranic verse (LXXII, 18) and the name of the scribe Muḥammad (?) al Ḥussaini. Do.
214	Slab in the outer face of the north wall of the mosque.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains a Quranic text (XLVIII, 27). Do.
215	Above No. 214 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Also contains a Quranic text (XLVIII, 1-3). Do.
216	To the left of No. 214. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Also contains a Quranic text (XLVIII, 4). Do.
217	Tomb of Maulā ʿAlī. Slab in the north wall, outer face.	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh .	Damaged. Seems to record that the building is the <i>Qadam-gāh</i> (i.e. the building containing foot-prints) of Ḥaḍrat ʿAlī. Do.
218	Old graveyard. Sides of a sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 963, Ramaḡān 7=1553 A.D., July 15.	Arabic prose and Persian verse. Kāfi and <i>Thulṭh</i> .	Records the demise of Khwāja Aḥmad.
219	Another sarcophagus . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 963 (words). Safar 27=1556 A.D., January 11.	Persian, Naskh .	Damaged. Registers the death of a person (name illegible).
220	Third sarcophagus . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh .	Contains Shiite <i>Durūd</i> only. In characters of about the 16th century.
221	Fourth sarcophagus . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Naskh.	Contains verses asking the earth to be compassionate to those interred therein. Do.

SATARA TALUKA						
222	Satara.—Mosque in Budhwārpeth. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1244=1828-29 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulh</u> .	Contains the First Creed and <i>Durūd</i> .
SHOLAPUR DISTRICT						
SHOLAPUR TALUKA						
223	Sholapur.—Jāmi'-Masjid. To the left of the main entrance.	Ādil Shāhi . . .	'Alī I	A.H. 988 (words)=1580-81 A.D.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Assigns the construction of the mosque (spelt <i>mahjīd</i>) to Bābāji Dābit Khān, the deputy-in-absence (<i>nā'ib-i-ghaibat</i>) of the district (<i>mu'āmalā</i>) of Sandlāpūr (i.e. Sholapur). Cf. <i>Pro. Deccan Hist. Cong.</i> , Hyderabad Session, 1945, p. 236.
224	Headside of a grave in the compound . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1254 (chronogram), Sha'bān 8=1838 A.D., October 27.	Persian <u>Nasta'liq</u>	Records the death of Hāji Miyān, who had decorated (repaired?) the mosque and the 'Idgāh.
225	Kālā-Gumtad. Headside of the sarcophagus.	....	....	....	Urdu verse and Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> .	Contains the Second Creed and a couplet (asking) Bābāji Dābit Khān to keep on repeating a formula declaring Allāh as his protector in both the worlds. In characters of 16th century.
226	Kālī-Masjid. On the facade . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1108 (chronogram)=1696-97 A.D.	Persian <u>Thulh</u>	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Muḥammad 'Alī. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 238.
227	Fort. Above the arch of the second gate.	Ādil Shāhi . . .	Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh . . . . .	....	Arabic and Persian, verse?, <u>Naskh</u> .	Damaged. Contains the names of the king and his father Ibrāhīm and also of Yūsuf Khān, the <i>ḥarūdār</i> . Cf. <i>ibid</i> .
228	Dargāh of Shāh Zahr Wali. Slab in the southern wall outer face.	Do.	'Alī I . . . . .	....	Persian <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction of a stepwell. Also mentions Dābit Khān, the king's deputy (<i>nā'ib-i-ghaibat</i>) at S(h)olāpūr. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 237.
229	To the right of the above . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1237=1821-22 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	Records the death of Maḥdūm Sāhibā, wife of Mir Asad.
230	Headstone of a grave in the compound . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1238, Sha'bān 14 = 1823 A.D., April 26.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	States that Shaikh Ahmad expired under the protection (lit. shadow) of Ḥaḍrat Zahr Shāh (the saint).
231	Headstone of another grave . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1242 (chronogram)=1826-27 A.D.	Persian <u>Nasta'liq</u>	Records the demise of (Si?)tāra Khātūn, wife of Tipū Khān Sāya(?).
MYSORE						
BELGAUM DISTRICT						
BAILHONGAL TALUK						
232	Sampgaon.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulh</u> .	Fragmentary. Contains Quranic text (VI, 160; LXI, 13). In characters of about the 16th century.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i>					
	BELGAUM DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i>					
	BELGAUM TALUK					
233	Belgaum.—Slab in the house of Bābu Rāo, in the lane near the market.	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	States that this stone indicates the boundary of the cultivable land which was endowed by the most auspicious among the Khāns, the brave As'ad Khān, for the Safā mosque built by himself (Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, No. D, 153). Ends with an imprecation cursing those who might interfere with the endowment. Do.
234	Slab fixed in the Timber Yard, near the Railway Crossing.	....	....	....	Do.	Another copy of No. 233 above.
235	Jāmi'-Masjid in the Fort. Medallion in the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth (Tughrā).	Contains a formula declaring faith in the Creator. In characters of about the 16th century.
236	Above the central mihrāb, same mosque	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains a Quranic verse (LXXII, 18) and the formula <i>Allāhu Akbar</i> (God is great). Do.
237	Above No. 235 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 99 [81]=1589-90 A.D.	Do.	Contains Quranic text and the name of the calligrapher Abū Tālib, son of Qāsim al-Ḥusaini <i>Zarrin-Qalam</i> . Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, D, 158.
238	Pillars, 1-6, in the west wall, same mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic verse, Thulth.	Contains verses in praise of God. In characters of the 16th century.
239	Do. In the first row from west .	....	....	....	Arabic prose and verse and Persian verse, Thulth.	Contains Quranic text (XLVIII, 1), invocatory and a few other verses in praise of the mosque, designated as Masjid-i-Safā. Written by Abū Tālib, son of Qāsim-al-Ḥusaini. Do. Cf. No. 237 above.
240	Do. In the middle row . .	....	....	....	Arabic prose and verse, Thulth.	Contains Quranic text (II, 255, IX, 18, etc.), traditions of the Prophet and invocatory verses. Do.
241	Do. In the first row from east .	....	....	A. H. 997? = 1588-89 A. D.	Do.	Contains religious texts (Quranic verses, Traditions, Shite <i>Durūd</i> , etc.), invocatory verses and the name of the calligrapher Abū Tālib, son of Qāsim. Do. Cf. Nos. 237, 239 above.
242	Slab in a field near the Fort . .	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	Another copy of No. 233 above.
243	Slab in another field, about 3 kilometres to the south of the Fort.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.

BIDAR DISTRICT						
KALYAN TALUK						
244	Kalyān.—Headstone of a grave near the Jāmi'-Masjid.	....	....	A. H. 1202 (and 2 chronograms)= 1787-88 A. D.	Persian Naskh.	Records the death of Shāh Barā Shāhib. Composed by Ayyūb and Gaisū Darāz.
245	Well near the mosque, in Allāhnagar. West side.	....	....	A. H. 1260 (and chronogram)= 1844 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the well designated as Bi'ru'l-Husaini.
246	Maulānā Ya'qūb's Dargāh. Slab in the east wall, outer side.	Tughluq	Ghiyāthū'd-Dīn Tughluq Shāh	A. H. 723 (words), Dhī'l-Hijja 10 = 1323 A. D., December 10.	Mixture of Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Damaged. States that the Jāmi' mosque in the qāṣba of Kalyān was constructed by Ulugh Qutlugh Malik-i-Mulūkīsh-Sharq wa's-Shin Ikhtiyārū' d-Dīn Shāhin Sultānī. Written by Muhammad, son of Pīyā (or Rīdā). Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1935-36, pp. 1-2.
247	Dargāh of Sayyid Pir Pāshā. In the arch of the north entrances.	....	....	A. H. 1228 (and chronogram) = 1813 A. D.	Persian Nasta'liq	Reads : Yā Ḥāfiz-i-Ḥaqīqī (O Real Protector), which also forms the chronogram.
248	Above the same entrance	Nawwābs of Kalyāni	Khairu'd-Dīn I	Do. . . .	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the edifice by the chief.
249	In the arch of the southern entrance . . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Persian, Nasta'liq	Same as in No. 247 above.
250	Above the same arch	Nawwābs of Kalyāni.	Khairu'd-Dīn I	Do. . . .	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a new edifice in Kalyān by the chief.
251	Nawwāb's tombs in the same compound. Northern face of the Tomb on the south.	....	....	A. H. 1244, Rajab 8 (chronogram) = 1829 A. D., January 14.	Do. . . .	Records the demise of Kamālu'n-Nisā Begam.
252	Western face, same tomb. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains a couplet invoking prayer. In characters of about the 19th century.
253	Northern face of the Tomb on the north.	....	....	A. H. 1269 (and chronogram) = 1852-53 A. D.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Shāh Khairu'd-Dīn II.
254	Western face, same tomb . . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Same as above. Composed by Faiḍ.
255	Western face of the tomb in the centre . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1237, Jumādā I 6 (and chronogram) = 1822 A. D., January 29.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Shāh Khairu'd-Dīn I.
256	Sarcophagus in front of the above tombs	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Fragmentary. Contains part of the Shiite <i>Durūd</i> . In characters of about the 19th century.
257	Another sarcophagus, same place . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed. Do.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> BIDAR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> KALYAN TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Kalyān—<i>concl'd.</i>					
258	Stone pillar near the above . . .	....	....	A. H. 1247, Rajab 27 (day and month in words) = 1832 A. D., January 1.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Invokes Allāh's pleasure on the deceased (a lady).
259	Madina-Masjid, nearby. Above the central mihrāb.	Nawwābs of Kalyāni.	Khairu'd-Din II	A. H. 1245 (and 2 chronograms) = 1829-30 A. D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the <i>Madina-Masjid</i> by the chief.
260	Another enclosure to the north of the same tombs. Two sides of a slab above the entrance.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1264 (and chronogram) = 1847-48 A. D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Thulth</i> (Tughra-i-Ma'kūs) and Naskh.	Records the construction of the entrance (gate).
261	Well to the west of the above tombs. South side.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1241 (and chronogram) = 1825-26 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of the well to the chief.
262	Gun in front of the Rāj-Mahal. Rear and front portions.	Do.	Khairu'd-Din I	A. H. 1233 (chronogram) = 1817-18 A. D.	Do.	Records the date of the casting of the gun (<i>karnāl</i>) designated as <i>Ḍarb-i-Mughkil-kushā</i> .
263	Gun on the Mangni-Burj	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1232 (chronogram) = 1816-17 A. D.	Do.	Do., but it is called <i>Fath-i-Maidān</i> .
264	Gun on the Husaini-Burj. Rear side	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do., but it is called <i>Ḍarb-i-Hasanī</i> .
265	Gun near the steps of Bārgāh-i-Husain.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do., but it is called <i>Ḍarb-i-Haidarī</i> .
266	On another gun nearby	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do., but it is designated as <i>Husaini-Ḍarb</i> .
267	Small gun in the Store-Room	Do.	Khairu'd-Din II	A. H. 1262 (chronogram ?) = 1846 A. D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the name (of the gun) <i>Ḍarb-i-Ruhahla</i> and styles the ruler as Shāh Muḥammad Khairu'd-Din II.
268	Another gun	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1273 (chronogram ?) = 1858-57 A. D.	Do.	Records the name <i>Ḍarb-i-Nyārī</i> .

269	Slabs in the Archaeological Museum. No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 1202 (and chronogram) = 1787-88 A. D.	Persian verse and prose, Naskh.	Records the construction of the 'Idgāh. Composed by Siyā-dat 'Alī Khān Bahādur.
270	No. 2.	....	....	A. H. 1239 (and chronogram) = 1823-24 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that through the blessings of Khāki Shāh, Faql-i-'Alī constructed the well.
271	Loose slab near a well in the field belonging to Chunnu.	Tughluq	Muhammad bin Tughluq Shāh	A. H. 726 (words), Safar 1 = 1326 A. D., January 7.	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Almad, (son of) 'Alī Jachneri (?), at a time when the <i>iqā'</i> was held by Malikush-Sharq Qiwāmu'd-Daulat wa'd-Din, the <i>vazīr</i> of the province (<i>iqīm</i>) of Deogir.
DHARWAR DISTRICT						
HANGAL TALUK						
272	Hāngal.—Jāmi-Masjid. Above the entrance.	'Adil Shāhi	Ibrāhīm (I or II)	....	Arabic and Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Records the religious text (<i>Nād-i-'Alī</i> , etc.) and spells the king's title as 'Adāl Shāh.
273	Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>	....	....	....	Do.	Contains Quranic text (Throne Verse, etc.). In characters of about the 17th century.
274	Mosque in the Fort. Loose slab	....	....	A. H. 1009 (and chronogram) = 1600-01 A. D.	Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of an edifice by Rāfi'u'd-Dīn during the time of the great Khān Khurshid Khān. Composed and written by Abu'l-Qāsim Lārī. Cf. No. 284 below.
275	Lakshmeśvar.—Kālī-Masjid. Above the main entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth (Tughrā-i-Makās)	Contains a Quranic verse (XIX, 57). In characters of about the 17th century.
276	Base of the southern minaret	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the name of Khān-i-A'zam Khānd Mir (entitled) Ankus Khān, son of Manjhan (entitled) Ankus Khān. Do.
277	Base of the northern minaret	....	....	....	Persian, Thulth	Do.
278	Two medallions above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Each medallion contains the First Creed. Do.
279	Two medallions, flanking the above	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh (Tughrā-i-Makās)	Each medallion reads: <i>Yā Muhammad</i> (repeated eight times). Do.
280	Medallion, near No. 278 above	....	....	....	Do.	Contains a few invocations to Allāh by his attributes. Do.
281	Around the central <i>mīhrāb</i>	....	....	....	Do.	Records Quranic texts (LXVII, 13; LXXII, 18, etc.). Do.
SIGGAON TALUK						
282	Bankāpur.—Dongar-ki-Masjid. Loose slab.	....	....	A. H. 1016 ? (and chronogram)=1607-08 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the excavation of the tank designated as <i>Faql-i-Nūrāni</i> .
283	Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic Naskh	Contains Quranic text (LIX, 22-24; CXII, etc.). In characters of 16th century.
284	To the left of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>	'Adil Shāhi	Ibrāhīm II	A. H. 1011 (chronogram)=1602 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records that the great Khān Khurshid Khān, the deputy of the king, built this mosque. Composed and written by Abu'l-Qāsim, son of Shaikh Nizām. Cf. No. 274 above.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1965-66—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MYSORE—concl'd. DEARWAR DISTRICT—concl'd. SHIGGAON TALUK—concl'd. Bankāpur—concl'd.					
285	To the right of the central <i>mībrāb</i>	ʿĀdil Shāhī . . .	Ibrāhīm II	Beginning of A.H. 1011 (words)=1602 A.D., June-July.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, <i>Naskh</i> and <i>Nastaʿliq</i> .	Records the construction of the mosque.
286	Graves in the old graveyard. No. 1. Sides.	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i>	Contains Throne Verse, etc. In characters of about the 16th-17th centuries.
287	No. 2. Headside . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1008 (words), Jumādā I 13, Sunday=1599 A. D., November 21.	Do.	Records the death of Sitti Šāliḥa, daughter of Ḥāji Zinjāni. Written on the given date.
288	No. 3. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious text (<i>Qurʾān</i> , XXII, 7, LV, 26 etc.). In characters of about the 16th-17th centuries.
289	No. 4. Do. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 105 [??]=1647-48 A.D.	Do.	Registers the demise of ʿAlī Riqā, son of Muḥammad Ḥusain, <i>ḥavāldār</i> of Bankāpur.
290	No. 5. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains Throne Verse. In characters of about the 17th century.
291	No. 6. Sides . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1042 (words)=1632-33 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Naskh</i> and <i>Nastaʿliq</i> .	Records the demise of a person (name not mentioned).
292	No. 7. Headside . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i>	Contains religious text (invocatory verses, etc.). In characters of about the 17th century.
293	No. 8. Do. . . . .	....	....	(1) A. H. 1077?=1666-67 A.D. (2) A. H. 1102=1690-91 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of a lady (name not specified). Dates perhaps those of birth and death.
294	No. 9. Sides . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains Throne Verse only. In characters of about the 17th century.
295	Mosque in the old graveyard. On the facade.	....	....	A. H. 1059=1649 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Thulth</i> .	Contains First Creed and a couplet in praise of the four Caliphs.

296	In the central <i>mihrāb</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Thulth</i> .	Reads: <i>Yā Allāh!</i> In characters of about the 17th century.
297	Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains Quranic texts (XVII, 111; LI, 56) only. Do.
298	Headstone of a grave in front of the mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1071 (2 chronograms)=Dh'l-Hijja 2, Friday=1661 A.D., July 19.	Persian verse, <i>Naskh</i> and <i>Thulth</i> .	Records the death of Muḥammad <i>Khān</i> Sarwāni.
299	Dargāh of <i>Shāh</i> 'Alāu'd-Din Qādiri. Loose slab.	....	....	A.H. 999 (chronogram)=1590-91 A.D.	Persian verse, <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Records the construction of a bastion named after Najafi <i>Khān</i> .
300	Fort. Grave near the Jaina temple . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1207, Rabi' II, 12=1792 A.D., November 27.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Naskh</i> and <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Records the demise of Akram (?).
301	Do. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i> of ruined mosque.	'Ādil <i>Shāhi</i>	[Ibrāhīm I]	A.H. 945 (chronogram)=1538-39 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Naskh</i> .	Records the construction of the mosque by <i>Khān</i> Malik. Composed by Amin.
302	Do. Loose slab in the Cattle Breeding Farm.	Do.	Ibrāhīm II	A.H. 1006 (chronogram)=1597-98 A.D.	Persian verse, <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Records the construction of a bastion by <i>Khurshid Khān</i> . Cf. No. 294 above.
303	Sāvpūr.—Dargāh of <i>Shāh</i> Kamāl. Above the main entrance.	Nawwāb of Sāv- pūr.	Abu'l- <i>Khair Khān</i>	A.H. 1223, Rabi' I=1808 A.D., April-May.	Do.	Records the date of placing the pinnacle (<i>kalas</i>) on the dome of <i>Shāh</i> Kamāl, by Dilair <i>Khān</i> Bahādur entitled Dilair Jang. Composed and written by the Nawwāb.
304	Mosque near the above. On a pillar	Do.	Dilair <i>Khān</i>	A.H. 1269 (and chronogram)=1852-53 A.D.	Do.	Assigns the reconstruction of an old mosque to (Nawwāb) Dilair Jang, son of (Abu'l-) <i>Khair</i> (<i>Khān</i>), son of ('Abdu'l) Halim (<i>Khān</i>). Composed by the Nawwāb and written by <i>Khwāja</i> Mir Aḥmad 'Alī <i>Khān</i> .
GULBARGA DISTRICT						
GULBARGA TALUK						
305	Gulbarga.—Graveyard near the Dargāh of Haḡrat Sayyid Muḥammad Gaisū Darāz. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 942, Ramaḡān 14=1536 A.D., March 7.	Persian, <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Records the demise of <i>Khwāja</i> <i>Shāhsawār</i> , son of <i>Khwāja</i> Muḥammad and descendant of <i>Khwāja</i> Ḥakim.
RAICHUR DISTRICT						
KOPPAL TALUK						
306	Hittināla.—Slab lying in the field of Mahādevappa Tippavvanavara. Impressions from the Government Epigraphist for India.	....	....	....	Persian, <i>Naskh</i> .	Reads: <i>Dū Sad (wa) haḡtād (wa) shāsh kuroh (?)</i> (Two hundred and eightysix krohs). In characters of about the 15th-16th centuries.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
<p style="text-align: center;">RAJASTHAN ALWAR DISTRICT MANDAWAR TAHSIL</p>						
307	Bahroj.—Dargāh of Qādir Shāh. Sarcophagus in the adjoining room.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First and Second Creeds, Throne Verse, etc.). In characters of about the 15th century.
308	Another sarcophagus . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
309	Loose slab in the compound	Sayyid	Muhammad Shāh (son of Farid Shāh)	(1) A. H. 842 (words), Sha'bān 1=1439 A. D., January 17. (2) A.H. 846, Rajab=1442 A.D., November-December.	Persian, Naskh	States that the construction of the step-well was commenced on the first date and completed on the second date in the time of the great Khān, Mubārak Khān, (son of) 'Ālam Khān, son of Qāsim (?) Khān al-Ahrārī (?), by Abu'l-Laiḥ Naḡr, son of Muḡīṭh al-Lahorī, known as (phrase illegible), one of the servants of Ḥadrat Makhdūm Shaikh Faḡlu'llāh Bukhārī.
310	Another loose slab . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains only part of a Quranic verse (XXXVII, 80). In characters of early 13th century.
311	Mosque near the Dargāh. Loose slab . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains part of a Quranic verse (III, 199). Do.
<p style="text-align: center;">THANAGHAZI TAHSIL</p>						
312	Ajabgarh.—Loose slab in possession of Pandit Hazārī Lāl.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
313	Somasāgar tank. On the wall nearby . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1038, V. S. 1642 (irregular).	Persian, Nasta'liq; Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Records an order, prohibiting the angling of fish, etc., in the Som(a) Sāgar tank which was constructed (?) by Diwān Mādho Singhji in the reign of Jalāl (u'd-) Dīn Muḡammad Akbar Bādshāh. Ends with an imprecation against Hindu and Muslim violators. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 234 of Appendix B, of <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1966-67.
<p style="text-align: center;">TIJARA TAHSIL</p>						
314	Tijāra.—Mosque near the Tahsil office. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 993 (chronogram) = 1584-85 A.D.	Persian verso, Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque was constructed by Miyān Mubārak.
315	Mosque of Qāḍi Karam Husaini in Maḡalla Qāḍiwāda. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Do.	Do.	A.H. 1000 (and words), Šafar = 1591 A.D., November-December.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Do.

316	Tomb called Rāmgaltān-kā-Gumbad. On the entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh.	Contains the Second Creed. In characters of about the 15th century.
317	Mosque near Gumbadwālā-Bāgh. On the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the Throne Verse. Do.
318	Below No. 317 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains attributes of God. Do.
319	On the sides of the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh (Tughra).	Contains Shiite <i>Durūd</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
BHARATPUR DISTRICT						
KANAN TAHSIL						
320	Kāmān.—Chaurāsī-Khamba mosque. Around the main entrance.	Ghori?	[Muhammad bin Sām ?]	A.H. 600 (words), Ramaḍān = 1204 A.D., May-June.	Arabic, Naskh	Badly damaged and most of the letters peeled off. Seems to record the construction of a well, tank and the mosque (in the time of ?) Tughril Sulṭāni by the great Amir (name partly lost, partly illegible). King's name, etc., lost. Cf. <i>Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep.</i> , vol. XX, p. 56.
321	Around the central <i>mihrāb</i>.			....	Do.	Contains Quranic text (LXVIII, 1—5). In the same characters as in above.
RUPBAS TAHSIL						
322	Rupbās.—Bāgh-Bāori. Wall.	Rulers of Bharatpur	Belwant Shagh	V.S. 1905, Śrāvṇa Su. 15.	Persian, Nasta'liq; Local dialect, Nāgari.	Bilingual. Records the construction of the well by Mahā rājadhīrāj(a) Brijendr(a) Rāi Belwant Singh Bahādur Bahādur Jang, under the supervision of Har Bekhsh, the <i>faujdar</i> . For the Nāgariportion, see No. 238 of Appendix B, of A. R. Ep., 1966-67.
JHALAWAR DISTRICT						
JHALAWAR TAHSIL						
323	Jhalawar.—Archaeological Museum. Wooden <i>mugdar</i>.	....	....	....	Urdu, Nasta'liq	Contains a couplet in praise of Rājā's skill in wielding the <i>mugdar</i> . In characters of the 19th century.
KOTA DISTRICT						
SANGOD TAHSIL						
324	Gāgraun.—Dargāh of Haḍrat Hamid-u'd-Dīn known as Miṭhe Shāh. Arch of the gate.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that the servant of the (royal) court, Irādat Khān, has endowed the revenues of (the villages) Chawkiyā for the annual 'urs celebrations of the Dargāh and hence none should interfere with it. Also see No. 325 below.
325	Southern wall of the mosque in the enclosure.	....	....	A.H. 1106 (and words) = 1694-95 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the Jāmi' mosque by Irādat Khān, son of Nawwāb Irādat Khān and grandson of Nawwāb A'zam Khān and the allotment, for the maintenance of the mosque, of five <i>Bukhūlīs</i> per diem — three for the Imām and one each for the Mu'adhdhin and the sweeper—and half each for expenses on water and illumination. Also states that whoever renders service to the tomb of Haḍrat Shāh Miṭhe will have his desires fulfilled. Further mentions Shaikh Firūz one of the servants of the (said) Khān Shāhib and deputy (in charge) of the fort (nā'ib-i-qal'a), as the supervisor.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>concl.</i> KOTA DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> SANGOD TAHSIL—<i>concl.</i> Gāgraun—<i>concl.</i>					
326	Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
327	Left and right sides of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>	....	....	....	Persian verse, Naskh	Each side contains the well-known couplet in praise of the four Caliphs. Do.
328	Right side of the door of the tomb proper	....	....	(1) A.H. 987, Dhī'l-Hijja=1580 A.D., January-February. (2) A.H. 981, Muharram=1583 A.D., January-February.	Persian, Nasta'liq; Local dialect, Nāgari.	Bilingual. Assigns the erection of the gate to Miyān 'Isā, son of 'Alāwal(?) Khān, a resident of Thānosar, during the governorship ('amal) of Sulṭān Rāthor, son of Rāi Kalyān Mal of Bikāner on the first date and also records the construction of a noble edifice on the second date, by the same person during the time of the same governor. For the Nāgari portion, see No. 245 of Appendix B of <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1966-67.
	SHAHABAD TAHSIL					
329	Shāhābād.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Facade of the gate.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1082 (words)=1671-72 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque in the course of five years under the supervision of Sayyid Maqbūl Muḥammad.
330	Loose slab in the Tahsil office. Originally from a platform near the Kotwālī.	Do.	Do.	Regnal Year 23 (A. H. 1090), Ramaḍān 14=1679 A.D., October 9.	Persian, Nasta'liq; Local dialect, Nāgari.	Bilingual. Fragmentary. States that the <i>mahājans</i> , traders and Brahmins of the <i>gaḡba</i> (name lost) having gone to the royal court and complained that the levy on landed property (<i>sāyir</i>) was being recovered, a royal decree (<i>laqḡir</i>) was issued under the orders of the emperor laying down that the levy was illegal and should not be taken. It also states that in pursuance of that order, the <i>jāgirdār</i> Randhauḷa Khān instructed his agents (<i>mutagaddīs</i>) to stop levying those imposts, and as a result, (the amount of the) levies like <i>zakāt</i> , <i>baḡā'ī</i> , <i>khonṭ</i> , <i>tolā'ī</i> , <i>kotwālī</i> , etc., half was remitted and the remaining half, being accepted by the concerned on their free-will, was to be levied, while the taxes on birth, marriage, etc., were totally remitted. Ends with a curse of Allāh and Rām for the Muslim or Hindu violators. For the Nāgari portion, see No. 247 of Appendix B, of <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1966-67.
331	To the left of the inner gate of the Musāfir Khāna near the Shaikh Shahbāz-ki-Masjid in Mahalla Tambolipūra.	....	....	A.H. 1266=1849-50 A.D.	Do.	Bilingual. Assigns the construction of a mosque, a well and a Musāfir-Khāna to Shaikh, Shahbāz Khān, the Jam'adār. Written by Hāmid Husain. For the Nāgari portion, see No. 250 of Appendix B of <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1966-67.

332	Dargāh of Rahīm Khān Dātā. Top and sides of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. 941 (=1534-35 A.D.)	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the Five Creeds, etc.
333	Panchāyati-Masjid. Over the mihrāb .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains a formula mentioning the merits of the First Creed. In characters of 17th-18th centuries.
NAGOUR DISTRICT						
NAGOUR TAHSIL						
334	Nagaur.—Fort. Slab in the portion of the Parkotā wall, facing the Horse Stables and Ranawāsa.	Khānzādā	Muhammad Khān I	A.H. 913 (words), Safar 37=1507 A.D., June 14.	Persian, Naskh	Letters almost obliterated. Records the construction of a mosque.
335	Slab in the Northern upper Parkotā wall	Ghori . . .	Muhammad bin Sām	A.H. 594 (words) = 1197-98 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains only the name of the king and his kunya Abu'l-Muza'ffar and title Nāṣir-i-Amīr-i'l-Muminin and the nisba a'sh-Shihābi of a person (name lost).
336	Slab to the west of the above . .	Khānzādā . .	Firūz Khān I	A.H. 822 (words), Rabi' I 3=1419 A.D., March 30.	Do. . . .	Fragmentary and damaged. Mentions Khānu'l-A'ṣam Firūz Khān, (son of) Shams Khān Ghāzi and seems to refer to some edifice.
337	Western upper Parkotā wall, outer side	....	....	A.H. 761 (words) = 1359-60 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Records the construction of a mosque. Other details lost.
338	To the north of the above	Khajji or Tughluq .	....	....	Persian Naskh. . . .	Fragmentary. Refers to the might of the king (name, etc. lost) and mentions the efforts of 'Alī, (son of) Ahmad (for the construction of some edifice). In characters of early 14th century.
339	To the north of above. . . .	Khānzādā . .	Mujāhid Khān	A.H. 865 (words), Ramaḍān 8 = 1461 A.D., May 19.	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Records the construction of the mosque by(?) the king who is referred to as Majlis-i-'Alī.
340	Southern upper Parkotā wall, outer face. Slab to the west of the water-tower.	....	....	A.H. 838 (words), Ramaḍān 1=1435 A.D., March 31.	Do. . . .	States that Hātim Khātūn, wife of the late Shams Khān, constructed this well for the benefit of the Muslims.
341	At a little distance from No. 344 . .	Khajji	'Alāu'd-Dīn	A.H. 705 (words)= 1305-06 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Contains only part of the name and the titles of the king.
342	Southern outer (lower) wall, outer face, behind the shops on the Station Road.	Khānzādā . .	[Firūz Khān I ?]	A.H. 821 (words) Ramaḍān = 1418 A.D., October.	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Refers to the martyrdom of some one (Shams Khān ?) and the construction of his 'auspicious tomb'.
343	To the west of No. 342, above the Dargāh of Bābā Badr.	Tughluq . . .	Ghiyāthu'd-Dīn Tughluq Shāh . .	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Extant portion only refers to the reign of the king and gives his name and titles (one being Nāsir-i-Amīr-i'l-mu'minin).
344	Dargāh of Bābā Badr, at the foot of the southern wall of the Fort. Sides of sarcophagus, No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 646 (words)= 1248-49 A.D.	Do. . . .	Damaged. States that the tomb is that of Abu'l-Hasan, better known as Sa'id, son of Sa'id a'sh-Shirāzi (or a'l-Lāri), who expired on the given date. Cf. Bul. Dec. Col. Res. Inst., Vol. II, p. 182.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>concl'd.</i> NAGOUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> NAGOUR TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i> Nagaur—<i>concl'd.</i>					
345	Dargāh of Bābā Badr, at the foot of the southern wall of the Fort. Sides of No. 2.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains only the First Creed. In characters of about the 13th century.
346	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 636 (words)= 1238-39 A.D.	Do. . .	Mostly peeled off. Records the demise of Abū Bakr, son of Sa'du'llāh.
347	Loose sarcophagus piece near the above	....	...	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Contains part of the First Creed. In characters of 13th century.
348	House of Pir Bashīru'd-Dīn Suhrwardī, in Pirzādon-kā-Muḥalla, Nahār Polo. Loose slab originally from the Madrasa.	Sūr . . .	Islām Shāh	A.H. 959 (words), Rajab 1 = 1562 A.D., June 23	Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	Records the construction of the mosque in the Khānqāh of Haḍrat Shaikh Hamidu'd-Dīn Nāgaurī Suhrwardī by Miyān Khwāja, son of Shukr (or Shakar) Batani, (in the time of) the master of the spiritual successor (<i>sajjāda</i>) Shaikhu'l-Mashā'ikh Shaikh Sulaimān, son of Shaikh Bhikh.
349	Mosque of Makhdūm Husain Nāgaurī in Maḥalla Pāḥ-Māḥal. Sides of the Central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Khajji . . .	Qutbu'd-Dīn Muḥarak Shāh . . .	A.H. 720 (words), Muharram = 1320 A.D., February-March	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> .	Damaged. Seems to record the construction of the mosque. Styles the reign of the king as 'caliphate'.
350	Kālā Gumbad in the Dargāh Badā Pir Shāhib.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Contains part of a Quranic text (III, 17-18). In characters of about the 15th century.
351	Ek Minār-ki-Masjid in Paṭhānon-kā-Maḥalla. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Khānzādā . .	Muḥammad Khān I	A.H. 911 (words)= 1505-06 A.D.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	Records the construction of the mosque.
352	Kanchhc Jūlāhon-ki-Masjid. Loose slabs, originally from the city-wall. No. 1.	Do.	Do.	A.H. 909 (words)= 1503-04 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of a mosque by the senior wife of Khānzādā Miyān 'Alī.
353	No. 2	Mughal . . .	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1055 (words)= 1645-46 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Records the construction of a mosque in front of the Delhi-Darwāza (gate) by Muḥabbat Darwish. Written by 'Abdu'l-Hāfiz, <i>mu'addih</i> of the Jāmi' mosque inside the fort.
354	No. 3	Do.	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1079 (and words), Shawwāl 29 = 1669 A.D., March 22,	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Shaikh Yūsuf.

355	No. 4	Do.	Do.	A.H. 1080 (and words), Dhi'l-Hijja 25=1670 A.D., May 6.	Do.	States that the mosque was built by <u>Shaykh</u> Sadru'd-Din, a descendant of the late <u>Makhdūm</u> Bahā'u'd-Din under the supervision of <u>Yūsuf Darwish</u> (obviously same as in above).
356	Northern city-wall, Slab in the outer face.	<u>Khānzādā</u>	Muhammad <u>Khān</u> I	A.H. 911 (words)= 1505-06 A.D.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the construction of the tomb of <u>Fatḥu'llāh</u> , son of <u>Khānzādā</u> Malik Aḥmad <u>Khān</u> .
357	Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Imām Nūr, outside the Delhi gate. Loose slab, originally from the city wall.	Do.	Firūz <u>Khān</u> III	A.H. 933 (words), Dhi'l-Qa'da 9= 1527 A.D., August 10.	Do.	Damaged. States that a mosque and tomb were built in the reign of the king. The phrase either containing the name of the builder or of the occupant of the tomb—reading like Adāja Babū—is not clear.
358	Dargāh of Pir Zuhūru'd-Din, in Mahalla Lohāripūra. Sides of a sarcophagus.	....	....	A.H. [7 ?]45 (words), Šafa = 1344 A.D., June-July.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Damaged. Records the date of the death of a person (name illegible).
359	Do. Pillar on the east . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1008 (and words) = 1599 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that the writer Mir Buzurg visited the tomb in the company of (his father) Nawwāb Amir Muhammad Ma'sūm Nāmi.
360	Another pillar on the east . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains a quatrain soliciting prayers, for the dead. In the same characters as in above.
361	Another pillar on the west . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Contains a quatrain, urging action. Composed and written by Muhammad Ma'sūm Nāmi of Bakkar.
362	Akbari-Masjid. Four-pillared Chhatra on the back of the west wall. Two faces of the south-western pillar.	....	....	A.H. 1008= 1599-1600 A.D.	Do.	Contains a quatrain in the same strain as No. 361 above. Composed by Amir Muhammad Ma'sūm Nāmi. Written most probably by Mir Buzurg.
363	Two faces of the north-western pillar . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains a quatrain on the vicissitudes of time. Composed by Nāmi. In the same characters as in above.
364	Two faces of the north-eastern pillar . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1013 (and words) = 1604-05 A.D.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Contains a couplet composed by Amir Muhammad Ma'sūm Nāmi, who wrote it on his return from Irān.
365	Dargāh of Šufi Šāhib. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 974 (words)= 1566-67 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> and <u>Naskh</u> .	States that the grave belongs to <u>Šarafu'd-Din</u> Husain, son of Muhammad Qāsim and grandson of Abu'l-Faḍl, who died on the given date.
366	Sides of a sarcophagus (same as one mentioned under No. D, 229 of A.R. Ep., 1962-63).	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains couplets expressing grief caused by separation.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
UTTAR PRADESH AGRA DISTRICT AGRA TANSIL						
367	Agra.—Fort. Jahāngīrī-Mahal. Above pipe-holes in the tanks near the northern pavilion. Impressions from the Old Collection.	....	....	....	Persian Nasta'liq.	Contains the names of the parts of the palaces, viz. stream, <i>maḡhūl</i> , big tank, big bath and small bath (to which the water-pipes carried water). In characters of about the 17th century.
368	Mouth of a pipe opposite the Diwān-i-Khāss. Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Refers to the fountain of the Burj-i-Musamman and the water-fall opposite it. Do.
369	An old tomb excavated a few years back. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1010 (words), Hāhī year 40 (chronogram)= 1601-02 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of a lady, mother of the composer (names not mentioned).
370	Headstone of a grave near the south wall of the Fort.	....	....	A.H. 1199 (and chronogram), Jumādī II=1784 A.D., April-May.	Do. . . .	Records the martyrdom of Aghā 'Alī, who fell in a battle. Published, <i>Proc. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , 1874, p. 161.
371	Headstone of another grave, near the above.	....	....	(part of chronogram lost).	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the death of a lady perhaps Kaniz Fāṭima by name. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
372	Chauk-Masjid in Mahalla-Tājganj. Impression from the Old Collection.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb .	A.H. 1094=1682-83 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Shaikh Kifūr Mashhādī.
373	Another mosque in Mahalla-Tājganj. On the central arch. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1269 (and chronogram)=1862 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque under the supervision of Shaikh Wajihu'd-Din.
374	Pachkuiyān grave-yard near Baker-Bāgh (now Subhāsh-Park). Headstones of graves. No. 1.	Sūr . . .	Islām Shāh .	A.H. 954 (words)= 1537-38 A.D.	Persian, <i>Thulh</i>	Damaged and partly obliterated. Seems to record the construction of a well by Husain, in the name of (?) the saint 'Alāu'l-Haq.
375	No. 2. Impressions from the Old collection.	....	....	A.H. 978 (words), Shawwāl 13= 1571 A.D., March 10.	Persian, Naskh .	States that Abu'l-Fattāh, son of Yārī Sultān, died young on the given date. Published, <i>Proc. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , 1874, p. 173.
376	No. 3. Do. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1038 (and chronogram)= 1628-29 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the demise of the mother of Shukru'llāh.
377	No. 4. Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, <i>Thulh</i> .	Contains a quatrain addressed to the deceased. Written by 'Abdu'l-Hādī. In characters of about the 17th century.

378	No. 5. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1033 (chronogram) = 1623-24 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Thulh</u> and Nasta'liq.	Gives the date of the martyrdom of Abu'l-Fath. Published, ibid., p. 161.
379	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1129 (and chronogram) = 1716-17 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, <u>Thulh</u> and Nasta'liq.	Registers the death of <u>Shāh Qharīb</u> , a saint.
380	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1188, Rajab 22, Thursday = 1774 A.D., September 28.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, <u>Naskh</u> and Nasta'liq.	Damaged, Records the death of a lady <u>Kulthūm</u> by name.
381	No. 8. Sides . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1080 (chronogram) = 1669-70 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Muḥammad 'Arif, who died for the cause of Allāh.
382	No. 9. Do. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1265 (and chronogram) = 1848-49 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Muḥliḥu'd-Dīn. Composed by his pupil Qamar.
383	No. 10. Do. . . . .	...	....	A.H. 1266 (chronogram) = 1849-50 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Thulh</u> (<u>Taghrā</u>) and Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of a young lady (name not given).
384	Mosque near the Ajmeri Gate. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Mughal	Jahāngir	A.H. 1031 (and words) = 1621-22 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> and Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of the mosque and a dome to Ḥājī Sulaimān. Published, <i>Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 118; <i>Proc. As. Soc. Bang.</i> , 1874, p. 101.
385	Dargāh of Hoḍrat 'Alāu'd-Dīn Majdhūb <i>alias</i> Shāh Wilāyat, in Nāi-ki-Mandi. Headside pillar of the grave.	....	....	A.H. 953 (chronogram) = 1546-47 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of the saint 'Alāu'd-Dīn Majdhūb. Published, <i>Proc. As. Soc. Bang.</i> , 1874, p. 160.
386	Sarcophagus in the compound . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1209 (and chronogram) = Shawwāl 20, Friday night = 1795 A.D., May 10.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of <u>Dhakā Khān</u> , a learned philosopher and physician.
387	Another sarcophagus . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1215 (and chronogram), Shawwāl, Monday =1801 A.D., February-March.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of <u>Liqā Khān</u> , a physician.
388	Tomb near the above Dargāh. Impres- sion from the old Collection.	....	....	A.H. 1071 (chronogram) = 1660-61 A.D.	Do.	Records the date of the martyrdom of Muḥammad, the <i>mujāhid</i> , who was killed in a battle with the infidels. Details not given.
389	Mosque in Mahalla-Athāin, Nāi-ki-Mandi. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Lodi	Ibrāhīm	A.H. 927 (words), Dhī'l-Hijja 21 =1521 A.D., November 22.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Ruknu'd-Dīn Mardānshah Zafarshāhī, a servant of Majlis-i-'Alī Zafar Khān <i>alias</i> Miḥān Makān or Makkan. Also refers to the city of Dihli (Delhi) as the capital.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> AGRA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> AGRA TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Agra—<i>contd.</i>					
390	Hamrām of 'Alī Wardī Khān, in Mahalla Chhipī-Tola. Tablet lost. Impression from Old Collection.	Mughal . . .	Jahāngir	A.H. 1032 (chronogram) = 1622-23 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a Hammām in the capital city of Agra by Allāhwardī Khān. Published, <i>Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 198.
391	Mosque of Khwāja Wafā in Saib-kā-Bāzār. Over the arches. Do.	Do.	Shāh 'Ālam I	Regnal year 4 (words), A.H. 1122 (words) = 1710-11 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary and damaged. Records the construction of a mosque and ten shops situated to its right and their endowment for meeting its expenses.
392	Mughal-Masjid, same locality . . .	Do.	Akbar	A.H. 988 (words) = 1560-61 A.D.	Persian, Thulth	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Ikhtiyār Khān, the <i>faujdar-i-khāssa</i> , son of Shihābu'd-Dīn.
393	Rafi'u's-Zamān's mosque, near Rājāki-Mandī Railway Station. Over the arches of the facade.	Do.	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 36, A.H. 1104 (and chronogram) = 1693 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque was built by the great Mir Rafi'u's-Zamān.
394	Grave of La'l Shāh to the south of the Railway bridge near Ballochpura. Impression from the Old Collection.	....	....	A.H. 971 (chronogram) = 1563-64 A.D.	Do.	Records the demise of Shāh Birdī.
395	Mosque of Mu'tamad Khān in Kāshmirī Bāzār. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1094 (chronogram) = 1682-83 A.D.	Do.	States that the hundred-year old building of the Jāmi' mosque was reconstructed on the given date.
396	Grave near the road to I'timādu'd-Daula's Tomb. Do.	....	....	A.H. 945 (words) = 1538-39 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Bega Sulṭān, daughter of Maulānā Kamāl.
397	Grave near Chini-kā-Rauḍa. Do. .	....	....	A.H. 972 (words) = 1564-65 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Records the demise of Khūnzā Begi(?).
398	Pir Kalyānī graveyard. Graves. Sides of grave No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1070 (words) = 1659-60 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that the grave belongs to Mir Qāsim Hāshimī. Also quotes Persian verses by Qāsimī.
399	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1192 Rabi' I 9, Tuesday = 1778 A.D., April 7.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Qamaru'n-Nisā.

400	Headstone of the same grave . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1192 = 1778 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Contains verses composed by the father of the deceased on her death. Also quotes one verse from the fifteenth-century Persian poet Jāmi.
401	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1220 (?) = 1805-06 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Registers the demise of Jilā Khānam, daughter of Bāqir Khār, son of Mu'min Khān and wife of Muḥammad 'Alī, Khān.
402	Loose slab . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1227 (and 2 chronograms) = 1812 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Zakiyya. Composed by Rāzi.
403	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1253, Rabi' I 20, Sunday = 1837 A.D., June 20.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Maliku'n-Nisā Begam.
404	No. 5. Headside . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1228 (and chronogram) = 1813 A.D.	Arabic prose and verse and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Hāji Muḥammad Sa'id, son of Ḥasan Mashhadī. Composed by Rāmi(?).
405	No. 6. Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that the devout Shi'a, Muḥammad Bāqir, who loved his mother Zakiyya (see No. 402 above) very much, expired one year after her death and was buried by her side.
406	No. 7. Do. . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1242 (and chronogram), Safar 24, Thursday = 1826 A.D., September 27.	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Hāji Mahdī, who had visited Karbalā and was a devout admirer of Sayyidu'sh-Shuhadā (i.e. Imām Ḥusain).
407	Graveyard in Maḥalla-Sultānganj, near Karbālā. Graves. No. 1. Top and sides.	....	....	A.H. 1254, Muharram 13 = 1838 A.D., April 8.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Jāni Khānam.
408	No. 2. Headside . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1254 (and chronogram), Muharram 9 = 1838 A.D., April 4.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Shāikh Madārī, a merchant of Agra.
409	No. 3. Top . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulḥ.	Contains First Creed. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
410	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1072 ? (chro- nogram) = 1661-62 A.D.	Persian verse, Nas- ta'liq.	Records the demise of Māh Bibi. In characters of 18th-19th centuries.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> AGRA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> AGRA TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Agra—<i>contd.</i>					
411	Dargāh of Abu'l-'Ulā. Graves. No. 1. Headstone.	....	....	(1) A. H. 1060 (and chronogram) = 1649-50 A.D. (2) A. H. 1061 (and chronogram). Sa- far 9, Tuesday = 1651 A.D., Jan- uary 22.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of the great saint Mir Abu'l-'Ulā. Com- posed by Afzal al-Hasani al-Ahrārī.
412	No. 2. Sides . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nas- ta'liq.	Contains a couplet on longing in love by the famous poet Hāfiz. In characters of 17th-18th centuries.
413	No. 3. Headstone . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1216 (and chronogram), Ju- mādā II 16, Sun- day = 1801 A.D., October 24.	Persian verse, Naskh (Tughrā) and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Sakina Khānam.
414	No. 4. Do. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1234 (and chronogram) = 1818-19 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'- liq.	Records the demise of the spiritual successor (Khalifa) of Sayyid Hasan.
415	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1266 (and chronogram) = 1849-50 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Latifu'n-Nisā, daughter of Muḥammad Shafi'. Cf. No. 416 below.
416	Loose slab . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the death of Muḥammad Shafi'.
417	Tomb of Sayyid Hasan, about 400 metres to the east of the Dargāh of Shāh Abu'l-'Ulā. On the sarcophagus.	....	....	A. H. 1063-1052-53 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'- liq.	Records the name Sayyid Hasan. Date evidently of death.
418	'Idgāh. On the west wall . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1293 (and chronogram) = 1876 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that this 'Idgāh of the time of Akbar which was in a dilapidated condition was repaired by Nawwāb Kalb-i-'Alī Khān (of Rampur), the work having supervised by 'Abdu'l-Qayyūm, the <i>qadru's-sudūr</i> . Composed by Fīrat.
419	Graveyard near the 'Idgāh. On the sarcophagus.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth.	Contains First Creed and a Quranic verse (LV, 27). In cha- racters of about the 17th century.

420	Tomb of Āghar Khān in the compound of the Cantonment Railway Station. Impressions from the Old Collection.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam I	(1) A.H. 1102 (words and chronogram) = 1690-91 A.D. (2) A. H. 1119 (words) = 1707-08 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the following incident: the late Nawwāb, Mirzā 'Ashūr Baig, entitled Āghar Khān, having started from Kābul for India in compliance with the orders of emperor 'Ālamgir reached Sarāi Jājhau on the first date. Having learnt that only two days before his arrival, a group of Sayyids who were going on pilgrimage (to Mecca) was waylaid by the infidels who looted them and also made them captives, the religious-minded Nawwāb attacked and burnt the villages of the infidels, killed many of them and released the Muslim prisoners, but himself attained martyrdom. On the second date, his son, Mughal, who was endowed with the hereditary title, inscribed the tablet with his own hand, quoting a few verses composed by Mir Huwaidā Balkhī on the martyrdom of his father. Cf. <i>Proc. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , 1874, pp. 105-06.
421	Headstone of a grave near the Mental Hospital in Sunth-kā-Bāzār.	....	....	A. H. 1118 (and chronogram) = 1706-07 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of the friend of the composer (names not mentioned).
422	I'tibār Khān's mosque, on the Sikandra Road. Impression from Old Collection.	....	....	A. H. 1025 ? (and chronogram) = 1616 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque by Khwāja Kāfūr. Also mentions I'tibār Khān of lofty position. Composed and written by Walī, son of Ādam, the chronogrammatist (<i>mu'arriḥ</i>).
423	Kachpura.—Humāyūn's mosque. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Mughal	Humāpām	A. H. 937 (and chronogram) = 1539-31 A.D.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	States that by the orders of the emperor, the ceiling and the floor of the mosque were completed. Composed and written by Shihāb al-Mu'ammā'i. Cf. <i>Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep.</i> , vol. IV, p. 101.
424	Left wall . . . . .	....	....	Do. (chronogram)	Do.	Assigns the construction to the efforts of Zain Khwāfi. Composed and written by Shihāb. Ibid.
425	Graves in the compound. Grave No. 1	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh.	Contains attributes of God, etc. In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.
426	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains part of Throne Verse. Do.
427	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Records the death of Khwāja [Shams]u d-Dīn Aḥmad. In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.
428	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 986 (chronogram) = 1578-79 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the martyrdom of one Tuḥfa.
429	No. 5. Impressions from the Old Collection	....	....	A. H. 987 (chronogram) = 1579-80 A.D.	Do.	Records in a chronogram the date of the martyrdom of some one (name not specified).
430	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh .	Contains Throne Verse. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
431	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious text. In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
AGRA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
AGRA TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i>						
432	Sikandrā. —Akbar's tomb. On the main gate outer side. Impression from Old Collection.	....	....	A. H. 1022-1613-14 A.D.	Persian <u>Thulh.</u> <i>verse</i> ,	Contains verses in praise of the tomb. Written by 'Abdu'l-Haq of Shirāz on the given date. Published, <i>Arch. Sur. In. Rep.</i> New Imp. Series, Vol. XXXV, p. 31.
433	Inside the main gate. Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains verses in praise of emperor Akbar. Calligraphy same as in above. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 35.
434	Uppermost storey. Facade. Do. . .	....	....	A. H. 962 (words)= 1554-55 A.D.	Do. . . .	Do. Further states that he ruled for 52 years having sat on the golden throne on the given date. In characters of about the 17th century. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 28-30.
435	Sarcophagus on the uppermost storey	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq .	Contains the formulac : <i>Allāhu Akbar Jalla Jalāluhu</i> . Do.
436	Grave of Badru'n-Nisā, ground floor .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains only religious text. In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.
437	Inside the niche near the said grave .	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh .	Contains ninctynine attributes of Allāh. Do.
438	Below above . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains a Quranic Text (II, 201). Do.
439	Grave of Shukru'n-Nisā Begam. Foot-side.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that the grave is that of Shukru'n-Nisā Begam. In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries. Published, <i>Arch. Sur. In. Rep.</i> New Imp. Series, Vol. XXXV, p. 28.
440	Grave of Arām Bānū. Foot-side .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	States that the grave is that of Arām Bānū. Do.
441	Grave of Sulaimān Shukūh . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1253 (words chronogram), Dhi'l-Qa'da 29 = 1838 A.D., February 24.	Persian <i>verse</i> and <i>prose</i> , Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Mīrzā Sulaimān Shukūh Bahādur, son of Muhammad Shāh 'Ālam Bādshāh Ghāzi. Published, <i>Arch. Sur. In. Rep.</i> New Imp. Series, Vol. XXXV, p. 28.
KIRAOALI TAHSIL						
442	Fatehpur Sikri. —Dargāh of Haqrat Shaikh Salim Chishti. Graves called Yārān-i-Chabūtara. Head side of grave No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 719 (words), Dhi'l-Qa'da 15, Thursday = 1319 A. D., December, 28.	Mixture of Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Damaged. Records the death of Zahir'ud-Daulat wa'd-Din.
443	Grave No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1208 (and chronogram)= 1793-94 A.D.	Persian <i>verse</i> , Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of 'Abdu'l-Ghafūr, a physician (<i>baṭm</i>) Composed by 'Āli (?).

444	No. 3	....	....	A.H. 1115=1703-04 A.D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq.	Records the name Muḥammad Walī, son of <u>Shaiḫ</u> Ya qāb.
445	No. 4	....	....	A.H. 1097, Jumādā II 24=1686 A.D., May 8.	Persian, Naskh	Records the name <u>Ghulām</u> Asadu'llāh, the <u>khādim</u> of the Dargāh.
446	No. 5	....	....	A.H. 1129=1716-17 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the name Fīrūz, son of <u>Shaiḫ</u> Ishāq.
447	No. 6	....	....	A.H. 1173=1759-60 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	States that the grave is that of Qudratu'llāh, son of Muḥta- sham and grandson of <u>Shaiḫ</u> Isma'il, the <u>khādim</u> of the Dargāh.
448	No. 7	....	....	A.H. 1152, Rajab 5, night of Friday=1740 A.D., September 15.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of <u>Ghulām</u> Muṣṭafā, son of <u>Shaiḫ</u> Ishāq.
449	No. 8	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records only the name Ibrāhīm <u>Shaiḫ</u> . In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.
450	No. 9	....	....	A.H. 1125, Dhī'l- Hijja 8=1713 A.D., December 15.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Registers the name <u>Shaiḫ</u> Ismā'il, son of <u>Shaiḫ</u> Ḥabību'l- lāh, a grandson of <u>Shaiḫ</u> Ibrāhīm <u>Chishtī</u> , son of Salīm <u>Chishtī</u> .
451	No. 10	....	....	A.H. 1186, Jumādā II 25=1772 A.D. September 23.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Faṭḥ, (son of ?) Amin.
452	No. 11	....	....	A.H. 1224, Dhī'l- Hijja=1810 A.D., January- February.	Do. . . .	Records the death of 'Alimu'n-Nisā.
453	No. 12	....	....	A.H. 1181=1767- 08 A.D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq .	States that this is the resting place of Mirzā Bibū (or Titū).
454	No. 13	....	....	A.H. 1234 (and chronogram) = 1818-19 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Karimu'd-Dīn.
455	No. 14	....	....	A.H. 1181, Rabi'l 2=1767 A.D., July 29.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the name of Amīru'n-Nisā Begām.
456	No. 15	....	....	A.H. 1168, Dhī'l- Hijja 25=1755 A.D., October 2.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that Sayyid Chhajjū Ḥāshimī died on the given date.
457	No. 16	A.H. 1101 ?= 1689-90 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Records the name Malik Pīr Muḥammad, (son of ?) Ḥasan.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1965-66—contd.

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Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—contd. AGRA DISTRICT—contd. KURAOI TAHERIL—contd. Fatehpur Sikri—contd.					
458	Dargāh of <u>Shaykh</u> Salim <u>Chishti</u> . Graves called <u>Yūn-i-Chabūtarā</u> . Headside of grave No. 17.	....	....	A.H. 1167, <u>Shawwāl</u> 26=1754 A.D., July-August.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> and Nasta'liq.	Records the name <u>Muhammad Masih</u> .
459	No. 18 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1074 (and chronogram)= 1603-64 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Records the name 'Abd(u'l-) <u>Hafiz</u> , which also forms the chronogram.
460	No. 19 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1169 = 1755- 50 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> .	Damaged. Contains the name of a person (not legible).
461	No. 20 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1196, <u>Shawwāl</u> 8=1782 A.D., September 16.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> and Nasta'liq.	States that the grave belongs to <u>Shaykh</u> 'Ibādū'llāh, son of <u>Shaykh</u> Faiḍū'llāh.
462	No. 21 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1242, Rabi' II 5=1820 A.D., November 6.	Do	Records the death of the mother of <u>Muhammad Jahāngir</u> <u>Khān</u> .
463	No. 22 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1149=1736- 37 A.D.	Do	Records the demise of <u>Hāfiz Ghulām Aḥmad</u> , son of <u>Hāfiz</u> <u>Badi'u'd-Dīn</u> , the <i>imām</i> of the mosque and <i>khādim</i> of the Dargāh.
464	No. 23 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 117[4 ?]= 1760-61 A.D.	Do	Records the name <u>Faiḍu'd-Dīn</u> , son of <u>Ghulām Muḥyīu'd-Dīn</u> .
465	No. 24 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 114[3 ?]= 1730-31 A.D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq .	Damaged. Records the name <u>Jamālū'llāh</u> , son of <u>Shaykh</u> <u>Wālī Muḥammad</u> .
466	No. 25 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Records the name <u>Shaykh</u> <u>Habībū'llāh</u> , son of <u>Shaykh</u> <u>Jiyā</u> . In characters of about the 19th century.
467	No. 26 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1149=1736- 37 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u> and Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Records the name <u>Hāfiz</u> 'Abdu'l- <u>Hafiz</u> <u>Madani</u> , the teacher, son of <u>Shaykh</u> 'Abdu'l- <u>Wahid</u> .
468	No. 27 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1173, <u>Shawwāl</u> 24, Monday= 1760 A.D., June 9.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	States that <u>Hāfiz</u> <u>Amānu'llāh</u> , attendant (<i>khādim</i>) of the Dargāh, expired on the given date.

469	No. 28	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1099=1687-88 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the name Muhammad Hāshim, son of Muhammad Ya'qūb, a grandson of Mukarram Khān Chishtī.
470	No. 29	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the name <u>Shaikh</u> Fath Muhammad. In characters of 18th-19th centuries.
471	No. 30	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1257, She'bān 14=1841 A.D., October 1.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Shaikh</u> Asad 'Alī.
472	No. 31	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the name Ahmad, son of <u>Shaikh</u> Mūsā and grandson of Muhammad. In characters of about the 18th century.
473	No. 32	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1127 = 1714-15 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that the grave belongs to Hāfiz Muhyi'd-Dīn, the caller to prayers (imām) and preacher (khatīb) of the Dargāh-mosque.
474	No. 33	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1205 (and chronogram) = Muharram 10. 1848 A.D., December 6.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of <u>Shaikh</u> 'Alāu'd-Dīn.
475	No. 34	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1237 (and chronogram), Muharram 19=1821 A.D., October 16.	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Registers the death of one Hāfiz (name not clear).
476	No. 35	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1261 (and chronogram), Dhī'l-Hijja 24 Wednesday = 1845 A.D., December 24.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Maulavi Hāji Mahdi.
477	No. 36	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1217 = 1802-03 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the name Mubārak Begam.
478	No. 37	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1158 ?, Dhī'l-Hijja 20=1772 A.D., March 25.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Records the name <u>Shaikh</u> Qāyim, son of <u>Shaikh</u> Ambiyā.
479	No. 38	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1167 = 1753-54 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the name Sayyid Abū Muhammad.
480	No. 39	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. States that the grave is of <u>Shaikh</u> Shu'aib (?). In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.
481	No. 40	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1062 (chronogram) = 1651-52 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Registers the death of <u>Shaikh</u> Pir Muhammad, the learned teacher.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1965-66—*contd.*

Sl. No	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH— <i>contd.</i> AGRA DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i> KIRAOLI TAHSIL— <i>contd.</i> Fatehpur Sikri— <i>contd.</i>					
482	Dargāh of Hadrat <u>Shaikh Salim Chishtī</u> . Graves called <u>Yārān-i-Chabūṭara</u> . Roadside of grave No. 41.	....	....	A.H. 1070 (and chronogram) = 1659-60 A.D.	Persian, Naskh	Records the name <u>Shaikh Auliā</u> , <i>waṭṭa'ullāh</i> (friend of Allāh, i.e. saint), which also forms the chronogram.
483	No. 42 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1183 = 1760-70 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that the grave is that of <u>Ghulām Muhyi'd-Dīn</u> , son of <u>Shaikh Qāyim</u> and grandson of <u>Shaikh Ambiyā</u> (see No. 478 above).
484	No. 43 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1108 [?], Jumādā I = 1676 A.D., July.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Records the name <u>Shaikh Ghulām Salīm</u> .
485	No. 44 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	Records the name <u>Shaikh Ismā'il</u> . In characters of 18th-19th centuries.
486	No. 45 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1141 (words) = 1728-29 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	States that <u>Muhammad Hayāt</u> , son of the spiritual successor of <u>Shaikhu'l-Iskām</u> (<u>Salīm Chishtī</u>) obtained martyrdom in the path of God.
487	No. 46 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1165, Muharram 12 = 1751 A.D., November 20.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. States that (the dead body of) the great <u>Khān Ḥasan Khān</u> was brought to Fatehpur from Akbarābād (i.e. Agra).
488	No. 47 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 11xx	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the name <u>Shaikh Muhammad</u> , son of <u>Shaikh Ishāq</u> (see Nos. 446 and 448 above).
489	No. 48 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1354=1826-39 A.D.	Do.	Records the name <u>Shaikh Asadu'llāh</u> .
490	No. 49 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1234 ? = Jumādā I = 1819 A.D., March.	Do.	Damaged. Records the death of a person (name lost).
491	No. 50 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 996 (words) = 1587-88 A.D.	Arabic, Thulh	States that this inscription was written on (for?) his own grave, by <u>Husain</u> , son of <u>Almad al-Chishtī</u> .

492	No. 51	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1194, Muḥarram 28=1780 A.D., February 4.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the date of the demise of Ḥaḥẓ Janālu'llāh, son of 'Ināyatu'llāh, the <i>ghādim</i> of the Dargāh.
493	No. 52	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the name <u>Shaiḥ</u> Ibrāhīm, son of <u>Shaiḥ</u> Salīm. In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.
494	No. 53	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1128, Muḥarram 14 = 1725 A.D., September 11.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the name <u>Shaiḥ</u> Muḥammad La'l, son of <u>Shaiḥ</u> 'Abdu'l-Mu'min.
495	No. 54	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	Contains the name <u>Shaiḥ</u> abū Muḥammad, son of <u>Shaiḥ</u> Adam. In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.
496	No. 55	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records only the name, Miẓān 'Aqīl. In characters of the 19th-20th centuries.
497	No. 56	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the name <u>Shaiḥ</u> Farīd, son of Ibrāhīm Khān <u>Chishtī</u> . In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.
498	No. 57	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1220 (and words), Rajab, 1, Tuesday= 1805 A.D., September 25.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	States that <u>Shaiḥ</u> Ilāh Bakḥsh died on the given date.
499	No. 58	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A. H. 1233, Shaw- wāl 11=1818 A.D., August 14.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Registers the death of <u>Shaiḥ</u> Ḥarīmu'llāh, son of <u>Shaiḥ</u> Ḥafīzu'llāh and grandson of <u>Shaiḥ</u> Muḥammad La'l Cf. No. 494 above.
500	No. 59	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A. H. 1010, Dhi'l- Hijja, last day= 1602 A.D., June 10.	Do. . . .	Records the demise of Tājū'd-Dīn of Jaunpur.
501	No. 60	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A. H. 1235, Shaw- wāl 23=1820 A.D., August 3.	Do. . . .	States that <u>Shaiḥ</u> Ḥulām Muḥammad died on the given date.
502	No. 61	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A. M. 1215, Rabi' II 16=1800 A. D., September 6.	Do. . . .	Registers the death of <u>Shaiḥ</u> Walīu'llāh, son of <u>Shaiḥ</u> 'Azī- zu'llāh and grandson of <u>Shaiḥ</u> Muḥammad La'l (see Nos. 494 and 499 above).
503	No. 62	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A. H. 1208 (and chronogram)= 1793-94 A.D.	Persian verse, Nas- ta'liq.	Records the death of <u>Shaiḥ</u> Muḥammad.
504	No. 63	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the name Ḥaidar Shāh. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
505	No. 64	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A.H. 1241=1796- 97 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the name 'Isā Khān, son of Auwar Khān.
506	No. 65	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	A. H. 1158, Dhi'l- Qa'da=1745 A.D., November- December.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the name Muḥammad Afḡal, grandson of <u>Shaiḥ</u> Aḥmad.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> AGRA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> KIRAOLI TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Fatehpur Sikri—<i>contd.</i>					
507	Enclosure to the west of the Dargāh of <u>Shaiḡh</u> Salim <u>Chishtī</u> . Two slabs in the north wall.	....	....	A. H. 1249 (and 2 chronograms), Jumāda I 10, Thursday = 1833 A. D., September 25.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq and Naskh.	Records the death of a lady (name not specified), who is described as the Maryam of the age, an inhabitant of Kākori Sarāi.
508	Graves to the east of the Dargāh. Head-side of grave No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 1247 (and chronogram) = 1831-32 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Faḡlu'd-Dīn Ḥusain, the spiritual successor (of the saint).
509	Grave No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1146=1733-34 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed.
510	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1192 (and chronogram) = 1778 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records (the death) of Latīf, son of (?) A'zam.
511	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1157=1744-45 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	States that the grave belongs to <u>Shaiḡh</u> Faiḡu'llāh, son of Muḡammad Yūsuf Lāri (?).
512	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1112 (and chronogram) = 1700-01 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of some one (name not specified).
513	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1164, Shawwāl 30=1751 A.D., September 10.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains the First Creed.
514	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1146=1733-34 A.D.	Do.	Do.
515	No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1185=1771-72 A. D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Tāha(?).
516	No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1194=1780 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the name Bībī Faiḡu'n-Nisā, wife of <u>Shaiḡh</u> 'Abdu'l-lāh.
517	No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1155, Rajab=1742 A.D., August-September.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Contains the First Creed.

518	No. 11 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1161, Muharram 1=1747 A.D., December 22.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Gives the name <u>Shaikh</u> Abdu'llāh, son of <u>Shaikh</u> 'Ināyatullāh.
519	Grave to the north of the Dargāh . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1289 (and chronogram), Rajab 8, Thursday = 1872 A.D., September 11.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Mas'adu'n-Nisā.
520	Grave to the east of the above . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1262 (and chronogram), Muharram 27, Monday = 1846 A.D., January 25.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Mukarram Hussain.
521	Hujra of Zainab Binear the Dargāh . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1225, Dhul-Qa'da 7, night = 1810 A.D., December 4.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the grave is of Bibi Zainab.
522	Over the door . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1225 (and chronogram) = 1810 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of (the same) lady.
523	North wall, outside . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do.	Contains a quatrain in praise of Hadrat 'Alī. In characters of 19th century.
524	Tomb of Islām Khān, same place. Over the door in the south verandah.	....	....	A. H. 1000 (chronogram) = 1591-92 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Hājī Husain, the chief of the caravan (of pilgrims), who had performed minor and major pilgrimages.
525	Over the door of west hujra . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1036 (and chronogram) = 1626-27 A.D.	Do.	Records the date of the death of Mukarram Khān. Chronogram said to have been suggested by the deceased in a dream.
526	Over the door of another hujra on the west.	....	....	A. H. 1044 (and chronogram) = 1634-35 A.D.	Do.	Records the demise of Muhtasham Khān.
527	Graves in the south verandah. No. 1 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1098=1686-87 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of <u>Shaikh</u> Ibrāhīm, the mas'um (innocent).
528	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq .	States that the grave is of <u>Shaikh</u> Jiwan. In characters of the 18th-19th centuries.
529	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1197, Shawwāl 29=1783 A.D., September 27.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Registers the demise of Nawwāh Murtaḡā Khān Bahrūch (of Bahrūch ?).
530	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1105, Rabi' I 14 = 1693 A.D., November 3.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that the grave belongs to <u>Shaikh</u> Sirāju'd-Dīn.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> AGRA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> KIRAOALI TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i> Fatehpur Sikri—<i>concl'd.</i>					
531	Graves in the south verandah. No. 5 .	....	....	A. H. 1125, Dhī'l-Hijja 25=1714 A.D., January 1.	Arabic and Persian, Na'kh and Nasta'liq.	Records the death of <u>Shaikh</u> Farid, son of <u>Shaikh</u> Ya'qūb.
532	Graves in the east verandah. No. 1 .	....	....	A. H. 1021=1612-13 A.D.	Persian, Naskh .	Records the name Muḥammad Ma'gūm, son of <u>Shaikh</u> Zain Auliya.
533	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1025 (and chronogram)=1616 A.D.	Do.	Mentions the name <u>Shaikh</u> Zain Auliya (No. 532 above), which also forms the chronogram.
534	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H., Muḥarram 13.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Registers the death of <u>Shaikh</u> Ya'qūb, son of <u>Shaikh</u> Mustafā and grandson of Hanif, son of Ḥusain.
535	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1096=1684-85 A.D.	Persian, Naskh .	States that the grave is of <u>Shaikh</u> Ahmad, son of <u>Shaikh</u> 'Ali Aghar and grandson of <u>Shaikh</u> Maudūd Chishtī.
536	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Contains the name <u>Shaikh</u> Afḡal. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
537	Sarcophagus in the mortuary . .	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the name Dā'ūd, son of <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad Mūsā. In characters of about the 17th century.
538	Buland-Darwāza. Left side .	Mughal	Akbar	Ilāhī 46, A. H. 1010=1601-02 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	States that His Majesty the emperor, after conquering Dakan (i.e., Deccan) and Dāndes, which was previously known as Khāndes, reached Fatehpūr and left for Agra on the given date. Published, <i>Proc. As. Soc. Beng.</i> , 1874, p.175.
539	Right side . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse and Arabic prose, Nasta'liq.	Contains Traditions and also a Persian quatrain composed by the writer Muḥammad Ma'gūm Nāmī, son of Sayyid Saḡā'ī, of <u>Tīmūgh</u> by origin, of Bakkar by domicile and a descendant, on mother's side, of Sayyid Sher Qalandar, son of Bābā Ḥasan Abdāl, who (the latter) was born at Šabzwār (in Irān) and buried at Qandahar in Afghanistan. Published, <i>ibid.</i>
540	Masjid Sangtarāshūn. Above the seventh arch from left.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulḡh</u> and Naskh.	Contains the First Creed. Written by 'Ajāib, son of Nūru'llāh. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
541	Mosque of Bahāu'd-Din. On the walls .	Mughal	Jahāngir	A. H. 1019 (and 3 chronograms) =1610-11 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Assigns the construction of a mosque to Bahāu'd-Din.

542	On the facade	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1019 (words)= 1610-11 A.D.	Do.	Also mentions Fathpur and designates the builder as the royal <i>chūna-paz</i> (manufacturer of mortar).
543	In the central <i>mihrāb</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i>	Contains First Creed and Quranic text (CXII). In charac- ters of about the 17th century.
544	Sarcophaga near the La'l-Darwāza. No. 1.	....	....	Safar 27	Persian, <i>Nasta'liq</i>	Records the death of some one. Details not given. In characters of about the 17th-18th centuries.
545	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Records some name ending in <i>Khān</i> . In charac- ters of 18th-19th centuries.
546	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1267, Safar 20=1850 A.D., December 25.	Do.	Registers the death of Rāj <i>Khān</i> .
547	Nagar.-Ambiyāwālī Masjid. Loose slab.	....	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Naskh</i>	Fragmentary. Seems to record the death of one <i>Khāki</i> . In characters of about the 14th-15th centuries.
548	Jāmi'-Masjid. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i>	Contains the First Creed. In characters of about the 14th century.
549	Over the pulpit . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains part of a Quranic verse (IX, 18). Do.
550	To the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
551	To the right of the same . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do., but with a different Quranic text (IV, 95). Do.
552	Dargāh of Makhdūm Shāhib. Sarcophagus in the south-east corner of the com- pound.	....	....	A.H. 12127, Rabi'II 18=1797 A.D., October 10.	Arabic and Persian, <i>Naskh</i> and <i>Nasta'- liq</i> .	Records the name Hāji Begam, wife of <i>Shāikh</i> 'Abdu'- Rahmān.
553	Another sarcophagus . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Naskh</i> and <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Records the name Hāji <i>Shāikh</i> Mujāhid, son of 'Abdu'- Rahmān, the sermoniser. In characters of about the 19th Century.
ALLAHABAD DISTRICT						
ALLAHABAD TAHSIL						
554	Allahabad.— <i>Khuraw Bāgh</i> . Over the main gate.	Mughal	Jahāngir	A. H. 1015=1606-07 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	States that this lofty edifice was completed under the super- vision of <i>Āqā Ridā mūṣawwir</i> , a devoted official of the emperor. Cf. <i>Proc. Ind. Hist. Cong.</i> , Second Session, 1933, p. 365.
BARABANKI DISTRICT						
BARABANKI TAHSIL						
555	Barabanki.—Bich-ki-Sarāi mosque. On the facade.	Do.	Shāh'Ālam II	A. H. 1184 (chrono- gram) = 1770-71 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Naskh</i> and <i>Nasta'- liq</i> .	Records the construction of a mosque by <i>Shujā'u'd-Danā</i> Bahādur under the supervision of Turāb <i>Khān</i> .
556	Sarai-Akbarabad.—Mosque near the Totā-Mainā bridge. In the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do.	Akbar	A. H. 987 (and chro- nogram)=1579-80 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <i>Nasta'liq</i> .	Damaged. Records the construction of the mosque by Nawwāb Amin <i>Khān</i> . Appears to have been composed by the builder.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
UTTAR PRADESH—contd.						
BARABANKI DISTRICT—concl'd.						
FATEHPUR TANSIL						
557	Fatehpur.—Jāmi'-Masjid. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains a Quranic text (IX, 108). In characters of about the 17th century.
558	Barī-Masjid. On the facade . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains the First Creed. Do.
559	Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Makhdūm Sāhib. Above the main entrance.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
560	Sātburji-Masjid, in Maḥalla Nālāpār. On the facade.	....	....	A. H. 1084 (and 2 chronograms)= 1673-74 A.D.	Arabic prose and verse, <u>Thulth</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the construction of the mosque.
561	Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Arabic verse, <u>Thulth</u>	Copy of the above with a change of a word or two.
562	In the central <i>mīhrāb</i> . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains a Quranic text (XLVIII, 29) In characters of about the 17th century.
BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT						
BULANDSHAHR TANSIL						
563	Bulandshahr.—Idgāh. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary. Contains part of a Quranic verse (XXIII, 1). In characters of the late 12th or early 13th century.
564	Above No. 563, on the right . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. In continuation of the above. Do.
565	On the left	Ghori or Mamlūk	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Contains part of honorific titles of the king reading : <i>Ḥiṭṭu'l-Islām wa</i> (Refuge of Islām and). Do.
566	Above the pulpit	Do. . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Part of No. 565 above. Contains part of honorific titles reading : <i>a'd-Dīnī'l-Mubīn</i> <i>muharrizū mam[ālik]</i> (..... plain Faith protector of the countries). Do.
567	Between the pulpit and the first arch to the north of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Contains part of a Quranic verse (XXIII, 14). Do.
568	In the above arch . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. (V, 68). Do.
569	Between the first and the second arch to the north of the pulpit.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Three different pieces of slabs joined together. Seems to refer to a tank (?). Do.
570	Between the second and the third arches to the north.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to contain part of a Quranic verse. Do.

571	In the said third arch . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. In continuation of No. 567 above. Do.
572	To the north of the above	Ghori or Mamlūk	....	....	Do.	Do. Three different pieces of stone placed together. Seems to refer to the reign of the king (?). Do.
573	Between the central <i>mihrāb</i> and the first arch to its south. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to contain part of a Quranic verse. Do.
574	Below No. 573	Ghori or Mamlūk	....	....	Do.	Do. Two different pieces placed together. Seems to contain part of honorific titles. Do.
575	In the first arch to the south of the central <i>mihrāb</i>. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to contain part of a Quranic verse. Do.
576	Between the first and second arch to the south of the central <i>mihrāb</i>	Ghori or Mamlūk	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains parts of honorific phrases in praise of the king. Do.
577	In the said second arch . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains part of a Quranic verse (XXIII, 3). Do.
578	Between the second and the third arch on the south:	Ghori or Mamlūk	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains phrases referring to the king: <i>a'zam shāhinshāh</i> (great.... emperor....). Do.
579	In the said third arch . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains a word <i>al-hayāt</i> being evidently part of a Quranic text. Do.
580	To the south of the above	Ghori or Mamlūk	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains part of honorific titles of the king reading: <i>a'l-Muslimin Ma</i> (.... the Muslims). In continuation of No. 565 above. Do.
JAUNPUR DISTRICT						
JAUNPUR TAHSIL						
581	Jaunpur.—Mosque in the Fort. Sides of the octagonal pillar in front.	Tughluq	Firūz Shāh	A. H. 761 (words), Dhī'l-Qa'da=1360 A. D., September-October.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nakh.	Assigns the erection of a mosque to Ulugh-i-A'zam Ibrāhīm, brother and deputy Head Chamberlain (<i>Nāib-i-Bārbak</i>) of the Sultān. Cf. <i>Proc. As. Soc. Beng.</i> 1875, p. 15; <i>Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep.</i> , New Imp. Series, vol. XI, p. 106; etc.
582	On the façade of the mosque . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <i>Thulūḥ</i>	Contains Quranic text (XLVIII, 29). In characters of 14th century.
583	Mosque of Shāh Muẓaffar in Mahalla Ridawī Khān, near the Fort. Façade.	Mughal	Akbar	A. H. 978 (chronogram)=1570-71 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Qājār, during the governorship of Mun'im Khān.
584	Grave behind the 'Idgāh (locally assigned to Sultān Hussain Sandal Shāh). Headstone. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 984 (chronogram)=1576-77 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Contains a Persian <i>ghazal</i> composed by Ghazālī and a few more verses by somebody (name not specified) expressing grief and sorrow over the death of a friend and protégé, Muḥammad Qazāq, who died young. Written by Mir Ali.
585	Mosque of Diwān Shāh Kabir in Mahalla Tārtala. On the central <i>mihrāb</i>. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 991 (and words, but chronogram 983)=1583-84 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque, designated here as Jāmi', by Bībā Baig, a Turk of Qaplıāq origin. Written by Fakhr [u'd-] Dīn. Cf. <i>Arch. Sur. Ind. Rep.</i> , New Imp. Series, vol. XI, p. 61.
586	Graves on a platform in Mahalla Rahatta. Loose headstone.	A. H. 973 (chronogram)=1565-66 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Mirzā Muḥammad.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 15-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i> JAUNPUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> JAUNPUR TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i> Jaunpur—<i>concl'd.</i>					
587	Jaunpur.—Platform containing graves in Kāṣ-kutti. Loose stone-beam.	....	....	A. H. 1017 (chronogram)=1608-09 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Records the date of the death of one Akbar.
588	Loose headstone . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains a Quranic text (XXXIX, 46). In characters of about the 17th century.
	MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT KAIRANA TAHSIL					
589	Jhīnjhāna.—Nilā-Rauda. On the entrance of the enclosure.	....	....	A. H. 1031 (and chronogram)=1621-22 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that during the time of <u>Shāikh Muzakki</u> , (<u>Shāikh</u>) 'Imād constructed this tomb. Composed by Jamāl Muḥammad.
590	To the right of the above . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1033 (and chronogram)=1623-24 A. D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Records the date of the construction of the tomb. Composed by Jamāl Muḥammad, son of <u>Shāikh Muzakki</u> . Cf. No. 589 above.
591	To the left, same place.	Mughal	Jahāngir	A. H. 1029 (chronogram)=1619-20 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that in the time of <u>Shāikh Muzakki</u> , <u>Shāikh</u> 'Imād, a disciple of the saint, laid the foundation of the tomb of <u>Shāh-i-Jhīnjhāni</u> 'Abdu'r-Razzāq Shāhīnshāh, a descendant of <u>Shāh-i-Jilāni</u> , under the supervision of <u>Shākh</u> Abū Muḥammad. Composed by Sādiq. Cf. Nos. 589-90 above and <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, No. D, 288.
592	Headsides of graves in the compound. No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulūṭh</u>	Contains First Creed. In characters of the 17th century.
593	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
594	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
595	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
596	Two medallions, one each on the right and left side of the entrance of the Tomb proper.	....	....	....	Do.	Each medallion contains the word <u>Allāh</u> . In characters of 17th century.
597	South wall of the above tomb	Mughal	Jahāngir	A. H. 1029 (and chronogram)=1619-20 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	A copy of No. 591 above.

598	Headstones of graves inside the tomb, No. 1	....	....	....	Arabic' <u>Thulh</u> .	Contains the First Creed. In characters of 17th century.
599	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
600	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
601	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
602	Base of the dome of the tomb . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains the Throne Verse. In characters of the 17th century.
RAE BARELY DISTRICT						
DALMAU TAHSIL						
603	Dalman.—Sarāi-ki-Masjid. North wall of the compound.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary. Contains part of a Tradition of the Prophet. In characters of early 13th century.
604	To the left of No. 603 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1016 (chronogram)=1607-08 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Records the construction of the mosque by Hājī Zāhid. Composed by Firāqī.
605	Ruined mosque in Mahalla-Qādiyān. Loose slab.	....	....	A.H. 694 (words), Shawwāl=1295 A.D., August-September.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary. Extent portion contains the name 'Abdu'llāh only.
606	Pillar buried in the ground to the south of the Fort.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Records a Tradition of the Prophet. In characters of early 13th century.
607	Above No. 606 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Refers to the order given for the construction of some structure. Do.
608	Dargāh of Ḥadrat Makhdūm Badru'd-din. Loose slab.	Tughluq . . .	Firūz Shāh	A.H. 759 (words)=1357-58 A.D.	Persian Naskh. verse,	Damaged and broken. Records the construction of a namāzghāh (i.e. Idgāh) by (?) Maliku'sh-Sharq Tāj-(u'd-Dīn ?).
609	Headstone of sarcophagus in the compound.	....	....	A.H. 1005 (chronogram)=1596-97 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Mirzā Shukru'llāh.
610	Makanpur.—Well near the grave of Sharqī Shāh on the bank of the Ganges.	Mughal . . .	Akbar	A.H. 99x (words), Rajab 25.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Assigns the construction of the well to Maliku'sh-Sharq, son of Jalāl Qursāghī.
VARANASI DISTRICT						
VARANASI TAHSIL						
611	Vārānasi.—Jāmi'-Masjid near the Gyān-Vāpi in Chauk. Loose slab.	....	....	(1) Regnal year 20 (A.H. 1087-88)=1676-77 A.D. (2) A.H. 1207=1792-93 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> and Nasta'liq.	States that this mosque was constructed on the first date by the order of 'Ālamgir and the courtyard, etc., was repaired on the second date by Sayyid Mirāth 'Alī, the hereditary trustee of the mosque.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
MADHYA PRADESH SEHORE DISTRICT							
1	Bhopal. —Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Findspot: Not known. (For coins Nos. 1-172, see <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1964-65, Appendix E). Coin No. 172.	Mughal . . .	<u>Shāh Jahān</u> . . .	..	Regnal year 3 . . .	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.340 g. Sz. 2.125 cm. Indifferently executed. <i>Obv.</i> In circle, six-line legend, partly damaged: (1) <i>Lā ilāha illa'llāh</i> (2) <i>Muḥammad</i> (3) <i>ḥad</i> (?) <i>Rasūlu'llāh</i> (4) <i>Darb</i> (5) (6) <i>Rev.</i> In circle, partly cut, six line legend: (1) <i>Ḥad</i> <i>Shāh Jahān</i> [x] (3) <i>d Shāh Jahān</i> (4) <i>Muḥammad</i> [d] (5) <i>[Shi]</i> <i>hābu'd-Dīn nī</i> (6)
2	Do. No. 173	Do.	Aurangzeb . . .	Ahmadnagar . . .	Regnal year...., A.H. 109[.].	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round Wt. 11.360 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In circle., partly-cut six line legend: (1) [<i>'Ala</i>] <i>m[gr]</i> (2) [<i>Auran</i>] <i>gze[b]</i> (3) <i>Sh[āh]</i> (4) <i>Za[d]</i> <i>ahū badr-i-munir</i> (5) <i>Sikka</i> (6) [<i>da</i>] <i>r jahān</i> . Regnal year cut off. <i>Rev.</i> In circle, five-line partly cut legend: (1) <i>Mānūs</i> (2) <i>Maimanat</i> (3) <i>Sana</i> 109[—] <i>julūs</i> (4) <i>Darb</i> (5) [<i>Ad</i> —] <i>mag[ar]</i> . Cf. S. Ahmad, <i>A Supplement to Vol. III of the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta</i> (Delhi, 1939), No. 753; C.J. Brown, <i>Catalogue of Coins in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow</i> , Vol. II (Oxford 1920), No. 2811; R.B. Whitehead, <i>Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore</i> , Vol. II, (Oxford, 1914), No. 1563; H.N. Wright, <i>Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta</i> , Vol. III (Oxford, 1908), No. 1165.
3	Do. No. 174	Do.	Do.	Katak . . .	Regnal year 21, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.380 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 2 but date instead of the year, on the obverse, to the left of <i>jahān</i> (invisible). <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 2, but year instead of date on the reverse, and last two lines; (4) <i>b</i> (5) <i>dar Katak</i> .
4	Do. No. 175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 40, A.H. [11]08.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.655 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 3, except the year and the date. Cf. Ahmad, No. 980; Brown, No. 3141.

5	Do. No. 176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 45, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.671g. Sz. 2.275 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 3, except the year. Cf. C.R. Singhal, <i>Supplementary Catalogue of Mughal Coins in the State Museum, Lucknow</i> (Lucknow, 1965), No. 756.
6	Do. No. 177	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 46, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.631g. Sz. 2.16 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 3, except the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 981 (with date 46/1113); Whitehead No. 1807.
7	Do. No. 178	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.663 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 6.
8	Do. No. 179	Do.	Do.	Dārū's-Saltanat Lāhūr.	Regnal year 25, A.H. 1099.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.368 g. Sz. 2.125 cm. <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 2, with date in ng. <i>Rev.</i> In circle, five-line legend partly effaced and cut: (1) Lāhūr (2) [Dār]r[u's-]Saltan[at] (3) Dār-b (4) Julūs-i-muīma- nat mānūs (5) Sann 25 (Correct order: Sann 25 Julūs-i- muīmanat Mānūs Dār-b-i-Dārū's-Saltanat Lāhūr. Cf. Brown, Nos. 3237-38; Wright, No. 1417.
9	Do. No. 180	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 29, A.H. 1096.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.457 g. Sz. 2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 8 except the year and the date. Cf. Whitehead, No. 1846.
10	Do. No. 181	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 31, A.H. 1098.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.385. Sz. 2.2. cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 8, except the year and the date. Cf. Brown, No. 3246; Whitehead, No. 1850; Wright, Nos. 1423-24.
11	Do. No. 182	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 31, A.H. 1099.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.510 g. Sz. 2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 10, except the date. Cf. A.W. Botham, <i>Catalogue of the Provincial Coin Cabinets Assam</i> (Allahabad, 1930), No. 110; Brown, No. 3247; Whitehead, No. 1851; Wright, Nos. 1425-26.
12	Do. No. 183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.415 g. Sz. 2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 11.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Bhopal—<i>contd.</i>						
13	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 184.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Dārū's-Saltanat Lāhūr	Regnal year 32, A.H. 1100.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq	Silver, round. Wt. 11.110 g. Sz. 2.55 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 8, except the size. Name <i>Lāhūr</i> crudely designed. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1032; Brown, Nos. 3249-50; Whitehead, No. 1852.
14	Do. No. 185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 33, A.H. 1100.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.335 g. Sz. 2.3 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 8, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, No. 3251; Whitehead, No. 1853.
15	Do. No. 186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 34, A.H. 1102.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.410 g. Sz. 2.25 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 8, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, No. 3254; Whitehead, No. 1855.
16	Do. No. 187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 35, A.H. 1102.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.432 g. Sz. 2.125 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 15, except the year. Cf. Whitehead, No. 1856.
17	Do. No. 188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 38, A.H. 1105.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.442 g. Sz. 2.4 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 13, except the date and the year, and <i>Lāhūr</i> clearly written. Cf. Brown, No. 3259; Whitehead, No. 1861-62.
18	Do. No. 189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 44, A.H. 1111.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.390 g. Sz. 2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 8, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, No. 3272; Whitehead, No. 1874; Wright, No. 1442.

19	Do. No. 190	Do.	Do.	Lakhna'fi (Lucknow)	Regnal year 34, A.H. [110]1.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.888 g. Sz. 2.475 cm. <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 8, but date visible. <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 2, except that instead of date there is year which is 34. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1048; Brown, Nos. 3305-06; Wright, No. 1456.
20	Do. No. 191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 39, A.H. [110]6.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.978 g. Sz. 2.275 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> In circle. As on No. 19, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1057; Brown; No. 3320.
21	Do. No. 192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 42, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.390 g. Sz. 2.4 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 19, except the year and the date out. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1059 and Brown, No. 3324 (both with date A. H. 1110); Whitehead, No. 1893; Wright, No. 1459.
22	Do. No. 193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 46, A.H. [111]3.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.455 g. Sz. 2.4 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 19, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, No. 3380; Wright, No. 1468, but 46—.
23	Do. No. 194	Do.	Do.	Machhlipatan	Regnal year [4]4, A.H. 1112.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. Sz. 2.825 cm. <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 2, but date below <i>ng</i> . <i>Rev.</i> (1) <i>Jula</i> (2) <i>Maimanat</i> (3) <i>mdnd</i> <i>Soma</i> (4) <i>Part</i> (5) <i>Machhlipatan</i> . Cf. Brown, No. 3386.
24	Do. No. 195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 48, A.H. 1116.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.506 g. Sz. 2.825 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 23, except the date and the year.
25	Do. No. 196	Do.	Do.	Muhammadiabad	Regnal year 29, A.H. 1097.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.620 g. Sz. 2.15 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 2, except the Mint, the year and the date, which is below <i>ng</i> .
26	Do. No. 197	Do.	Do.	Multan	Regnal year 8, A.H. 1076.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.855 g. Sz. 2.15 cm. <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 2, except the mint the year and the date, which is in <i>ng</i> . Cf. Botham, No. 125; Brown, No. 3358; S. Lane-Poole, <i>The Coins of the Moghal Emperors of Hindustan in the British Museum</i> (London, 1892), No. 742; Whitehead, Nos. 1912-13; Wright, No. 1469.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—contd. SEHORE DISTRICT—contd. Bhopal—contd.						
27	Coin received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 199.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Multān . . .	Regnal year 9, A. H.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.183 g. Sz. 2.2. cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Effaced and damaged. As on No. 26, except the year and the date which is lost. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1079 and Bothan, No. 126 (both with date A. H. 1077); Brown, Nos. 3359-59a (respectively with dates A. H. 1070 and 1077); Whitehead, No. 1914 (with date A. H. 1077).
28	Do. No. 199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 16, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.274 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 27, except the year. Cf. Whitehead, No. 1918 (with date A. H. 1084).
29	Do. No. 200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24, A. H. 1092.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.415 g. Sz. 2.15 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 28, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, No. 3375.
30	Do. No. 201	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A. H. 1094.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.850 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 26, except the date and the year and with the arrangement of the last two lines on the reverse as in No. 2. Cf. Brown, No. 3378.
31	Do. No. 202	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 27, A. H. 1095.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.380 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 30, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, No. 3380.
32	Do. No. 203	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 29, A. H. 1097.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.395 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 30, except the date and the year. Cf. Singhal, No. 802.

23	Do. No. 204	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 31, A. H. 1099.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.390 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 30, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1095; Singhal, No. 805; Whitehead, No. 1925.
24	Do. No. 205	Do.	Do.	Murghidābād (?)	Regnal year 49, A. H. 1110.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.632 g. Sz. 2.2. cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 26, except the mint, the date and the year. Reading of the mint-name, which is mostly cut off, doubtful. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1098.
25	Do. No. 206	Do.	Do.	Nārnol .	Regnal year 3[.], A. H. 1099.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.433 g. Sz. 2.175 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 30, except the mint, the regnal year (first digit cut off) and the date. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1099, Botham, No. 127, Brown, Nos. 8391-91 and Whitehead, No. 1939 (all with year 81); Singhal, No. 810 (with year 82); Wright, No. 1481.
26	Do. No. 207	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 34, A. H. 1101.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.335 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 30, except the date and the year. First digit of the year partly cut off. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1102; Brown, Nos. 8393-64.
27	Do. No. 208	Do.	Do.	Patna	Regnal year 14, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.475 g. Sz. 2 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 8, except the mint and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1112 (but date A. H. 1081); Botham, No. 131; Brown, Nos. 2781-82.
28	Do. No. 209	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. Sz. 2.025 cm. Obv. and Rev. Do.
29	Do. No. 210	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 15, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.435 g. Sz. 2 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 37. Cf. Ahmad, No. 113; Brown, No. 2783.
30	Do. No. 211	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 10, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.380 g. Sz. 2.025 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 37, except the year. Mint-name partly cut off. Cf. Singhal, No. 654.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Bhopal—<i>contd.</i>						
41	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 212.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Patna . . .	Regnal year 17, A. H.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.405 g. Sz. 2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 37, except the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1114; Botham, No. 132; Brown No. 2784; Whitehead, No. 1643.
42	Do. No. 213	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.358 g. Sz. 2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
43	Do. No. 214	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 21, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.520 g. Sz. 2.3 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 37, except the year. Cf. Brown, Nos. 2786-87.
44	Do. No. 215	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.130 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
45	Do. No. 216	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.335 g. Sz. 2.3 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
46	Do. No. 217	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 23, A. H. 1090.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.480 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 37, except the year and the date which is (as in No. 26) in <i>ag</i> . Cf. Botham, No. 133; Brown, No. 2790; Lane-Poole, No. 760.
47	Do. No. 218	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 27, A. H. 1094.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.490 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the date and the year. Cf. Singhal, No. 658.
48	Do. No. 219	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 29, A. H. 1097.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.500 g. Sz. 2.15 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the date and the year. Mint-name almost cut off. Cf. Wright, No. 1493.

49	Do. No. 220	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year A. H. 1098.	31,	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.550 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the date and the year.
50	Do. No. 221	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year A. H. 1099.	32,	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.545 g. Sz. 2.175 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1119; Brown, No. 2794.
51	Do. No. 222	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year A. H. 1102.	35,	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.555 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1123; Botham, No. 185.
52	Do. No. 223	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year A. H. 1103.	36,	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.550 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1124.
53	Do. No. 224	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.483 g. Sz. 2.025 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
54	Do. No. 225	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year A. H. 1104.	36,	Do.	Silver round. Wt. 11.480 g. Sz. 2.025 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 52, except the date. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1125 (but year lost); Singhal, No. 664.
55	Do. No. 226	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.520 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
56	Do. No. 227	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year A. H. 1104.	37,	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.578 g. Sz. 2.075 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 54, except the year.
57	Do. No. 228	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.525 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
58	Do. No. 229	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year A. H. 1107.	40,	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.260 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the date and the year.
59	Do. No. 230	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year A. H. 1109.	42,	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.458 g. Sz. 2.15 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1131; Brown, No. 2799.
60	Do. No. 231	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year A. H. 1109.	43,	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.505 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do., but mint-name lost.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Bhopal—<i>contd.</i>						
61	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 232.	Mughal . .	Aurangzeb . .	Patna . . .	Regnal year 42, A.H. 1109.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.520 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
62	Do. No. 233	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 44, A.H. 1111.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.510 g. Sz. 2.15 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 40, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 142.
63	Do. No. 234	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.489 g. Sz. 2.125 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
64	Do. No. 235	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 45, A.H. 1113.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.502 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1136.
65	Do. No. 236	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.533 g. Sz. 2.125 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
66	Do. No. 237	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.488 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
67	Do. No. 238	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 47, A.H. 1115.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.555 g. Sz. 2.175 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, No. 2803; Wright, No. 1501.
68	Do. No. 239	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Shahjahan[n-(a)ba(d). [Dā]ru'l-Khila[f]a (Delhi).	Regnal year 2[0]. A.H. 1087.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.888 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 8, except the mint, the date and the year. Cf. Brown, Nos. 3030-81.

69	Do. No. 240	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 21, A. H. 1089.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.865 g. Sz. 2.175 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 68, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1158; Botham, No. 147; Brown, No. 8034; Whitehead, No. 1756.
70	Do. No. 241	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.416 g. Sz. 2.15 cm. Obv. and Rev. Do.
71	Do. No. 242	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A. H. 1094.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.390 g. Sz. 2.15 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 68, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 149; Brown, Nos. 8040-41, Wright, No. 1517.
72	Do. No. 243	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 27, A. H. 1095.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.383 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 68, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1164; Botham, No. 150; Brown, No. 8043.
73	Do. No. 244	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.385 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. Obv. and Rev. Do.
74	Do. No. 245	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 28, A. H. 1095.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.402 g. Sz. 2.25 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 72, except the year. Cf. Brown, No. 3044.
75	Do. No. 246	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 30, A. H. 1098.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.429 g. Sz. 2.125 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 68, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 153; Brown, Nos. 8047-48; Wright, No. 1518.
76	Do. No. 247	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.402 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. Obv. and Rev. Do.
77	Do. No. 248	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 31, A. H. 1098.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.389 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 75, above except the year. Cf. Brown, Nos. 8049-50; Wright No. 1519.
78	Do. No. 249	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 31, A. H. 1099.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.322 g. Sz. 2.225 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 77, except the date. Cf. Brown, Nos. 3051-52; Wright, No. 1520.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Bhopal—<i>contd.</i>						
79	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 250.	Mughal	Aurangzob	Shāhjahā[n-ā]bād[ī], [Dā]rū'l-Khilā[f]ā (Dolhi).	Regnal year 35, A. H. 1102.	Persian prose and verse, Nastaliq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 68, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, No. 3058 ; Wright, No. 1523.
80	Do. No. 251	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 35, A. H. 1103.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.365 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Same as No. 79, except the date. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1173 ; Brown, Nos. 3059-60 ; Whitehead, No. 1704.
81	Do. No. 252	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 39, A. H. 1107.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.406 g. Sz. 2.175 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 68, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 161 ; Brown, No. 3070 ; Whitehead, No. 1769 ; Wright, No. 1529.
82	Do. No. 253	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 40, A. H. 1108.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.889 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 68, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, No. 8072 a ; Whitehead, No. 1770 ; Wright, No. 1530.
83	Do. No. 254	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 41, A. H. 1108.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.371 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Same as No. 82, except the year. Cf. Singhal, No. 738 ; Whitehead, No. 1771.
84	Do. No. 255	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 43, A. H. 1111.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.890 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 68, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1178 (but—/1111) ; Brown, No. 3078 ; Whitehead, No. 1773.
85	Do. No. 256	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 45, A. H. 1113.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.422 g. Sz. 2.05 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 68, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, Nos. 3081-82 ; Wright, No. 1532.

86	Do. No. 257	Do.	Do.	Sholāpūr	Regnal year 22(?), A. H. 109[0].	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.165 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 35, except the mint, the date and the year. Reading of the dates doubtful.
87	Do. No. 258	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 29, A. H. 1096.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.407 g. Sz. 2.35 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> In double line dotted circle, As on No. 86, except the date and the year. Cf. Brown, Nos. 3096-97; Wright, No. 1536 (year obliterated).
88	Do. No. 259	Do.	Do.	Sūrat, Bandar-i-Mubārak.	Regnal year 1, A. H. 1070.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.396 g. Sz. 2.125 cm. <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 3, except the date. <i>Rev.</i> In circle, five-line legend : partly cut : (1) <i>Sūrat</i> (2) [<i>Ba</i>]ndar-i-Mubārak (3) <i>b</i> (4) <i>Ḍar maimanai mānūs</i> (5) [<i>Julūs</i>] [<i>Sana</i>] ah[ad]. Cf. Botham, Nos. 162-63; Brown, No. 2874; Whitehead, No. 1686; Wright, No. 1539.
89	Do. No. 260	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 1, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.375 g. Sz. 2.15 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 88, but the date cut off.
90	Do. No. 261	Do.	Do.	Sūrat	Regnal year 4, A. H. [10]71.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.400 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 88, except the date which is to left of <i>sikka</i> . <i>Rev.</i> In circle five-line legend : (1) <i>Sana-4 Julūs</i> (2) <i>Maimanai</i> (3) <i>Mānūs</i> (4) <i>Ḍarā</i> (5) <i>Sūrat</i> . Cf. Ahmad, No. 1192 and Botham, No. 164 (but—/1071).
91	Do. No. 262	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year ., A. H. [10]72.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.398 g. Sz. 2.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 90, except the date. Year cut off. Cf. Lane-Poole, No. 735; Wright, Nos. 1542-43 (year 4 visible).

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1965-66—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks.
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Bhopal—<i>contd.</i>						
92	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 263.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Surat . . .	Regnal year 5, A. H. [10]73.	Persian prose and verso, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.432 g. Sz. 2.125 cm. <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 90, except the date. <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 90, except the year and <i>darb</i> in line 4 and <i>Surat</i> in line 5. Cf. Botham, No. 166 (but—/1073); Singhal, No. 712; Wright, No. 1544.
93	Do. No. 264	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year , A. H. [10]74.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.447 g. Sz. 2.3 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 92, except the date. Cf. Botham, No. 167; Wright, No. 1545.
94	Do. No. 265	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year , A. H. [10]74.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.340 g. Sz. 2.225 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
95	Do. No. 266	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.434 g. Sz. 2.25 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
96	Do. No. 267	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year , A. H. [10]75.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.437 g. Sz. 2.25 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 92, except the date. Cf. Botham, No. 168; Lanc-Poole, No. 740; Brown, Nos. 2886-87 and Wright, No. 1546 (year 7 visible).
97	Do. No. 268	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.475 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
98	Do. No. 269	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.387 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
99	Do. No. 270	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 8, A. H. [10]76.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.453 g. Sz. 2.3 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 92, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1194; Botham, No. 169; Lanc-Poole No. 741; Wright, No. 1547 (but—/1076).

100	Do. No. 271	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.391 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
101	Do. No. 272	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 9, A. H. [10]77.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.383 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 92, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 171 ; Lane-Poole, No. 744 ; Whitehead, No. 1687 ; Wright, No. 1548.
102	Do. No. 273	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.465 g. Sz. 2.3 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
103	Do. No. 274	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.390 g. Sz. 2.375 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
104	Do. No. 275	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 10, A. H. [10]78.	Do.	Silver round. Wt. 11.407 g. Sz. 2.35 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 90, except the date and the year.
105	Do. No. 276	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.415 g. Sz. 2.35 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
106	Do. No. 277	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.373 g. Sz. 2.175 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do., but only first two digits, viz. 78, of the date visible.
107	Do. No. 278	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 12, A. H. [10]80.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.340 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 90, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1198 ; Singhal, No. 720.
108	Do. No. 279	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 1[.], A. H. [10]81.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.399 g. Sz. 2.35 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 92, except the date and the year, which is partly cut off. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1201 ; Brown, No. 2898 (both with year 13) ; Brown, <i>First Supplement to the Catalogue of Coins of the Mughul Emperors in the Provincial Museum, Luc- know</i> (Allahabad, 1926), No. a 2898 (with year 14).
109	Do. No. 280	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year .., A. H. 1081.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.443 g. Sz. 2.25 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 108, but year completely cut off.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Bhopal—<i>contd.</i>						
110	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 281.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Surat . . .	Regnal year 13, A. H.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.425 g. Sz. 2.325 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 92, except the year, and date lost. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1201 ; Botham, No. 176 ; Brown, Nos. 2897-98 ; Wright, No. 1554 (with date A. H. 1081).
111	Do. No. 282	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 15, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.423 g. Sz. 2.375 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 110, except the year. Cf. Singhal, Nos. 714-15 ; Whitehead, Nos. 1690-92 ; Wright Nos. 1555-1556.
112	Do. No. 283	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 16, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.437 g. Sz. 2.25 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 110, except the year. Cf. Brown, No. 2900 (with date A. H. 1084) ; Singhal, No. 716 ; Whitehead, No. 1694 and Wright, No. 1557 (all with date A. H. 1083).
113	Do. No. 284	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year... A. H. [10]83.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.452 g. Sz. 2.325 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 92, except the date and year cut off. Cf. Botham, No. 181 (with year 15) ; Singhal, No. 716 ; Whitehead, No. 1694 and Wright No. 1557 (all with year 16).
114	Do. No. 285	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 207, A. H. [108]7.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.390 g. Sz. 2.325 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 92, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 183 and Whitehead, No. 1695 (date lost in both) ; Brown, No. 2905.
115	Do. No. 286	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 207, A. H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.378 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do., but date cut off. Cf. Botham, No. 183 ; Whitehead, No. 1695.

116	Do. No. 287	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 20, A.H. [103]8.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.372 g. Sz. 2.175 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 114, except the date and the year clearly legible. Cf. Brown, <i>Sup.</i> , No. a 2905 (but year Cut); Wright, No. 1562.
117	Do. No. 288	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 2[1?], A.H. [108]8.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.413 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 116, except the year. Cf. Brown, <i>Sup.</i> , No. a 2905; Singhal, No. 718; Wright, No. 1563.
118	Do. No. 289	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 21, A.H. [10]89.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.435 g. Sz. 2.6 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 92, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1208; Botham, No. 185; Brown, <i>Sup.</i> , No. 2905 a; Lane-Poole, No. 754; Singhal, No. 719.
119	Do. No. 290	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 2[.], A.H. [10]89.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.465 g. Sz. 2.4 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do., but the first digit of the year cut off.
120	Do. No. 291	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.434 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 119, but date below <i>ng</i> . Cf. Brown, Nos. 2906-07 (with year 21); <i>ibid.</i> , Nos. 2908-09 (with year 22); Wright, No. 1564.
121	Do. No. 292	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round, Wt. 11.482 g. Sz. 2.425 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
122	Do. No. 293	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.412 g. Sz. 2.55 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
123	Do. No. 294	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 22, A.H. 1090.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.395 g. Sz. 2.45 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 30, except the mint, the year and the date. Cf. Botham, No. 188; Brown, No. 2911; Whitehead, No. 1697; Wright, No. 1565.
124	Do. No. 295	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 23, A.H. 1090.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.457 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As in No. 123, except the year. Cf. Botham, No. 189; Brown, Nos. 2912-13; Wright, No. 1567.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1965-66—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Bhopal—<i>contd.</i>						
125	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 296.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Surat . . .	Regnal year 23, A.H. 1091.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.383 g. Sz. 2.425 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 124, except the date. Cf. Botham, No. 190; Brown, Nos. 2914-15; Whitehead, No. 1698; Wright, No. 1568.
126	Do. No. 297	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.374 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
127	Do. No. 298	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year . . . , A.H. [109]1.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.410 g. Sz. 2.25 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 90, except the date and the year obliterated. Cf. Lane-Poole, No. 761.
128	Do. No. 299	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 23, A.H. 10[90 or 91].	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.359 g. Sz. 2.475 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 126, but the first and second digits of the date disfigured by a punch-mark.
129	Do. No. 300	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24, A.H. 1092.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.450 g. Sz. 2.475 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 192; Brown, No. 2918; Whitehead, No. 1700; Wright, No. 1570.
130	Do. No. 301	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24, A.H. 10[sic.].	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.484 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 129, except the date. Execution, particularly of mint-name and date, indifferent and defective.
131	Do. No. 302	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 25, A.H. 1092.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.504 g. Sz. 2.675 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 129, except the year. Cf. Botham, No. 193; Brown, Nos. 2919-20; Whitehead, No. 1701; Wright, No. 1571.
132	Do. No. 303	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.469 g. Sz. 2.6 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.

133	Do. No. 304	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.453 g. Sz. 2.525 cm. Do.
134	Do. No. 305	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.457 g. Sz. 2.525 cm. Do.
135	Do. No. 306	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 25, A.H. 1093.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.460 g. Sz. 2.575 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 131, except the date. Cf. Botham, No. 194; Brown, Nos. 2922-23; Whitehead, No. 1702; Wright, Nos. 1572-73.
136	Do. No. 307	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A.H. 1093.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.433 g. Sz. 2.6 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 135, except the year. Cf. Botham, No. 195; Brown, No. 2924; Whitehead, No. 1703; Wright, Nos. 1574-75.
137	Do. No. 308	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.434 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
138	Do. No. 309	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.480 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. Do.
139	Do. No. 310	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 26, A.H. 1094.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.497 g. Sz. 2.425 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 136, except the date. Cf. Botham, No. 196; Brown, Nos. 2925-26; Whitehead, No. 1704; Wright, Nos. 1576-77.
140	Do. No. 311	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.467 g. Sz. 2.475 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
141	Do. No. 312	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.492 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
142	Do. No. 313	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.481 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
143	Do. No. 314	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.435 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do., but the second digit of the year dama- ged.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Bhopal—<i>contd.</i>						
144	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 315.	Mughal	Aurangzob	Sarat	Regnal year 27, A.H. 1095.	Persian, prose & verse Nasta'liq	Silver, round. Wt. 11.504 g. Sz. 2.525 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 198; Brown, Nos. 2929-30; Whitehead, No. 1705; Wright, Nos. 1579-80.
145	Do. No. 316	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.490 g. Sz. 2.375 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
146	Do. No. 317	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.495 g. Sz. 2.575 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do., but date slightly indistinct.
147	Do. No. 318	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 28, A.H. 1095.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.495 g. Sz. 2.6 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 144, except the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1211; Botham No. 199; Brown, Nos. 2931-32; Whitehead, No. 1706; Wright, Nos. 1581-82.
148	Do. No. 319	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.494 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
149	Do. No. 320	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.487 g. Sz. 2.325 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do., but the year and date indistinct and partly effaced.
150	Do. No. 321	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 28, A.H. 1096.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.455 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 147, except the date. Cf. Botham, No. 200; Brown, Nos. 2933-34; Whitehead, No. 1707; Wright, No. 1583.
151	Do. No. 322	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.375 g. Sz. 2.4 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
152	Do. No. 323	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.405 g. Sz. 2.425 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do., but year slightly indistinct.

153	Do. No. 324	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 29, A.H. 1096.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.505 g. Sz. 2.4 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 150, except the year, which is slightly indistinct. Cf. Botham, No. 201; Brown, No. 2935; Whitehead, No. 1708; Wright, No. 1584.
154	Do. No. 325	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 29, A.H. 1097.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.534 g. Sz. 2.325 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 153, except the date. Cf. Botham, No. 202; Brown, Nos. 2936-37; Whitehead, No. 1709; Wright, No. 1585.
155	Do. No. 326	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.525 g. Sz. 2.35 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
156	Do. No. 327	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.515 g. Sz. 2.325 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
157	Do. No. 328	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.414 g. Sz. 2.45 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do., but regnal year slightly indistinct.
158	Do. No. 329	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 30, A.H. 1098.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.519 g. Sz. 2.4 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 205; Brown, Nos. 2939-40; Whitehead, No. 1711; Wright, Nos. 1587-88.
159	Do. No. 330	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.493 g. Sz. 2.475 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
160	Do. No. 331	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.510 g. Sz. 2.475 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
161	Do. No. 332	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.510 g. Sz. 2.475 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
162	Do. No. 333	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.510 g. Sz. 2.4 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
163	Do. No. 334	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year 31, A.H. 1099.	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.512 g. Sz. 2.45 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 207; Brown, No. 2941; Wright, No. 1589.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Bhopal—<i>contd.</i>						
164	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 335.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Sūrat . . .	Regnal year 32, A.H. 1100.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq	Silver, round. Wt. 11.535 g. Sz. 2.55 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 208; Brown, Nos. 2942-43; Wright, No. 1590.
165	Do. No. 336	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.510 g. Sz. 2.425 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
166	Do. No. 337	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 33, A.H. 1100.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.509 g. Sz. 2.45 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 164, except the year. Cf. Brown, No. 2944; Whitehead, No. 1712.
167	Do. No. 338	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 33, A.H. 1101.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.475 g. Sz. 2.45 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Same as No. 166, except the date. Cf. Botham, No. 209; Brown, Nos. 2945-46; Whitehead, No. 1713; Wright No. 1591.
168	Do. No. 339	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 34, A.H. 1102.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.496 g. Sz. 2.4 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 212; Brown, Nos. 2948-49; Whitehead, No. 1715; Wright Nos. 1593-94.
169	Do. No. 340	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.512 g. Sz. 2.425 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
170	Do. No. 341	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 35, A.H. 1102.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.477 g. Sz. 2.45 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As in No. 168, except the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1215; Botham, No. 213; Brown, No. 2950.

171	Do. No. 342	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 35, A.H. 1103.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.485 g. Sz. 2.5. cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 170, except the date. Cf. Botham, No. 214; Brown, No. 2951; Wright, Nos. 1595-96.
172	Do. No. 343	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 37, A.H. 1105.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.478 g. Sz. 2.55 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 123, except the date and year. Cf. Botham, No. 217; Brown, Nos. 2956-57; Wright, Nos. 1600-01.
173	Do. No. 344	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.487 g. Sz. 2.55 cm. Obv. and Rev. Do.
174	Do. No. 345	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.498 g. Sz. 2.55 cm. Obv. and Rev. Do.
175	Do. No. 346	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 41, A.H. 1109.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.516 g. Sz. 2.625 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 221; Brown, No. 2968; Whitehead, No. 1720; Wright, No. 1609.
176	Do. No. 347	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 42, A.H. 1109.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.500 g. Sz. 2.475 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 175, except the year, but the upper portion of its first digit cut off. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1218; Botham, No. 222; Brown No. 2969.
177	Do. No. 348	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 4[.], A.H. 1110.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.532 g. Sz. 2.45 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 176, except the date and the first digit of the year cut off. Cf. Botham, No. 223-24; Brown, Nos. 2970-73; Whitehead, Nos. 1721-22; Wright, Nos. 610-11 (all with year 42 and 43).
178	Do. No. 349	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.527 g. Sz. 2.45 cm. Obv. and Rev. Do.
179	Do. No. 350	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.496 g. Sz. 2.6 cm. Obv. and Rev. Do.
180	Do. No. 351	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 43, A.H. 1111.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.488 g. Sz. 2.45 cm. Obv. and Rev. As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 225; Brown, No. 2974; Whitehead, No. 1723; Wright, No. 1612.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> SEHORE DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Bhopal—<i>contd.</i>						
181	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 352.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	Surat . . .	Regnal year 43, A.H. 1111.	Persian, prose and verse, Nasta'liq	Silver, round. Wt. 11.533 g. Sz. 2.475 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year.
182	Do. No. 353	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 44, A.H. 1112.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.498 g. Sz. 2.55 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 227; Brown, Nos. 2978-79; Whitehead, No. 1725; Wright No. 1614.
183	Do. No. 354	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 45, A.H. 1113.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.510 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 229; Brown, Nos. 2982-83; Whitehead, No. 1727; Wright, No. 1615.
184	Do. No. 355	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 46, A.H. 1114.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.525 g. Sz. 2.45 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 231; Brown, Nos. 2986-87; Whitehead, No. 1729.
185	Do. No. 356	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 48, A.H. 1116.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.514 g. Sz. 2.35 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 123, except the date and the year. Cf. Botham, No. 235; Brown, No. 2994; Wright, No. 1621.
186	Do. No. 357	Do.	Do.	Tatta	Regnal year 1, A.H. 1070.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Silver, round. Wt. 11.337 g. Sz. 2.225 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In circle, six-line legend: (1) <i>Abūz-Zafar Muḥyī'u'd-Dīn 1070</i> (2) <i>Muḥammad</i> (3) <i>Bahādur 'Ālamgīr</i> (4) <i>[A]urangzeb</i> (5) <i>ī</i> (6) <i>[Bā]dshāh Ghāz</i> (correct order: <i>Abūz-Zafar Muḥyī'u'd-Dīn Muḥammad [A]urangzeb 'Ālamgīr Bahādur [Bā]dshāh Ghāzī 1070</i>). <i>Rev.</i> In circle, five-line legend: (1) <i>Mānūs</i> (2) <i>Maimanat</i> (3) <i>Tatta julūs</i> (4) <i>b</i> (5) <i>Ḍar sana aḥad</i> (correct order: <i>Sana Aḥad julūs-i-maimanat mānūs ḍarb-i-Tatta</i>). Cf. Brown, No. 2808; Whitehead, No. 1652.

187	Do. No. 358	.	.	.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year A.H. [107]4.	6,	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.420 g. Sz. 2.25 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 4, except the mint, the date and the year. Cf. Brown, No. 2814.
188	Do. No. 359	.	.	.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year A.H. 1096.	2[.],	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.380 g. Sz. 2.225 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the mint and the date and first digit of year cut off.
189	Do. No. 360	.	.	.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year A.H. 1097.	2[.],	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.435 g. Sz. 2.075 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do., except the date. Cf. Singhal, No. 672 and Whitehead, No. 1658 (both with year 29).
190	Do. No. 361	.	.	.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Ujjain, Dāru'l-Fath	Regnal year A.H. 1078.	11,	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.510 g. Sz. 2.125 cm. <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 8, except the date. <i>Rev.</i> In circle, five-line legend: (1) <i>Dāru'l-Fath Ujjain</i> (2) <i>b</i> (3) <i>Mānūs 11 Dar</i> (4) <i>Maimanat</i> (5) <i>Julūs</i> (correct order: <i>11 julūs-i-maimanat Mānūs</i> <i>darb Dāru'l-Fath Ujjain</i>).
191	Do. No. 362	.	.	.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Zafarābād . . .	Regnal year A.H. 1113.	46,	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.488 g. Sz. 2.3 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 184, except the mint and the date.
192	Do. No. 363	.	.	.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year A.H. 1114.	46,	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.507 g. Sz. 2.275 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 191, except the date. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1240.
193	Do. No. 364	.	.	.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year A.H. 1115.	47,	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.485 g. Sz. 2.35 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 191, except the date and the year. Cf. Ahmad, No. 1241.
194	Do. No. 365	.	.	.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year A.H. 1115.	48,	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.500 g. Sz. 2.25 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Same as No. 193, except the year.
195	Do. No. 366	.	.	.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Regnal year A.H. 1116.	4[.],	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.478 g. Sz. 2.225 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 191, except the date and first digit of year cut off. Cf. Brown, No. 3108.
196	Do. No. 367	.	.	.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Zafarpūr . . .	Regnal year A.H. 1098.	31,	Do. . . .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.522 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 46, except the mint, the date and the year.

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1965-66—contd.

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Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—concl'd. SEHORE DISTRICT—concl'd. Bhopal—concl'd.						
197	Coins received from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Central circle, Bhopal. Coin No. 368.	Mughal . . .	Aurangzeb . . .	....	Regnal year 29, A.H. [10] 977	Persian, prose and verse, Nasta'liq	Silver, round. Wt. 11.175 g. Sz. 1.9 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 4, except the mint, the date and the year. Mint-name lost.
198	Do. No. 369	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 36, A.H. 1104.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.465 g. Sz. 2.025 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 54, except the mint. Mint-name cut off.
199	Do. No. 370	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 4[.], A.H. 111[.].	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.392 g. Sz. 2.025 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 30, except the mint. Mint-name lost and the first digits of the date and the year cut off.
200	Do. No. 371	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 45, A.H. 1113.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.602 g. Sz. 2.15 cm. <i>Obv.</i> As on No. 8 except the date. <i>Rev.</i> In circle, five-line legend: (1) <i>Mānūs</i> (2) <i>Maimanāt</i> (3) <i>Julūs San[a] 45</i> (5) <i>b</i> (6)..... Mint-name lost.
201	Do. No. 372	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.603 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Do.
202	Do. No. 373	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 46, A.H. 1114.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.606 g. Sz. 2.225 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 19, except the mint, the year and the date which is to left of <i>munir</i> in line 4 of the obverse. Mint-name cut off.
203	Do. No. 374	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 47, A. H. 1115.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.202 g. Sz. 2.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> As on No. 202, except the date and the year, but slightly different. Mint-name lost.
204	Do. No. 375	Do.	A'zam Shāh . . .	Ālamgirpūr . . .	Regnal year 1, A.H.	Do.	Silver, round. Wt. 11.564 g. Sz. 2.225 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In circle, five-line partly cut legend: (1) <i>Mamālik A'zam Shāh</i> (2) <i>Shāh</i> (3) <i>[Da]ulat-u-jāh Bad</i> (4) <i>Sikka</i> (5)..... (correct order: <i>Sikka.zad dar jahān badaulat-u-jāh Badshāh-i-mamālik A'zam Shāh</i>).

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

MADRAS NILGIRIS DISTRICT OOTACAMUND TALUK							Rev. In circle, five line legend: (1) <i>Sana aḥad</i> (2) <i>f</i> (3) <i>Julūs i-aḥra</i> (4) [<i>Da</i>]rb (5) [<i>Alam gīrpūr</i> (correct order: <i>Sana aḥad-i-julūs-i-aḥraf darb-i-'Alamgīrpūr</i>).
205	Ootacamund.—Coins received from the Government Epigraphist for India. Coin No. 1.	Sultān of Mysore	Tipū . . .	Pattan (Sriran-gapattan)	52.. (1225 A.H.?)	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Cf. <i>Journal of the Numismatic Society of India</i> , Vol. XIX (1957). p. 77, pl. IV, No. 11.
							Copper, round. <i>Obv.</i> In double lined circle, with a row of dots between: An elephant to right, with depressed tail and trunk; above the elephant's back, the letter <i>b</i> . <i>Rev.</i> In double lined circle, with a row of dots between: Three-line partly obliterated legend: (1) 52..? <i>Aḥṭar</i> (1) (2) <i>b</i> (3) [<i>Ḍar</i>] <i>Pattan</i> . Cf. J. R. Handerson, <i>The Coins of Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan</i> (Madras, 1921), p. 61, No. 196.
206	No. 2. Findspot: Palaiyakāyal, Srivraikantam Taluk, Tirunelveli District.	Sultān of Madura	'Alān'd-Din Udaui Shāh.	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Copper, round. Wt. 4.4 g. Sz. 1.6 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In circle, two-line mutilated legend: (1) 'Alāu'd-Dunyā (2) wa'd-Di[n]. <i>Rev.</i> In circle, two-line damaged legend: (1) [Uda]ui Shāh (2) A's-Sulṭā[n]. Cf. Botham, p. 196, No. AE 1.
207	No. 3. Findspot: Talaicherry, Talaicherry Taluk, Cannanore District.	....	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh .	Silver, round. Wt. 11.82 g. Sz. 2.7 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In square, three-line legend: (1) <i>Lā ilāha illa'ullāh</i> (2) <i>Muḥammad</i> (3) <i>Rasūlu'llāh</i> . Margins: Top, <i>Abū Bakr</i> ; Bottom, 'Umar; Right, 'Alī; Left, <i>Uḥmān</i> . <i>Rev.</i> In double lined circle, replica of a building, most probably Masjid-i-Nabawi of Madina. At the bottom in one line Madina Sharif. Does not appear to be a coin. It is a sort of a medal, a <i>ta'wīdh</i> (charm) or a souvenir struck or prepared in India.
208	No. 4. Findspot: Do. . . .	Ruler of Mysore	Krishna Rāja Wodegiyar.	Mysore . . . .	....	Kannada; Persian, Nasta liq.	Copper, round. Wt. 2.53 g. Sz. 1.4 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In double-lined circle with dots: Figure of a lion and on its head, partly effaced Kannada legend, with the Sun and moon on the left and the right respectively. <i>Rev.</i> In double-lined circle, with dots: Kannada legend and (1) <i>Mahisūr</i> (2) [<i>P</i>]arb. Cf. J. Allan, <i>Cat. of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta</i> , Vol. IV (Oxford, 1928), p. 124, No. 233, pl. vii, 14.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> NILGIRIS DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> OOTACAMUND TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Ootacamund—<i>contd.</i>						
209	Coins received from the Government Epigraphist for India. No. 5.	....	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	Copper, round. Wt. 3.3 g. Sz. 2.5 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> Scrapped off and damaged. Nothing but design of trellis work motif (in floral pattern) visible.
210	Coins in the collection of the Government Epigraphist for India. No. 214. (For Coins upto No. 213 see <i>A. R. Ep.</i> 1964-65, Appendix E.).	....	....	....	....	Kannaḍa	Copper, roundish. Wt. 2.438 g. Sz. 1.35 × 1.125 cm. <i>Obv.</i> Śiva and Pārvāti riding a bull facing right. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space, [vi?]. Cf. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1964-65, E, No. 174.
211	No. 215 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 1.770 g. Sz. 1.1 × 1 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle bull (?) facing right with seven dots arranged hexagonally above, probably indicative of riders. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space, [Śri?].
212	No. 216 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 1.835 g. Sz. 1.1 × 1.225 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle animal (bull ?) facing right with riders above. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space within dotted circle, Śri.
213	No. 217 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 2.230 g. Sz. 1.325 × 1.1 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle Śiva and Pāravatī riding a bull facing right, six dots in field. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space, [naṁ.]. Cf. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1964-65, E, No. 173.
214	No. 218 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Copper, roundish. Wt. 1.845 g. Sz. 1.125 × 1.025 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle an animal (bull ?) facing right with dots above. <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 212 above.

215	No. 219	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Wt. 2.345 g. Sz. 1.3×1.125 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Similar to No. 213. But no dots in field on the obverse.
216	No. 220	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Wt. 2.310 g. Sz. 1.325×1.2 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Similar to No. 215.
217	No. 221	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Wt. 1.875 g. Sz. 1.15×0.975 cms. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to No. 214 above. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space, [<i>Śrī</i>] slightly cut off.
218	No. 222	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Wt. 1.970 g. Sz. 1.225×1.15 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Similar to No. 214 above.
219	No. 223	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Wt. 2.344 g. Sz. 1.25×1.125 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Similar to No. 214 above but the dots or riders on the obverse are not clear.
220	No. 224	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	....	Do. Wt. 2.247 g. Sz. 1.2×1.1 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle an animal facing right with two riders above. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space Sun and Moon within a heart design.
221	No. 225	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	....	Do. Wt. 2.488 g. Sz. 1.4×1.15 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle, an animal (?) facing right with dots above. <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 220.
222	No. 226	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Kannada . . .	Do. Wt. 1.780 g. Sz. 1.15×1.05 cm. <i>Obv.</i> An animal facing right (cut off) with riders (indistinct). <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 214 above.
223	No. 227	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Wt. 2.060 g. Sz. 1.3×1.2 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle an animal (cut off). <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 214 above.
224	No. 228	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Wt. 2.045 g. Sz. 1.2×1.1 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle bull facing right with dots above. <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 214 above.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>						
	NILGIRIS DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
	OOTACAMUND TALUK—<i>contd.</i>						
	Ootacamund—<i>contd.</i>						
225	Coins in the collection of the Government Epigraphist for India. No. 229.	....	....	....	....	Kannada . . .	Do. Wt. 1·860 g. Sz. 1·175×1·075 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 214 above.
226	No. 230 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 1·650 g. Sz. 1·225×1·125 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 214 above.
227	No. 231 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 2·1 g. Sz. 1·2×1·1 cm. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to No. 216 above. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space, <i>mbi.</i> or <i>mdi.</i>
228	No. 232 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 2·42 g. Sz. 1·3×1·2 cm. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to No. 215 above. <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 227 above but there is a motif above the letter.
229	No. 233 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 2·27 g. Sz. 1·325×1·075 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 228 above.
230	No. 234 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 2·51 g. Sz. 1·375×1·225 cm. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to No. 214 above. There is some device near the tail of the animal. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space, [<i>Śrī·vē</i>].
231	No. 235 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 2·25 g. Sz. 1·25 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle, an animal (bull ?) to right with dots above and a crescent below the dotted border. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space, [<i>Śrī·vē</i>] with a tree in between the letters.
232	No. 236 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Copper, roundish. Wt. 1·75 g. Sz. 1·2×1·1 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle an animal (?) facing right.

233	No. 237	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rev. In dotted circle, an indistinct letter. Do. Wt. 2.383 g. Sz. 1.35 × 1.3 cm. Obv. Animal facing left (cut off). Rev. Indistinct.
234	No. 238	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Kannada	.	Do. Wt. 2.301 g. Sz. 1.375 × 1.3 cm. Obv. In dotted square, couchant bull (?) facing left with some devices above and below. Rev. In lined circle, [Śrī].
235	No. 239	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do.	.	Do. Wt. 2.416 g. Sz. 1.3 × 1.25 cm. Obv. In partly lined circle, square, within which animal moving right with a crescent and dot above. Rev. In punched space, in lined circle, [Śrī-]. There are also some marks above.
236	No. 240	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do.	.	Do. Wt. 1.920 g. Sz. 1.125 × 1.075 cm. Obv. In lined circle, animal facing right. Rev. In punched space and in lined circle, probably Śrī (cut off).
237	No. 241	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do.	.	Copper, irregular. Wt. 2.250 g. Sz. 1.4 × 1.325 cm. Obv. In lined circle, animal moving to right. Rev. In punched space, in lined circle Śrī.
238	No. 242	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do.	.	Copper, roundish. Wt. 2.262 g. Sz. 1.35 × 1.2 cm. Obv. and Rev. Similar to No. 237 above, but there is no bordering circle on the reverse.
239	No. 243	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do.	.	Copper, round. Wt. 2.098 g. Sz. 1.15 cm. Obv. In dotted circle, animal facing right with probably two riders. Rev. Similar to No. 238 above.
240	No. 244	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do.	.	Copper, roundish. Wt. 1.665 g. Sz. 1.15 × 1.05 cm. Obv. Similar to No. 214 above. Rev. Indistinct.
241	No. 245	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	....	Do.	.	Do. Wt. 2.350 g. Sz. 1.175 × 1.1 cm. Obv. and Rev. Similar to No. 240 above.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADRAS—contd. NILGIRIS DISTRICT—contd. OOTACAMUND TALUK—contd. Ootacamund—contd.						
242	Coins in the collection of the Government Epigraphist for India. No. 246.	....	....	....	....	Kannada . . .	Copper, roundish. Wt. 2.15 g. Sz. 1.175×1.1 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 219 above. The portion above the animal on the obverse has flaked off.
243	No. 247 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 2.155 g. Sz. 1.5×1.4 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In lined square an animal facing right. There are some devices below the animal and in front, outside the line. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space, in a circle of dots joined by lines (1) A symbol, (2) [a].
244	No. 248 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Wt. 1.990 g. Sz. 1.2×1.05 cm. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 219 above but the portion above the animal on the obverse is damaged.
245	No. 249 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Tamil	Do. Wt. 2.44 g. Sz. 1.2×1.05 cm. <i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle an animal (?) facing right with some dots below. <i>Rev.</i> In punched space, [A]m. There is a spiral below and another device to the right.
246	No. 250 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	Do. Wt. 2.258 g. Sz. 1.3 cm. <i>Obv.</i> Animal moving to left in the top half which is separated by a line. <i>Rev.</i> A symbol in lined square. Cf. Elliot, <i>Coins of Southern India</i> , Pl. III, Nos. 121-27 for the reverse.
247	No. 251 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	Copper, roundish. Wt. 2.34 g. Sz. 1.3×1.15 cm. <i>Obv.</i> Elephant (?) moving to left. There are some symbols above the back of the elephant. <i>Rev.</i> Indistinct.
248	No. 252 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	Do. Wt. 2.347 g. Sz. 1.225×1.1 cm.

249	No. 253							<p><i>Obv.</i> Indistinct.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In lined circle two intertwining serpents.</p> <p><i>Do.</i> Wt. 2.505 g. Sz. 1.225 × 1.175 cm.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle <i>kalāṣa</i>.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In lined square a short dagger.</p>
250	No. 264	Nāyaka of Madurai (?)	Vira				Kannada	<p><i>Do.</i> Wt. 2.125 g. Sz. 1.2 × 1.15 cm.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> In dotted circle and within a decorated arch Goddess holding a staff in right hand.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In lined circle, legend : (1) [Śrī-]vi- (2) ra</p> <p><i>Cf. Ind. Ant.</i>, Vol. XXV, p. 318, No. 7, and plate.</p>
251	No. 255							<p><i>Do.</i> Wt. 1.915 g. Sz. 1.3 × 1.1 cm.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> In lined circle, a standing deity with a bow in the left and an arrow in the right hand.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In lined circle, seven dots arranged in a circle with another dot in the centre.</p>
252	No. 266							<p><i>Do.</i> Wt. 2.335 g. Sz. 1.3 × 1.1 cm.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> In lined circle a standing deity with two hands.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> An arc divided into two sections in the smaller of which there seems to be a seated deity.</p>
253	No. 267						Tamil	<p><i>Do.</i> Wt. 2.48 g. Sz. 1.275 × 1.16 cm.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> Lion seated on its haunches and facing front.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> (1) <i>Rāma</i> (2) [<i>gya</i>]</p> <p>with a line separating the two lines.</p> <p><i>Cf. Ind. Ant.</i>, Vol. XXV, p. 318, No. 10a and Plate for obverse only.</p>
254	No. 268						Persian ?	<p><i>Do.</i> Wt. 2.44 g. Sz. 1.175 × 1.1 cm.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> Crossed lines inside two double-lined squares (one of which is cut off).</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In dotted circle, Persian legend (?)</p> <p><i>Cf.</i> No. 243 above for reverse.</p>

E.—COINS AND SEALS, 1965-66—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Mint	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADRAS—concl'd. NILGIRIS DISTRICT—concl'd. OOTACAMUND TALUK—concl'd. Ootacamund—concl'd.						
255	Coins in the collection of the Government Epigraphist for India. No. 259.	....	....	....	....	Persian (?) . .	Copper, roundish. Wt. 1.606 g. Sz. 1.15×1 cm. <i>Obv.</i> Seems to contain four square segments, separated by double lines crossing at right angles each containing some symbols (cut off). <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 254 above. <i>Cf. Mys. A. R.</i> , 1929, Pl. IX, No. 16 for obverse.
256	No. 260 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Kannada, Persian (?)	Copper, round. Wt. 1.784 g. Sz. 1.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Similar to No. 255 above. On the obverse in the left bottom segment is the symbol for the numeral 4.
257	No. 261 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Persian . . .	Copper, roundish. Wt. 2.335 g. Sz. 1.225×1.1 cm. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to No. 255 above. But the number of segments intended seems to be six (cut off) and the symbol in the bottom-middle segment seems to be a Persian numeral. <i>Rev.</i> Similar to No. 255 above.
258	No. 262 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Copper, Round. Wt. 2.348 g. Sz. 1.1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Similar to No. 259 above.
259	No. 263 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Copper, roundish. Wt. 1.638 g. Sz. 1.2×1 cm. <i>Obv. and Rev.</i> Similar to No. 259 above. But the Persian numeral is on the upper middle segment and there seems to be zero to its right. There is also a numeral in the bottom middle segment.
	MAHARASHTRA GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT BOMBAY CITY TAHSIL						
260	Bombay.—Seals in the Prince of Wales Museum. Photographs from Shri B. V. Shetti. No. 1.	....	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Northern	A <i>Śrīvatsa</i> symbol on a pedestal and thick line below. Beneath the line the legend: [<i>Padmā</i>]nābha. In characters of about the 5th century A. D.
261	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.	Similar to No. 260 above, the legend reading, [<i>Pa</i>]d[m]nābha. Do.
262	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	....	Do.(?) . . .	Indistinct. The legend seems to be written negatively. Reads: <i>Dē . na[īha ?]</i> . Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS, 1965-66

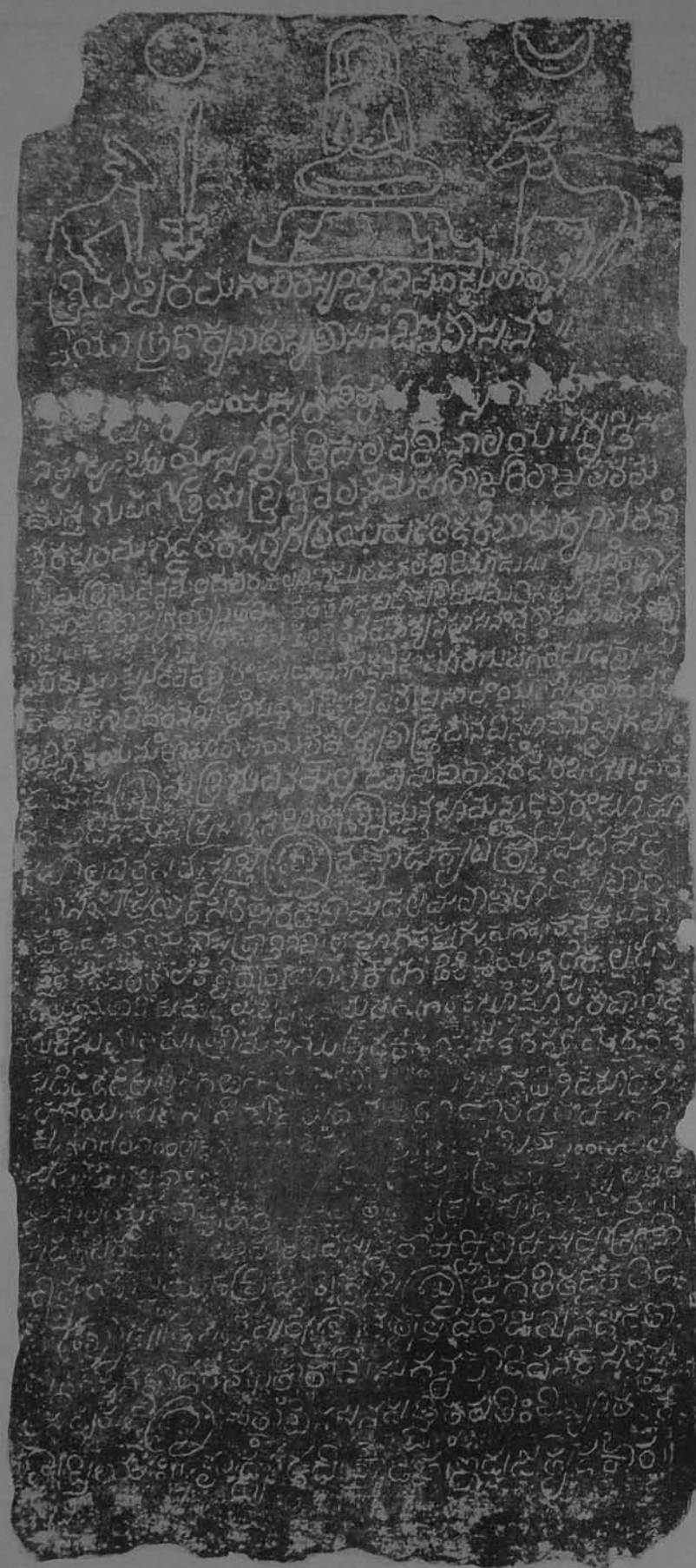
Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
5169	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.	Stone-slab lying out-side the Purātatva Sam-grahālaya containing an inscription of Vāsithiputa Savaghōsa (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1964-65, B 124).	Quarter
5170	Do.	Inscription on the pedestal of an image kept in the Collector's Office. (<i>Ibid.</i> , B 125).	Do.
5171	Central Museum, Nagpur, Maharashtra.	Stone slab from Pauni, Bhandara Taluk, Bhandara District. (<i>Ibid.</i> , B 346).	Do.
5172	Tambūru, Kalghatgi Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore.	Two pieces of a hero-stone lying outside the compound of the Basavanna temple, containing an inscription of Rāshtrakūṭa Cōṇdaravallabha, Śaka 853. (<i>Ibid.</i> , B 400).	Do.
5173	Kirāṇūr, Palani Taluk, Madurai District, Madras.	Door-step of the kitchen of Vāḡiśvara temple, containing an inscription of Chēra Ravi-Kaṇḡan, Regnal year 2. (<i>Ibid.</i> , B 252).	Do.
5174	Tiruppūndurutti, Tanjavur Taluk, Tanjavur District, Madras.	Inscription on the south wall of the central shrine in the Pushpavanēśvara temple. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1930-31, No. 107).	Do.
5175	Tiruchchatturai, Tanjavur Taluk, Tanjavur District, Madras.	Inscription on the north wall of the Ōḍavanēśvara temple. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Nos. 133-34).	Do.
5176	Kaḍumiyāmalai, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Inscription of Chōḷa Parakēsarivarman, Regnal year 10. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1904, No. 321).	Do.
5177	Gōvīndaputtūr, Udairappaliyam Taluk, Tiruchchirappalli District, Madras.	Inscription on the north and west walls of the Gaṅḡājyōthdhara temple, 1st part. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1929, No. 164).	Do.
5178	Do.	Do. 2nd part	Do.
5179	Mandār Hill, Banka Sub-division, Bhagalpur District, Bihar.	Inscription of Ādityasēna. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1962-63, No. B 257).	Do.
5180	Kolhapur Museum, Kolhapur, Maharashtra.	Copper-plate grant of Rāshtrakūṭa Akālavarsha Vāḷḡabhanarādra, Śaka 882, seal. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1965-66, A 21).	Do.
5181	Do.	Do. Plate I	Do.
5182	Do.	Do. Plate IIa	Do.
5183	Do.	Do. Plate IIb	Do.
5184	Do.	Do. Plate III	Do.
5185	Do.	Seal of copper-plate grant of Hoysala Ballāḷa, Śaka 925. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1965-66, A 23).	Do.
5186	Do.	Seal of copper-plate grant of Śīlāhāra Gaṇḍarāditya, Śaka 1048. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1936-37, A 6).	Do.
5187	Bir, Bir Taluk, Bir District, Maharashtra.	Inscription of Burhān Shāh in Rankhamb. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1964-65, B 336).	Do.
5188	Pānugallu, Kollapuram Taluk, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of the time of Harihara II, Śaka 1319. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1961-62, B 335).	Do.
5189	Vāḡāli, Burma	Copper-plate of an Arakan queen	Do.
5190	Do.	Do.	Do.
5191	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Silver coins. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1934-65, E 1-15)	Full
5192	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , E 16-30)	Do.
5193	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , E 31-45)	Do.
5194	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , E 46-60)	Do.
5195	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , E 61-75)	Do.
5196	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , E 76-90)	Do.
5197	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , E 91-105)	Do.
5198	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , E 106-120)	Do.
5199	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , E 121-35)	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS, 1965-66—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
5200	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Silver coins. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1964-65, E 136-50)	Full
5201	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , E 151-61)	Do.
5202	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , E 162-71)	Do.
5203	Polali, Mangalore Taluk, South Kanara District, Mysore.	Inscribed slab in front of the Rājārājēśvārī temple. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1951-52, B 152).	Quarter
5204	Bantra, Puttur Taluk, South Kanara District, Mysore.	Slab set up in the Mahālingēśvara temple, containing an inscription of Nripamallārāja. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1930-31, B 351).	Do.
5205	Udiyāvara, Udupi Taluk, South Kanara District, Mysore.	Slab with an Ālupa inscription. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1901, No. 108 A).	Do.
5206	Do.	Inscription of Māramma	Do.
5207	Mōḍakūrī (Bārakūru), Udupi Taluk, South Kanara District, Mysore.	Ālupa inscription in the Sōmēśvara temple. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1901, No. 13).	Do.
5208	Varāṅga, Karkala Taluk, South Kanara District, Mysore.	Slab containing an Ālupa inscription in front of the Nēmisvara-basti. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1928-29, No. 526).	Do.
5209	New Delhi	Seal of copper-plate grant of Venkaṭa, Śaka 1554. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1965-66, A 13).	Do.
5210	Kāvērippākkam, Arkoṇam Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras.	Inscription on a slab in front of the masjid. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1905, No. 403 A).	Do.
5211	Ootacamund, Nilgiris District, Madras.	Two Silver coins, belonging to Mr. Dinshaw Hazari.	Do.
5212	Udaypur, Basoda Taluk, Vidisha District, Madhya Pradesh.	Inscription in Gur Daor Gāori, Vikrama 1701 (Acc. No. 3326). (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1965-66, B 142).	Do.
5213	Pillaiyārpatti, Tirupattur Taluk, Ramana-thapuram, District, Madras.	Archaic Vaṭṭeḷuttu inscription on the extreme left pilaster of the rock-cut cave of the Kāśivīśvanātha temple. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1935-36, No. 156).	Do.
5214	Ootacamund, Nilgiris District, Madras.	Silver coin in the possession of Shri Dinshaw Hazari.	Do.
5215	Hāthi-Gumpha, near Bhubaneswar, Puri District, Orissa.	Inscription of Khāravēla. (JBORS., Vol. III, Part IV, Plate facing page 472, Plate I).	Do.
5216	Kamauli, Varanasi Taluk, Varanasi District, Uttar Pradesh.	Copper-plate of Gōvindachandra, [Vikrama] Śamvat 1182. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1960-61, B 73; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 99-101, Plate facing page 100).	Do.
5217	Gujjarā, Datia District, Madhya Pradesh.	Inscription of Aśoka. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1954-55, B 526); <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXI, pp. 205 ff., Plate facing page 209).	Do.
5218	Paharpur, Rajshahi District, East Pakistan.	Copper-plate grant of the [Gupta] year 159 (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XX, pp. 59 ff., Plate facing page 62, 1st side).	Do.
5219	Do.	Do. Plate facing page 63, second side	Do.
5220	Mathurā, Mathura District, Uttar Pradesh.	Jaina inscription of the time of Kumāragupta. [Gupta] year 113 (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 210-11, Plate facing page 209).	Do.
5221	Baigram, Bogra District, Dacca Division, East Pakistan.	Copper-plate inscription of the [Gupta] year 128. (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1961-62, A 22; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXI, pp. 78 ff., second side, Plate facing page 81).	Do.
5222	Mandsaur, Mandsaur District, Madhya Pradesh.	Inscription of Mālava Śamvat 524. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVII, pp. 12 ff., Plate facing page 15; same as Neg. No. 3210).	Do.
5223	Nandapur, Monghyr District, East Pakistan.	Copper-plate of the [Gupta] year 169. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp. 52 ff., Plate facing page 54).	Do.
5224	Nalanda, Patna District, Bihar.	Seal of Vishnugupta (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1959-60, C 447; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXVI, pp. 235 ff., Plate facing page 239).	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS, 1965-66—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size
5225	Supia, Rewa District, Madhya Pradesh.	Pillar inscription of the time of Skandagupta, Gupta year 141. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, pp. 306 ff., Plate facing page 307).	Quarter
5226	Halmidi, Belur Taluk, Hassan District, Mysore.	Inscription of Kadamba Kākusthavarma on a slab near the Virabhadra temple. (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1953-54, B 412).	Do.
5227	Basarū, Kundapur Taluk, South Kanara District, Mysore.	Ajupa inscription on a slab set up in the <i>prākāra</i> of the Mahalingēśvara temple. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1927-28, No. 416).	Do.
5228	Sāgar-Tāl, Gwalior District, Madhya Pradesh.	Inscription containing the <i>prāśasti</i> of Gūrjara-Pratihāra Bhōjadēva. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1955-56, No. C 6; <i>A.S.I.</i> , <i>A.R.</i> 1903-4, pp. 277 ff., Plate facing page 280).	Do.



TIRUVADAVUR EARLY BRAHMI INSCRIPTION IN TAMIL (B No. 276)



Scale : One-fifth



PARBASTAR MEMORIAL INSCRIPTION (B No. 567)



Scale : One-half

MADAYI DARGAH INSCRIPTION OF A.H. 684 (D No. 95)



(From Photograph)

